



सत्यमेव जयते

GUJARAT STATE

DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

1980-81

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
(PLANNING)



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P R E F A C E

This publication indicates the level of development likely to be achieved by the end of 1979-80 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 1980-81. The development programmes 1980-81 are expected to be reviewed in the course of the year.

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CHAPTER I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

1.1 Though the monsoon was delayed in various parts of the country during the year 1979-80, there were heavy rains in several parts of the country in August, 1979. The heavy rains have resulted in damage and destruction of property to a great extent and of agricultural production to some extent. Because of delayed and deficient rains in various parts of the country, the total foodgrains production during the year is likely to be at a lower level than the last year's peak production of about 130.5 million tonnes. However, with a fairly good buffer stock of foodgrains with the Government of India, the availability of foodgrains is not likely to pose any problem.

1.2 The industrial growth rate has slowed down during the recent months on account of several problems such as inadequate supply of power, transport problem for movement of coal and shortage of basic commodities namely coal, steel, cement, etc. During the year 1979-80, there is fall in production of major industries like cotton textiles, steel, cement, newsprints, fertilizers, sugar, etc. As a result of decline of production in several industries, the growth rate of industrial production as measured by the index of Industrial Production for All India (with base year 1970=100) is reported to have registered a very small rise of about 1 percent during April-September 1979 over the corresponding period of last year.

1.3 According to quick estimates, it is observed that the State Domestic Product in Gujarat at constant prices (1970-71) has registered a growth rate of about 6 to 7 per cent during 1978-79 compared to the growth rate of about 5 per cent in the preceding year.

1.4 The foodgrains production in Gujarat State during 1978-79 has been estimated at 44.83 lakh tonnes against the production of 38.73 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. The groundnut production during 1978-79 is estimated at 18.43 lakh tonnes showing a rise over the production of 17.63 lakh tonnes recorded in 1977-78. The cotton production which has shown improvement is estimated at 21 lakh bales in 1978-79 as against 19.42 lakh bales in 1977-78.

1.5 During the year 1979-80, the monsoon in the State was late to begin. Most of the areas of the State except some parts of Banas Kantha, Kachchh and Mahesana Districts received adequate rainfall in the third week of June. Sowing Kharif crop was, therefore, done in most of the areas of the State. In the month of July, there was a dry spell after which there was heavy rain in the first and second weeks of August in almost all parts of the State except the districts of Banas Kantha and Mahesana. The heavy rains in August affected severely the crops in Kachchh district and Saurashtra

region. The disaster of Machchhu dam brought about loss of human lives and live stock and destruction and damage to property on a large scale in the Morbi-Malia area of Rajkot district. After the rain in the first fortnight of August heavy rains and floods in other parts of the State also caused extensive damage to agriculture and property. There was again dry spell in several areas of the State. The moderate rains in September in most of the areas of the State except Banas Kantha and Mahesana districts improved the conditions of the standing crops to some extent.

1.6 In the month of November, most of the areas of State received unseasonal rain which damaged the crops in the fields to some extent. This has, however, brightened the prospects of rabi crops. The deficit in kharif crops is sought to be partially made good by bringing more areas under rabi and summer crops. Increased coverage of area under hybrid varieties, greater use of fertilisers and other improved agricultural practices are likely to help the agricultural production.

1.7. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has given its final decision on 7th December 1979. With the publication of the decision in the Gazette by the Government of India, the decision becomes final and binding on all the States. The controversy regarding use of Narmada waters thus comes to an end. The works of the Narmada Project for utilising Narmada Waters will now be taken up in a big way. It is planned to complete the dam at Navagam in a period of 8 years and construct the canal system in a period of 12 years. The command area development works are proposed to be taken up during the fourth year and complete the same by the 15th year.

1.8. According to the Annual Survey of Industries 1976-77, Gujarat ranks third in the country in terms of net value added by manufacture.

1.9. The number of registered factories in the Gujarat State as at the end of 1978 was 9836, as against 9508 at the end of 1977. Average employment in these factories in 1978 was 5.89 lakhs, showing a rise of about 4.1 per cent over 1977.

1.10. The textile industry still retains its pre-eminence in the State generating around 35 per cent of net value added by all industries in the factory sector. Chemicals and engineering industries together contribute around 30 percent of the total net value added in the factory sector.

1.11. The industrial sector in the Gujarat State has been gradually diversifying with the development of industries like chemicals, dyes and colours, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, fertilisers and engineering, etc. Some of the highlights of the recent industrial development in the State are mentioned below :—

(1) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation is to set up a Rs. 10 crores integrated leather complex at Ankleshwar in Bharuch District which will produce not only finished leather, but also leather chemicals, machinery and leather-wares.

(2) The Government of India have recently given approval for setting up two gas-based fertiliser plants to be set up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 700 crores at Hazira in Gujarat by the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative (IFFCO). Each of these plants will have a capacity of 1350 tonnes of ammonia a day.

(3) The Government of India have recently approved the power project for installation of two thermal units each of 60 MW based on lignite available in Kachchh. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 71.27 crores.

(4) For the manufacture of different grades of engineering thermoplastics, a new company is being set up in the joint sector in Gujarat with the participation of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. The total investment on this joint sector project would be about Rs. 6.5 crores and it will manufacture 10,000 tonnes per annum of various grades of engineering thermoplastics.

1.12. Gujarat is the pioneer State in establishing District Industries Centres to cover all the districts of the State for achieving development of small scale, village and cottage industries and providing all services and support under one roof to the village and small entrepreneurs at their door-steps. Under the District Industries Centres Scheme, about 14000 new units are proposed to be established during the year 1979-80. These units are likely to provide additional employment opportunities to about 49500 persons. Thus, the District Industries Centres have opened new vistas for tackling twin problems of unemployment and under-industrialisation of backward areas.

1.13. In order to tackle effectively the problems of marketing of the products of cottage and village industries, the State Government has established a Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation. The State Government has also established a Rural Technology Institute with a view to encouraging village and cottage industries through research, extension assistance and guidance in respect of raw materials, skills, tools, equipments, marketing, designs, etc.

1.14. As regards the generation and availability of power is concerned, Gujarat State is generally in satisfactory position compared to most of the other States in India. There were, however, a few occasions when restrictions were required to be imposed on the consumption of power during 1979-80 on account of decline in power generation due to various reasons and increased demand of power for

irrigation, during monsoon due to dry spell in several parts of the State. The timely steps taken by the State Government improved the supply position within a short period.

1.15. The installed capacity of power generation in the State as at the end of 1978-79 was of the order of 2192 MW. With the commissioning of Ukai Thermal 4th unit with an installed capacity of 200 MW, the installed capacity of power generation at the end of 1979-80 is anticipated to be about 2392 MW.

1.16. The programme of rural electrification has been vigorously pursued by the State Government. The number of villages electrified during 1978-79 was 1336 as against 1013 villages electrified during 1977-78. With the target of 1400 villages to be electrified during 1979-80, the total number of villages to be covered under electrification will be 10857 by the end of 1979-80.

1.17. To promote employment, emphasis is being placed on small scale and cottage industries and other labour intensive projects. The scheme of the Block Level Planning for full employment initiated during 1978-79, has been continued in the year 1979-80. In addition to 20 blocks selected in 1978-79, 20 more blocks have been selected during the year 1979-80 for comprehensive planning for employment generation. The State Government has also announced the introduction of the scheme of "Retention Allowance" for the educated unemployed in the State, the benefit of which will be available to those educated unemployed who are on the live register of Employment Exchanges, continuously for five years as on 30th November, 1978.

1.18. During the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, though the prices of various commodities had shown variations, the overall price situation had remained almost satisfactory during these two years. In particular the prices of essential commodities had remained almost stationary with very little variations. However, during the year 1979-80 the prices of most of the commodities have been gradually rising. The All India Wholesale Price Index Number (with 1970-71 as base year) stood at 189.9 in March 1979. Since then, the Index has recorded an increase every month, reaching the level of 224.1 in December 1979, showing an increase of about 18 per cent during the period April-December, 1979.

1.19. The upward trend in prices is noticed since the beginning of the financial year 1979-80. A number of factors have affected the price rise. The increase in excise and taxes on essential items like kerosene, groundnut oil, cooking gas, petrol, soaps, toothpaste, matches in the Central budget 1979-80, deficit financing in the Central budget, decline in production of basic industrial goods, decline in agricultural production due to deficient and uneven

rainfall, increase in support prices or statutory prices in respect of certain essential commodities like rice, wheat, gram, sugar, vanaspati, cement are some of the important factors for the continuing price rise since February, 1979.

1.20. The State Government is seriously concerned over the increase in prices of essential commo-

dities. As the price rise is a national problem, the factors responsible for it can best be tackled at the national level. However, the State Government has continued to keep a close watch on the price level and to review the movements of prices of essential commodities from time to time. Suitable actions for availability of the commodities in different parts of the State are taken by the State Government, as and when necessary.

CHAPTER-II

THE ANNUAL PLAN FRAME

2.1.1. The Annual Plan as formulated broadly conforms to the priorities and the frame work of the State's Five Year Plan 1978-83. It is necessary to increase the levels of productivity and production and improve infrastructural facilities. The tempo of development of social services is also to be maintained and increased to the extent possible. Concentrated efforts are required to be made towards increasing the income levels of the people living below the poverty line and in the face of the situation wherein large numbers of the people have no assets base or own meagre resources, the enlargement of opportunities for gainful employment acquires a high priority. Another area of high priority is the provisions by the State of some of the basic needs of the poorer sections of the people like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health care, rural roads, rural housing for the landless and minimum services for the urban slums.

2.1.2. In Gujarat, 68% of the poverty in the State and 67% of unemployment are concentrated in the rural areas. As per the latest estimates, 70.29% of the population and 76.50% of the labour force in the State live and earn their livelihood in the villages. The answer to the problem of poverty and unemployment has therefore to be found in the rural sector. This in turn calls for a deliberate shift in the development efforts in favour of the rural and backward areas and the weaker sections. A target group oriented approach has been adopted. However, even with the adoption of this approach and national norms of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, there would still be segments of the rural poor on whom these programmes may not have a major impact. Special programmes to reach the poorest of the poor have been woven into the fabric of the plan so as to realise the Antyodaya ideal.

2.1.3. At the end of 29 years of Planning, the State still lags behind in certain spheres of development like forestry, irrigation, road development, water supply and rural electrification etc. A determined bid to overcome these lags has to be made during the plan 1978-83 and a decisive step forward in this direction has to be taken.

2.2. Annual Plan 1978-79 and 1979-80.

2.2.1. The State's Annual Plan 1978-79 has had to be finalised in anticipation of the Five Year Plan 1978-83. However, the key elements of the new strategy of poverty eradication and elimination of unemployment under a time bound programme, as was announced by the Government of India in the middle of 1977 were broadly interwoven in the fabric of the Annual Plan with due regard to local needs, problems and priorities. Within a modest plan of Rs. 335 crores, a few new programmes such as local development works programme, block level planning for full employment, the programme for socially, economically and educationally backward classes, abhinav gram nirman karyakram had been launched to sub-serve the objectives of the new strategy. A sizeable investment programme had been taken for the benefit of the tribal areas with the focus on the tribal people. The progress of the plan was satisfactory. As against the approved outlays of Rs. 335 crores, the expenditure was Rs. 374 crores and the physical targets were substantially achieved.

2.2.2. The outlook and growth prospects in the year 1979-80 are indicated in the previous Chapter 'Current Economic Scene'. The heavy rains in August, 1979 affected seriously the crops in Kachchh district and Saurashtra region. The calamity of unprecedented floods caused loss of life and very large scale damage to property in the Morbi-Malia area of Rajkot district.

2.2.3. The Annual Plan 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs. 392 crores envisages the strengthening of the new programmes initiated during 1978-79 and introduction of a few new programmes like 'Antyodaya' and scheme of Incentives for educated unemployed. The Khadi and Villages Industries Programme is also accelerated. Higher targets are set for the minimum needs programme. The Narmada project was launched with a substantial provision of Rs. 17 crores.

2.2.4. In accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, certain modifications have been made in the pattern of financing the centrally sponsored schemes and certain schemes have ceased to be centrally sponsored schemes. The decision comes into operation from the year 1979-80. Under a settled formula the Government of India have decided to transfer an amount of Rs. 16.15 crores to the State Government.

2.2.5. The expenditure on the Annual Plan is likely to exceed the outlay. Most of the key physical targets are expected to be achieved fully. Special attention is being paid to the successful implementation of the programmes having large employment potential and those directly benefitting the weaker sections and the poor. It will, however, be necessary to accelerate the pace of the programme during 1980-81 towards achieving the objectives of the new strategy and the goals set by the State for various sectors in the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

2.3. Strategy of Development - Annual Plan 1980-81

2.3.1. The following are the main considerations underlying the formulation of the Annual Plan 1980-81 :—

(1) Agriculture, Irrigation and Power are given the highest priority. Agriculture and Allied Programmes apart from being a production oriented sector also generates employment opportunities in the rural areas. Irrigation plays a key role in supplying the assured water for increasing agricultural productivity. The power is one of the basic infrastructure necessary for agricultural as well industrial development.

(2) Irrigation and Power projects at an advanced stage of construction should be completed and commissioned in the shortest possible time. With the final award of Narmada Tribunal, highest priority is given to this project.

(3) A sound infrastructure for production in the form of power generation and its distribution system, and transport and communication net work needs to be developed to serve the dual purpose of strengthening the production base and facilitate the dispersal of economic activity in the rural and backward regions. The development of the power transmission and distribution system and extending the programme of rural electrification, construction of roads in areas with a high potential for agriculture and/or industrial growth need to be stepped up to overcome the serious lags.

(4) The Minimum Needs Programme has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher income for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education and health services. It is all the more necessary to pay special attention to the programme components like the provision of rural roads, rural water supply, rural health services, where the State has yet to make considerable headway.

(5) While the area planning approach adopted with the accent on employment generation would also cater to the problems of integrated development, special strategies are needed to generate growth impulses in the backward areas which have poor resource base.

(6) Special attention will have to be paid to the needs of the weaker sections like the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the socially, educationally and economically backward classes and the poor.

(7) Apart from accelerating the traditional labour intensive schemes under sectoral programmes designed to generate more employment opportunities; specific attention is given to schemes specially designed for generating employment opportunities. Mention may be made of block level planning for full employment, local development works programme, rural industries centres, mini industrial estates and the schemes for the educated unemployed. Emphasis is placed on increasing self employment. Schemes for training should be suitably expanded and reoriented keeping in view the demands for the relevant skills.

(8) Care has to be taken to make due provision for the projects assisted by the World Bank.

(9) For laying the foundations of future activities due attention need to be paid for advance action for the projects which are proposed to be taken up or accelerated in the near future.

2.4 Investment Strategy

2.4.1. Investment priorities envisaged under the Plan need to be in conformity with the development strategy outlined in the preceding paragraph. An outlay of Rs. 502.50 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1980-81. The major headwise break up is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Sector.	Five Year Plan 1978-83 Outlay	1978-79 Expdr.	1979-80 Approved outlay	1980-81 Budgetted outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	239.80 (9.83)	36.69 (9.80)	40.96 (10.45)	49.14 (9.78)
2	Community Development and Rural Works Programme	143.00 (5.86)	13.45 (3.59)	19.32 (4.93)	25.32 (5.04)
Total (1+2)		382.80 (15.69)	50.14 (13.39)	60.28 (15.38)	74.46 (14.82)
3	Co-operation	31.30 (1.28)	5.76 (1.54)	4.50 (1.15)	5.81 (1.16)
4	Water Development (Irrigation)	612.00 (25.08)	93.38 (24.94)	96.50 (24.62)	126.09 (25.09)
5	Power Development	740.00 (30.33)	90.52 (24.18)	110.00 (28.06)	110.00 (21.89)
6	Small Scale, Khadi and Village Industries.	49.38 (2.02)	7.87 (2.10)	9.59 (2.45)	9.50 (1.89)
7	Industries and Minerals	58.76 (2.41)	11.61 (3.10)	10.03 (2.56)	18.93 (3.77)
Total : (6+7)		108.14 (4.43)	19.48 (5.20)	19.62 (5.01)	28.43 (5.66)
8	Roads	150.00 (6.15)	22.51 (6.01)	24.00 (6.12)	28.50 (5.67)
9	Other Programmes of Transport and Communications.	82.00 (3.36)	14.16 (3.78)	16.00 (4.08)	20.90 (4.16)
Total : (8+9)		232.00 (9.51)	36.67 (9.79)	40.00 (10.20)	49.40 (9.83)
10	Social and Community Services	330.26 (13.54)	78.12 (20.86)	60.74 (15.49)	79.76 (15.87)
11	Economic Services	3.50 (0.14)	0.38 (0.10)	0.36 (0.09)	0.55 (0.11)
12	Decentralised District Planning.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28.00 (5.57)
GRAND TOTAL		2440.00 (100.00)	374.45 (100.00)	392.00 (100.00)	502.50 (100.00)

(figures in brackets indicate percentage to total)

2.4.2. A detailed statement showing the sectoral/sub-sectoral distribution of the outlays for the Annual Plan 1980-81 is appended.

2.4.3. The State Plan outlay is expected to be supplemented by Rs. 22.07 crores in respect of fully centrally sponsored schemes and around Rs. 20.06 crores for the schemes financed on matching basis for the year 1980-81.

2.4.4. Agriculture (including co-operation), irrigation and power together add upto 62.96 per cent of the total outlay for the State Plan. Within this, agriculture including co-operation accounts for 15.98 per cent, irrigation 25.09 per cent and power 21.89 per cent. The share of industries and minerals is 5.66 per cent. The allocation for transport and communications is 9.83 per cent; major share being on road development. The provision of Social and community services is 15.87 per cent within which share of education including technical education, sewerage and water supply and welfare of backward classes is 1.68 per cent, 3.86 per cent and 2.35 per cent respectively.

2.4.5. Infrastructure facilities which are a necessary precondition for development have been accorded high priority in the allocation of resources. The outlays for irrigation, power and transport programmes together account for 56.81 per cent of the total outlay.

2.4.6. An amount of Rs. 93 crores is provided for the externally aided projects and the projects which are in the pipeline and are at an advanced stage of consideration. The bulk of the provision is on account of Irrigation projects (Rs. 71 crores), Power projects (Rs. 9 crores), Forestry project (Rs. 9.5 crores), Agricultural Extension project (Rs. 2 crores).

2.4.7. An outlay of Rs. 183 crores is provided towards spillover liabilities in selected sectors like Irrigation, Minor irrigation, Power, Roads, Housing, and State Capital Project.

2.4.8. The Narmada Project accounts for the largest single outlay in the Plan—Rs. 30.66 crores. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 27.80 crores is provided in the Irrigation Sector and 2.86 crores in the Power Sector.

2.4.9. An outlay of Rs. 37.41 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme for 1980--81. The programme wise outlays are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Outlay 1980--81
Rural Roads	17.16
Elementary Education	3.48
Adult Education	0.85

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Outlay 1980-81
Rural Health	1.27
Rural Water Supply	9.00
Rural Housing	4.10
Environmental Improvement of Slums	0.40
Nutrition	1.15
Total:-	37.41

In addition an outlay of Rs. 11 crores is provided for rural electrification.

2.4.10. The programme content of the outlays is dealt within the chapter on Minimum Needs Programme”.

2.4.11. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 503 crores for the State Annual Plan, an outlay of about Rs. 48.39 crores is provided for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. This is expected to be supplemented by special Central assistance of Rs. 5.75 crores.

2.4.12. An outlay of around Rs. 14 crores is provided for the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes which has been initiated during 1979--80.

2.4.13. A Major thrust of the development activities is on providing gainful employment through investment in infrastructure and social overheads. In addition to the outlays provided in the Sectoral programmes benefiting the rural areas, specific provision is made for the rural works programmes comprising of local development works, block level planning for employment and off season unemployment relief works.

2.4.14 The plan has been so designed that the backward areas and weaker sections get significant benefits from the various sectoral programmes. Special programmes have been initiated for speeding up the development of tribal areas and the drought prone tracts. In addition to the substantial population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the State has a large number of economically backward classes. The small and marginal farmers, landless labourers constituting the vast segments of the rural poor need special attention. A comprehensive programme for the socially, educationally and economically backward classes on the recommendations of Baxi Commission has been formulated. A new programme for the welfare of minorities and linguistic communities is also initiated. The newly introduced antyodaya programme directly benefits the poorest among the poor who are living at the bottom of the poverty line. In addition to the rural works programme benefiting the rural areas, mention may be made of the integrated rural development scheme, abhinav gram nirman karyakram, package of incentive for growth

and dispersal of industries in rural and backward areas, rural industrial production centres, mini industrial estates, rural technology institute, marketing institute for cottage and rural industry. These programmes aim at increasing the employment opportunities and level of income thereby improving the levels of living of the weaker sections of the society.

2.5. Key targets

2.5.1. Due to several seasonal constraints, the estimate of the food grains production for the year 1979-80 is placed at 40 lakhs tonnes and that of oilseeds and cotton at 19 lakh tonnes and 20 lakh bales respectively. The target for the year 1980-81 envisages to achieve the production potential level of 50.20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 24 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and 24.30 lakh bales of cotton. Irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects is expected to reach the level of 10.76 lakh hectares by the end of 1979-80. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 0.73 lakh hectares during the year 1980-81, raising the potential to 11.49 lakh hectares .

2.5.2. It is targetted to electrify additional 1500 villages taking the total number of villages electrified to 12357 by the end of 1980-81. The additional target for electrification of pumpsets during the year is placed at 25000.

2.5.3. The addition of 1725 kms. to the road net work has been targetted raising the total road length to 45006 kms. (excluding National High ways). Of the additional 1725 kms. of roads, rural roads account for 1175 kms. Additional 350 villages in the population range 1500 and above and 200 villages in the population range 1000-1500 will be provided all weather road links during 1980-81.

2.5.4. Under the Social Services, the enrolment of the Children in the age-group 6-11 will reach the level of 105 percent and that for age groups 11-14, the percentage is expected to be of the order of 67.94. The Adult education programme envisages to cover 10 lakh additional illiterates in the age group 15-35. It is proposed to construct buildings for the upgradation of three Primary Health Centres to 30 bedded hospitals. The construction work of the buildings for Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and staff quarters is proposed to be accelerated. The rural water supply programme for 1980-81 proposes to cover 1300 additional villages. The rural housing programme provides for construction of 53333 houses on the free plots allotted to the agricultural labourers.

2.5.5. The Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram envisages the provision of facilities and amenities in the villages having a population of 200 and above in a phased manner. The target proposed for the year 1980-81 is to continue the programme in 1700 villages of previous year and to cover additional 900 villages. Antyodaya programme envisages to cover 50000 families during 1980-81.

2.5.6. A statement of the selected physical targets is appended.

2.6. Employment

2.6.1. Nearly 47 per cent of the proposed outlay of Rs. 502.50 crores for the Annual Plan 1980-81 is on employment intensive programmes. It is estimated that 3.54 lakh person years of employment would be generated during 1980-81 against 3.21 lakh person years during 1979-80.

2.6.2. A broad outline of the main features of the sectoral programmes is given in the subsequent chapter.

APPENDIX—'A'

Annual Plan 1980-81.

Sector/Sub-Sectoral Outlays.

		(Rs. in lakhs).		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Budgetted outlay	Percentage to total	1	2	
1	2	3	4			
I. Agriculture and Allied Services.				(d) Block Level Planning	500	1.00
1	Research and Education	200	0.40	(e) Off-Season Unemployment Relief Works.	100	0.20
2	Crop Husbandry	551	1.09	Sub Total—14	1501	2.99
3	Land Reforms	185	0.37	15 Development of Backward Areas (Programme for accelerated development of Backward talukas)	50	0.10
4	Minor Irrigation	1450	2.88	Total :-I : Agriculture and Allied Services.	7446	14.82
5	Soil and Water Conservation	380	0.76	II. Cooperation.	581	1.16
6	Command Area Development	76	0.15	III. Irrigation and Flood Control	12609	25.09
7	Animal Husbandry	270	0.54	IV. Power	11000	21.89
8	Dairy Development	30	0.06	V. Industry and Minerals		
9	Fisheries	325	0.65	1. Village and Small Industries	950	1.89
10	Forests	1331	2.65	2. Medium and Large Industries.	1703	3.39
11	Investment in Agricultural, Financial Institutions	90	0.18	3. Mining.	190	0.38
12	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	26	0.05	Total :-V : Industry and Minerals	2843	5.66
13	Community Development and Panchayats.			VI. Transport and Communications.		
(a)	Panchayats and Community Development	731	1.45	1. Roads and Bridges	2850	5.67
(b)	Local Development Works Programme	250	0.50	2. Road Transport	1450	2.89
	Sub Total—13	981	1.95	3. Tourism	40	0.08
14	Special Programmes for Rural Development :			4. Ports, Shipping and Light Houses	600	1.19
(a)	Small Farmers, Marginal Formers and Agricultural Labourers.	165	0.33	Total : : VI : Transport and Communications	4940	9.83
(b)	Drought Prone Area Programme	386	0.77	VII. Social and Community Services :		
(c)	Integrated Rural Development.	350	0.69	1 Education (including Technical Education)	845	1.68

1	2	3	4
2	Medical and Public Health	1120	2.23
3	Sewerage and Water Supply	1940	3.86
4	Housing including Police Housing	1370	2.72
5	Urban Development	400	0.80
6	State Capital Project	550	1.09
7	Information and Publicity	10	0.02
8	Labour and Labour Welfare	375	0.75
9	Welfare of Backward Classes	1181	2.35
10	Social Welfare.	70	0.14
11	Nutrition	115	0.23
Total :—VII : Social and Community Services		7976	15.87

1	2	3	4
VIII. Economic Services :			
1	Secretariat and Economic services (Planning Machinery)	1	..
2	Economic Advice and Statistics	24	0.05
3	Training of Development Personnel.	10	0.02
4	Administrative Machinery for TASP.	20	0.04
Total :—VIII: Economic Services.		55	0.11
IX. Decentralised District Planning		2800	5.57
GRAND TOTAL.		502.50	100.00

Departmentwise break up of the outlays where more than one Departments are concerned.

(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
<i>Crop Husbandry.</i>		<i>Community Development and Panchayats.</i>	
Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department.	541	Panchayats, Housing and Urban Development Department.	
Revenue Department (Contingency Plan)	10	(i) C. D. and Panchayats including, Sarvolaya, Gram Safai, etc.	176
	551	(ii) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	350
		(iii) Local Development Works.	250
<i>Minor Irrigation.</i>		<i>Labours Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department.</i>	
Agriculture Forests and Co-operation Department	50	(i) Antyodaya	200
Irrigation Department	1400	<i>Agriculture, Forests, and Co-operation Department</i>	
	1450	(i) Voluntary organisations adoption of Villages	5
			981
<i>Soil Conservation</i>		<i>Housing.</i>	
Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department.	350	Panchayats, Housing and Urban Development Department.	795
Irrigation Department	30	Building and Communication Department	235
	380	Home Department.	85
		Finance Department	255
			1370
		<i>Urban Development</i>	
		Panchayats, Housing and Urban Development Department.	390
		Revenue Department.	10
			400

APPENDIX B

Annual Plan 1980—81

Selected Targets—Achievements

(Figures are cumulative)

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1978-83		1978-83 Achievements	1979-80		1980-81 Target
			Base year level 1977-78	Terminal year target 1982-83		Target	Anti. Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agricultural Programmes								
1. Agricultural Production (Progressive potential)								
	1. Food grains	Lakh tonnes	38.73	53.00	44.83	48.00	40.00	50.20
	2. Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	19.55	30.00	29.59	21.00	19.00	24.00
	3. Cotton	Lakh bales	19.42	27.00	21.01	23.00	20.00	24.30
	4. Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	Lakh tonnes	3.49	4.00	3.29	3.40	3.40	3.60
	2. Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land	Lakh hecets.	17.61	21.29	18.14	18.72	18.72	19.61
	3. Live Stock Products							
	1. Milk	Lakh tonnes	20.25	26.33	21.88	22.00	22.00	23.40
	2. Eggs	Million	198	348	215	240	240	274
	3. Wool	Lakh kgs.	18.19	19.20	18.19	18.34	18.34	18.95
	4. Fish Production							
	1. Inland	Lakh tonnes	0.13	0.25	0.16	0.35	0.20	0.25
	2. Marine	Lakh tonnes	1.77	3.25	2.30	2.65	2.55	2.75
	Total	..	1.90	3.50	2.46	3.00	2.75	3.00
	5. Co-operation-Agricultural Credit							
	1. Short and medium term advances	Rs. in crores	138.76	235.00	145.00	176.00	176.00	193.00
	2. Long term advances	Rs. in crores	208.76	297.26	215.00	232.70	232.70	254.22
II. Area under Major and Medium Irrigation								
	6. 1. Potential	Lakh hecets.	9.24	13.04	9.83	10.76	10.76	11.49
	2. Utilisation	Lakh hecets.	5.01	7.31	5.03	5.48	5.48	5.76
III. Power								
	7. 1. Installed capacity	MW	1907	3475	2192	2392	2392	2602
	2. Rural Electrification—							
	(a) Villages electrified	No.	8121	15232	9457	10857	10857	12357
	(b) Pump sets energised	No. in lakhs	1.56	2.67	1.78	2.03	2.00	2.25
IV. Roads (Excluding National Highways)								
	8. 1. Surfaced	Kms.	24872	34824	26199	28042	28042	30285
	2. Unsurfaced	Kms.	16104	14904	15734	15239	15239	14721
	Total	..	40976	49728	41933	43281	43281	45006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. General Education								
9. Enrolment								
Classes I-V as percentage of population in age group 6-11								
1. Boys	Per cent	115	110	114	116.66	113	111	
2. Girls	Per cent	82	110	88	91.44	93	99	
3. Total		99	110	101	104.10	103	105	
Classes VI-VIII as percentage of population in age group 11-14								
4. Boys	Per cent	56	73.64	71.91	72.94	77.78	76.40	
5. Girls	Per cent	34	64.25	48.06	50.71	56.43	59.21	
6. Total		45	69.00	60.29	59.91	67.38	67.94	
10. Health								
Primary Health Centres								
1. Main Centres	No.	251	251	251	251	251	251	
2. Sub Centres	No.	2400	3275	2400	2500	2500	2600	
11. Rural Water Supply								
1. No Source villages covered out of 9600 villages	No.	2916	9600	3698	4798	4798	6098	
12. Rural Housing :								
1. House site plots allotted	No. of plots (in lakhs)	3.75	4.66	4.02	4.20	4.20	..	
2. Dwellings on house-sites	No.(in lakh)	0.56	3.37	0.79	1.54	1.54	2.07	
13. Training of Craftsman								
1. Institutions	No.	20	23	20	22	22	24	
1. Intake	No.	6416	10000	6904	8040	8040	8518	

CHAPTER III

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES

The agriculture sector is the main contributor to the State income. More than 40 per cent of the State income is contributed by the primary sector of agriculture. 65 percent of the working population depend on agriculture and allied pursuit for their livelihood. Agriculture and Allied programmes play the most vital role in rural development. One of the basic strategies adopted in the five year plan is to ensure the sustained growth of the State's economy by making adequate investments in the productive sectors. It is also necessary to bring about an appreciable rise in the productivity of the poorest sections of the people. Agriculture, besides being a productive sector, possesses the greatest scope for absorbing the labour force.

2. Stress has, therefore, to be laid on increasing the production and the productivity of land through irrigation, multiple cropping, improved farm technology and on the expansion and improvement of the quality of extension services. Efforts are to be made to raise output levels and employment intensity not merely in crop production but also in animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture, forestry and fisheries.

3. Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 50250 lakhs provided for the Annual Plan 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 8027 lakhs has been provided for agriculture and allied programmes including co-operation; the broad break-up of which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No. 1	Sector/Sub-Sector 2	1980-81 Outlay 3	Sr. No. 1	Sector/Sub-Sector 2	1980-81 Outlay 3
1	Agricultural Research and Education	200.00	11	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	90.00
2	Crop Husbandry	551.00	12	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	26.00
3	Land Reforms	185.00	13	Community Development and Panchayats	
4	Minor Irrigation	1450.00		(a) General (Panchayats)	47.75
5	Soil and Water Conservation	380.00		(b) Community Development	683.25
6	Area Development	76.00		(c) Local Development Works	250.00
7	Animal Husbandry	270.00			
8	Dairy Development	30.00			
9	Fisheries	325.00		Sub-Total (13)	981.00
10	Forests	1331.00			

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1980-81 Outlay	Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1980-81 Outlay
1	2	3	1	2	3
14	Special Programme for Rural Development			(e) Off-season Unemployment Relief Works	100.00
	(a) Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	165.00		Sub-Total (14)	1501.00
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	386.00	15	Development of Backward Areas	50.00
	(c) Integrated Rural Development	350.00		Total : Agriculture and Allied Services	7446.00
	(d) Block Level Planning for Employment	500.00	16	Cooperation	581.00
				Grand Total	8027.00

4. The programmes for each of these sector/sub-sector are outlined in subsequent pages.

1.1 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

1.1.1.1 The Gujarat Agriculture University was established on 1st February, 1972 under the Gujarat Agricultural University Act, 1969 with three main objectives *viz.* Teaching, Research and Extension Education in agriculture and allied fields, which are to be achieved in an integrated manner. All teaching, research and extension education activities of the State department of agriculture and animal husbandry and Institute of Agriculture, Anand were transferred to the University from 1st June, 1972 to achieve the above objectives.

1.1.1.2 In order to achieve the objectives of imparting education to students, the University has three constituent colleges of agriculture at Anand, Junagadh and Navsari, one college of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry at Anand and one college of Dairy Science at Anand. In order to regulate teaching in different areas and disciplines, the University has at present four faculties in operation namely Faculty of (i) Agriculture (ii) Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (iii) Dairy Science and (iv) Post-graduate Studies. Faculties of (1) Basic Science and Humanities, (2) Home Economics, (3) Agricultural Engineering and Technology provided in the Act and the First statutes are yet to be established. Each faculty has board of studies, Dean and Heads of Department. The University has the Academic Council for the maintenance of standards of instructions and examination in the University. The Board of Management is the supreme executive authority of the University. The University has four Campuses.

1.1.1.3 With the introduction of semester system, all the under graduate and Post Graduate courses were thoroughly revised for making agricultural/veterinary and Dairy education more relevant to the needs of the society and linking of education with production having more emphasis on practical training.

1.1.1.4 Considering the academic and research needs of the State, the University has established eight new departments namely Department of Farm Engineering at Junagadh, Department of Soil and Water Engineering at Navsari, Department of Agricultural Process Engineering at Anand and the Department of Rural Engineering at Dantiwada as well as Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, Department of Nematology, Department of Bio-Chemistry and the Department of Horticulture.

1.1.1.5 Every year there are about 1800 undergraduates and Post Graduate Students studying in the 5 colleges of the University. Arrangements are made for students' housing, student counselling, placement services, extra curricular activities, students' unions councils and committees and taking care of the general needs of the students. Library as being an integral component of learning, campus libraries have been strengthened by equipping with Books, Journals and other facilities. The University had started the schemes for the welfare of students and staff by establishing health centres at four Campuses.

1.1.1.6 The University is a multi-Campus University. It has four Campuses namely Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Dantiwada—a principal Campus at Sardar Krishinagar, Dantiwada in the Banas Kantha District. In view of the fact that the Gujarat Agriculture University came into existence through inheritance of an already existing infrastructure in the area of agricultural education and research. The development of Dantiwada Campus was by way of obligation to take place in a manner that was not tantamount to duplication of efforts and waste of resources. The planning of the Dantiwada Campus therefore called for novel outlook and ingenuity in order that the centre may also serve as a nucleus of activities in the field of agricultural education, research and extension education, and as such Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Deesa, Agricultural Education and Research Centre, Centre for Research in Arid and Semi-Arid Zone problems, and Livestock Research Centres are established at Dantiwada. Development of other Campuses such as Anand, Junagadh and Navsari by proper designing and landscaping as well as infrastructural development has also been done.

1.1.1.7 The University is responsible alongwith teaching and research, for the agricultural extension education and training programmes through which research findings are made available to farmers quickly and help them to solve their problems. Farm advisory services are being extended to farmers through Farmers' Days, Radio talks, National Demonstrations and through publications of monthly "Krishi-Go-Vidya" and Research Journal. The University also co-ordinates programme of Extension with State Departments.

1.1.1.8 The developments worthy of note in extension education field are the Extension Education Institute at Anand, the Sardar Smruti Kendra at

Anand, Junagadh and Navsari, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Deesa, and the Trial-cum-Training Centre at Devgadh Baria. Sardar Smruti Kendra serves as a temple of training for farmers, serving as complex of a museum, exhibition, information centre and communication centre. The network of other extension institutions are ten agricultural schools, two rural Mechanic-cum-Artisan Training Centres, one Livestock Inspectors' training Centre, one Home Science School. One School of Baking, one Bidi Tobacco Training Centre, one Poultry Training Centre and one applied nutrition Training Centre and one Minor Irrigation Training.

1.1.1.9 Research activities of the University encompass the whole State of Gujarat and are carried out through 52 research stations/Farm and 200 research projects. Agricultural research at present includes mainly applied research problems with emphasis on interdisciplinary, problem oriented and time-bound research. This includes research on cereals, pulses, millets, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, fruit and vegetable crops, forge crops, spices and medicinal plants. Besides, special emphasis has also been given to research in the subjects of dry farming, water management, agronomy, plant pathology, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, animal nutrition and reproductive biology. As a result of research efforts by the University from its inception 41 improved varieties having better yield potential and quality character have been evolved and released with suitable agronomic and plant protection practices for adoption by farmers as shown in the following table:—

Crop varieties evolved by GAU from 1972-73 to 1978-79

Sr. No.	Crop	Varieties evolved
1	2	3
1	Paddy	GAUR-1, GAUR-10, GAUR-100, GR-2, GR-3, GR-11.
2	Wheat	GAUW-10 (J-24), A-28, JW-40, JW-18
3	Pearl Millet.	GHB-J-1399.
4	Sorghum	CSH-5, CSV-3, GJ-108.
5	Hill Millets.	Gujarat Nagli-1, G. Kodra-1, G. Vari-1.
6	Pulses	Urid-G-75, GAU-Mnth-1.
7	Spices	Fennel, PF-35, Coriander, GAU-G-1, Fenugreek, GAU-F-1, GAU-F-2, GAU-F-3, Garlic-GAU-G-1.
8	Cotton	GAU-Cot-10 (SRT-1), GAU-Cot-100, GAU-Cot-101.

1	2	3
9	Tobacco	Gujarat Tobacco-4.
10	Oilseeds.	Groundnut GAU-G-1, GAU-G-10, M-13 (Recommended for cultivation in Gujarat State) Castor GAUCH-1, GAUC-1, Sesamum-GFIL-1.
11	Vegetable Crops	G-Bhungal-6, Musk Melon GMM-1, GMM-2.
12	Forage Crops.	Lucern GAU-I-2, Grass, Dhaturf-GD-1.
13	Medical Plants	Isabgul GAU-I-1.

Financial Assistance from the I.C.A.R.

1.1.1.10 For University development, University gets financial assistance of about Rs. 400 lakhs. Accordingly University runs 27 I.C.A.R. Co-ordinated research projects on crops and animal sciences, and other I.C.A.R. *ad-hoc* and other agencies projects and I.C.A.R. development grant projects.

Construction Spillover Programmes

1.1.1.11 The Gujarat Agriculture University has inherited undeveloped Campus at Junagadh, Navsari and Anand. New Campus at Dantiwada has been created after the establishment of the University. All the four campuses, 52 research stations, 25 extension education institutions need substantial amounts for its development for starting research, teaching and extension education activities. Infrastructural facilities such as staff quarters, approach roads, supply of electricity, drainage and water, farm structures, laboratories, etc. are to be developed. The work of administrative building at Dantiwada with residential quarters, shopping centre, bank building, hostel buildings are still to be completed and these may need Rs. 70 lakhs.

Brief resume of work done during 1979-80.

1.1.2.1 Agricultural Education has been thoroughly revised and made more practical oriented as per the recommendations of Kothari Commission on Education, ICAR Review Committee and National Commission on agriculture. With the introduction of semester system, the question of curricular development assumed the greatest importance. All the undergraduate courses are thoroughly revised for making agricultural education more relevant to the practical needs of the society and linking of education with production. Increasing the practical content in the courses and introduction of elective courses and job-oriented courses are the important features of new curricular pattern and educational development. The programme for improvement of teaching faculty competence has been modified and made inservice training programme

to meet the manpower needs of research, education and extension activities of the University. The Campus and University Libraries have been strengthened and development of health centres at campuses with medical aid to students, staff and labourers and family planning programmes have been done. Student welfare programmes were also undertaken.

1.1.2.2 The Development of Dantiwada campus has reached an advanced stage with educational and research activities on the barren lands and dry areas. Lands have been developed and made productive through farm development programmes. Facilities like drainage, water, electricity supply, residential quarters, administrative requirements, internal roads etc. are also developed to meet the initial requirements for habitation and livings.

1.1.2.3 The extension education activities for training students, farmers and extension workers in new and scientific agriculture for quick transfer of technology were satisfactory at Agricultural Schools, GTCS, Sardar Smruti Kendras etc. The intake capacity of Home Science and Baking programmes have been increased. Students training on farmers fields are also developed. The production of improved seeds of important crops has also been done. The farmers were also given the benefits of mailing services for their problems lab. to land programmes of ICAR Golden Jubilee programmes, are undertaken. Benor pattern of training services have provided important training programmes services have provide important training programmes to young farmers and farm families, through farmers-day and fairs exhibitions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

1.1.2.4 The Gujarat Agriculture University has the responsibility of conducting research related to agricultural production and rural development within the State. During the year, the University has continued to expand its research activities, which include mainly applied research problems with emphasis on its disciplinary, problem-oriented and time bound research. This included researches on cereals, pulses, millets, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, forage crops, spices and medicinal plants also with emphasis on researches in the subjects of dry farming technology, soil and water management, agronomy and plant protection, agricultural economics and agricultural engineering etc. As a result of intensive research efforts by the University, the University could release five improved crop varieties for farmers having better yield potential and quality characters. Fertilizer doses are also modified and new fertilizer recommendations based on cost benefit ratios are made to farmers for economic use of scare fertilizer resource. Suitable measures for control of pests and diseases are also recommended to farmers.

1.1.3 Programme for 1980-81

1.1.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 in the State Plan. This will be supplemented by Rs. 40 lakhs out of the University's savings. Thus the development programme for the year 1980-81 is of the order of Rs. 240 lakhs. Broad break up of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Agricultural Education	117
Agricultural Research	62
State's Share for ICAR Research Schemes	21
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

Agricultural Education

1.1.3.2 The scheme for improvement of faculty competence for higher training, scheme for health centre, development of main campus, Dantiwada and other campuses, Junagadh, Navsari and Anand, Library extension education training and demonstration programmes information and advisory services and the students welfare programme like students housing, physical education, cultural, fellowships and scholarships, students counselling etc. are some of the important schemes to be continued. The construction programmes of drainage, water and electricity supply, residential quarters, farm and laboratory facilities and other minimum infrastructural facilities needed for research farms, educational and training institutions and campus areas are being carried out as development activity and strengthened in a phased manner according to the needs and availability of funds. In view of the intensive extension programme on the line of Benor system, the existing extension training programmes, at campuses at research farms and at extension centres are strengthened and it is proposed to upgrade/strengthen other extension education programmes and short duration courses such as baking training, home science training, farm mechanic programmes, Sardar Smruti Kendras, Agricultural schools and tribal training centres and programmes in addition to expansion of demonstration, publication, information and advisory services.

1.1.3.3 The National Commission on Agriculture has specifically recommended to establish the department of Agricultural Meteorology in Agricultural University. Hence a programme to set-up a full fledged department of Agricultural Meteorology at GAU with

adequate facilities of manpower and equipments is proposed. Under this new Department, undergraduate and post-graduate education in Meteorology will be strengthened and research programme of Drought Climatology, Evapotranspiration, energy and water balance studies, weather and crop yield studies, Field experimentation on growth and development of crop in relation to micro-meteorological parameters, thermo and plario-responses of plants and animals to environment and Agro-climatic mapping etc. will be undertaken. Secondly, the scientific and practical utility of research and education of post-harvest technology will be provided by establishing the new department of post-harvest technology which will provide studies to prevent losses in storage, technological as well as biochemical studies in respects of quality aspects of food grains for consumption and nutritional requirements for crop improvements. Agricultural education has been thoroughly revised and made more practical oriented as per recommendations of ICAR Review Committee. The revision of courses and curricular structure in view of the introduction of 10+2+4 system for agriculture, Veterinary and Dairy education has necessitated the new scheme for revolving fund for operation of practical training and for programmes and earn while you learn as well as programmes of production of text books and book banks.

1.1.3.4 The University will also receive financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for education, research and extension training programmes, ICAR coordinated projects, and National Agricultural Research projects. This assistance to the tune of about Rs. 240 lakhs is available subject to the condition that infrastructural facilities of land, farms, laboratories educational centres are developed from the state funds. In view of these programmes State share for ICAR programmes has been provided.

Agricultural Research

1.1.3.5 The research activities for various food crops and cash crops in order to increase the potentiality of production and farmers income are continued. To promote the overall development of agriculture in the state inter-disciplinary research in plant breeding, plant-protection, and agronomy for long term location specific and time bound programmes is planned covering all the major crops of the state. National Agricultural Research projects with the collaboration of ICAR-JPRD new programmes at Arnej and Targhadia. Intensification of research and training in oilseeds and foodgrains at Derol, Vadodara and Rajkot are the important research programmes.

1.1.3.6 Research is a continuous process and it has to tackle new problems and expand research to new areas according to needs and gaps. Accordingly during 1980-81 following new research programmes are provided:—

(1) Research in Groundnut

1.1.3.7 The oilseeds research station, Junagadh has been able to release GAUG-1 and GAUG-10 groundnut varieties. But it has been not possible to make real breakthrough as the groundnut yields obtained in Gujarat are much lower compared to those else where, though Gujarat stands first in the country for groundnut production. The University has therefore to plan production of breeder seeds and foundation seeds of these improved varieties, as well as testing of other improved varieties. It is, therefore, planned to extend research and seed multiplication activities in oilseeds at Manavadar/Kodinar.

1.1.3.8 Secondly though Ground-nut being cash-crop, it does not provide good returns to the farmers. It is, therefore, necessary to study the costs of production of ground-nut to find out the real prices to be paid to farmers and factors affecting low realization of returns to groundnut growers. Hence, the scheme for research on economics of groundnut is also proposed.

(2) Research in Cotton

1.1.3.9 Considerable stride and break through has been made in cotton in the State with efforts of Cotton Research, Gujarat has to be proud of cotton production and improvement work in the country. North Gujarat is a semi-arid zone. It is, therefore, necessary to establish a cotton testing centre at Dantiwada, for isolation and testing of research material of cotton for evolving frost tolerant or resistant cotton type which will also be suitable for cultivation in semi-arid areas of low rainfall with sandy and sandy loam soils.

(3) Research in Fruits and Vegetables

1.1.3.10 The research work on horticultural crops and vegetable crop vital for human nutrition and health has been paid adequate attention. The demand for vegetables and fruits are also increasing. There is a good deal of demand of new vegetable small guard (Parwar) which is getting popularity for its consumption. The studies of Ecology and chemical control of small Guard (Parwar) vine borer pest are proposed during 1980-81, which causes considerable damage to this new popular vegetable.

1.1.3.11 Musk-melon is also a fruit getting popularity. However, damage of premature shedding and rotting of fruits are observed due to insects and soil borne-pathogens. Therefore study on the control measures for insects and pathogens on musk-melon is envisaged.

The Gujarat State has been endowed with favourable agro-climatic conditions for cultivation of a wide variety of ornamental and floriculture plants. Researches on ornamental plants and floriculture are therefore proposed at Botanical gardens at Agricultural Colleges.

(4) Research in Sorghum

1.1.3.12 Sorghum is the most important food and fodder crops of dry land agriculture in the State. It is cultivated on 10.32 lakh hectares of land with annual production of 5.53 lakhs tonnes of grain. Sorghum is grown in almost all the districts of the State in Kharif or in rabi season for fodder as well as for grain purposes. It is important grain crop and staple food of the people.

However, sufficient attention has not been paid for researches in Sorghum. It is therefore proposed to study on tissue culture of Sorghum to intensify its researches.

(5) Research in Entomology

1.1.3.13 The damage to fruit and food-grains crops is considerable by insects and pests. The use of pesticides is common in the modern agriculture for reducing the losses by controlling the pests and diseases. However, injudicious uses of pesticides on fruits, vegetables and food-grains are hazardous to human health. It is therefore necessary to study the residual effects of pesticides and toxicological effects in fruits vegetable and food grains in consumption after its harvest and consumption. It is therefore proposed to establish toxicological cell for research in pesticide residues in vegetables, fruits and food grains.

(6) Purchase of lands for Expansion of Research activities

1.1.3.14 Under the ICAR and IBRD assistance the National Agricultural Research Projects at Arnej (Ahmedabad district) and Targhadia (Rajkot District) have been undertaken. The Gujarat Agricultural University and State Government has to provide lands and necessary basic infrastructure for these NARP Schemes. Similarly on expansion of the research and education activities in Gujarat Agricultural University for the last 7 years existing lands are found to be very insufficient and hence for expanded research new lands are proposed to be purchased for tobacco research at Sanand and Dharmaj, Fruit Research at Mundra and other researches at Anand and Dantiwada.

Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry

1.1.3.15 The college of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry was established in the year 1963 at Anand. In the initial stage, the purpose of establishment of this college was solely education. This college has been inherited in this University with the transfer of other activities of the Institute of Anand with effect from 1st June, 1972. The College was lacking in many aspects and was not meeting the needs of the educational activities in the modern age. This necessitated the need for strengthening of the college by addition of staff, purchase of equipment, establishment of library etc. The action was initiated for strengthening these activities. A revolutionary change in the system of education was adopted and the semester system was adopted in the education system to meet the needs of the society, and the nation. The intake capacity of this college is 40 students in the first year of the college. The details of the intake and output capacity of the college is indicated for the year 1975-76 to 1977-78 as under:—

U. G. Degree	Average in take and Output					
	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	A	O	A	O	A	O
B. V. So. A. H. (40 Intake capacity).	44	37	42	40	49	35
Post Graduation Programme						
M. V. So.	8	5	14	8	4	14

1.1.3.16 The Research Programme has been undertaken at the college as well as at the Livestock Research Station at Dantiwada, Junagadh, Anand and Navsari. The Scheme for study in co-related responses to selection of patanwadi cross breed sheep, and in study of experiment in poultry, Control of parasitic disease of camel, Establishment of tissue culture laboratory, Study of Cancer of horn in Cattle and Buffaloes, Scheme for supply of improved piglets to Scheduled Caste persons at subsidised rate are proposed to be undertaken at Anand college.

1.1.3.17 The Research activities has also been taken up at the Livestock Research Station established at Dantiwada for research on Kankrej breed of cows, Mehsana buffaloes, goats and sheep breeding, Camel breeding etc. A cattle farm of Gir cows is already existing at Junagadh and the same is to be extended for Jafrabadi buffaloes. Livestock Research Station at Anand is involved in Kankrej cows breeding and poultry breeding. It has done valuable research on animal nutrition in reproductive biology on buffaloes. The Livestock Research Station at Navsari is in initial stage.

Dairy Development

1.1.3.18 The College of Sheth M. C. Dairy Science, Anand was established in 1961. This college was

transferred to the Agricultural University alongwith other agricultural and research activities of the then Institute of Agriculture at Anand with effect from 1st June, 1972. The college was established at Anand with the sole intention of imparting training in Dairy Technology and in the initial stage the activities were concentrated for the academic activity of this college. However, this college was not meeting the needs of the modern technology and it necessitated to strengthen this college by addition of staff, equipment, construction of building for administration and students hostel and library etc.

1.1.3.19 In our State, the dairy industry is fast developing on sound co-operative base and to man this industry, it is necessary to bring the college to the present level of science and technology. It is therefore proposed to establish the department of Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Technology, Dairy Engineering, and Dairy Microbiology in order to strengthen the undergraduate and the post-graduate studies as well as to undertake research activities in Dairy Technology.

1.1.3.20 The intake capacity and output of the college for the year 1975-76 to 1977-78 is indicated below:—

U. G. Degree. (B. Sc. D.T.)	Average in take and Output					
	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	A	O	A	O	A	O
B. Sc. (D.T.) (40 Intake capacity).	41	38	42	39	41	37
Post Graduation Degree						
M. Sc. (Dairying)	..	..	..	..	..	6

1.1.3.21 Admission to Post Graduate courses are not fixed, but it depends on the available intake capacity of the Post-Graduate teachers.

1.1.3.22 Dairy Industry has direct impact on Agri-

cultural Economy of the State and hence research in technology of indigenous dairy products, recycling and utilisation of dairy waste and system improvements in the use of low level processing technology for rural needs will be initiated.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Agricultural Education & Research.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Agricultural Education				
1.	AER-1 Post graduate Degree training in India and Abroad	3.00	..	3.00
2.	AER-2 Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Agril. University for Education	4.35	..	4.35
3.	AER-3 Development of Veterinary College ..	11.00	..	11.00
4.	AER-4 Development of Dairy Science College ..	9.00	..	9.00
Total—(A)—Agricultural Education		117.35	..	117.35
B. Agricultural Research.				
5.	AER-5 Grain-in-aid to Gujarat Agricultural University for Research	38.65	..	38.65
6.	AER-6 Establishment of Livestock Research Station ..	23.00	..	23.00
Total—(B)—Agricultural Research		61.65	..	61.65
C. Assistance from ICAR.				
7.	AER-7 State share to I.C.A.R. Scheme :—			
	Agricultural Research Scheme	15.00	..	15.00
	Veterinary Research Scheme	6.00	..	6.00
Total—C		21.00	..	21.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		200.00	..	200.00

£To be supplemented by Rupees 40 lakhs out of University's savings.

1.2 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.2.1 The background

1.2.1.1 The principal food crops in the State are wheat, rice, pulses and millets. Oilseeds, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane are the main cash crops. The soil and climate of Gujarat being suitable for cotton, groundnut, bajra and tobacco, measures to maximise the productivity of these crops constitute an essential element in the strategy of agricultural development in the State.

1.2.1.2 Regional characteristics affecting the agricultural production strongly influence the evolution of a long term programme of agricultural development in Gujarat. Geologically the basic complex of the State varies from region to region. Extreme variability of rainfall and its distribution is another peculiarity of the State. The annual rainfall varies from 249 mm in the Lakhpat taluka of the Kachchh District to 2410 mm in the Dharampur taluka of the Valsad District.

1.2.1.3 Of the total reporting area in the State, 56.5 per cent is under cultivation (1970-71). There is very little scope for increasing the area under plough except through the reclamation of ravines and deserts and through multiple cropping by increasing irrigation facilities. Other adverse factors the State has to face are wind erosion in North Gujarat, heavy surface run off in Central and South Gujarat and the possibility of recurrent drought in certain areas in North Gujarat, Kachchha and Saurashtra. According to Irrigation Commission, there are as many as 58 talukas in 11 districts which are covered by the Drought Prone Area Programme. The problem is further aggravated by the low proportion of land under irrigation (only 16%). Around 80% of the irrigation is through minor irrigation which is not dependable.

1.2.2 Review of Progress :

1.2.2.1 Despite these limitations, agricultural production in the State has shown substantial increase. Details are given in the Annexure.

Season for the year 1979-80

1.2.2.2 During the Agricultural year 1979-80, first showers were received during second week of June

in Rajkot district and some parts of Mangrol and Songadh talukas of Surat districts. Most of the areas of the State received adequate rainfall in the third week of June. Cultivators ventured to do sowing of kharif crops which can be said little late than usual. Sowing could not be done adequately in Banas Kantha and Kachchh districts except Wadgam, Deesa, Palanpur, Danta and Dhanera talukas of Banas Kantha district and Anjar, Bhachau, Mandvi and Mundra talukas of Kachchh district and also in Sami taluka of Mahesana district as there was inadequate rainfall.

1.2.2.3 Due to dry spell in the area of Saurashtra and North Gujarat region during the month of July, the growth of crop like groundnut was slow, while due to continuous showers in the rest of areas of the State the crop condition remained satisfactory.

1.2.2.4 In most of the districts of the State, monsoon became active during first fortnight of August. Condition of crops was under improvement but due to heavy rain and flood in Machhu dam area of Morvi and Maliya Talukas of Rajkot district and heavy rain in Kachchh district, agricultural crops were affected severely. Crop growth was affected also due to heavy rain in Junagadh, Jamnagar, Surat, Valsad, Bhavanagar, Kheda, Surendranagar and Bharuch districts.

1.2.2.5 Sowing of jowar and cotton crops was done during second fortnight of August in unsown areas of Mahesana district and unsown as well as heavily affected areas of Kachchh district and also in other districts where sowing was required to be done again. Transplanting of tobacco could be done in Kheda district.

1.2.2.6 Thus due to heavy and continuous rain during first fortnight of August kharif crops were affected severely, but during second fortnight of August to second fortnight of September, distribution of rainfall remained normal, hence condition of crops improved to some extent. However due to uneven distribution of rainfall in Banas Kantha district, condition of sown kharif crops was reported poor. Most of the areas of the State except Banaskantha and Mahesana districts received rainfall during second

fortnight of September which improved the condition of crops to some extent. The harvesting of groundnut was delayed to some extent due to unseasonal rainfall during the month of October.

1.2.2.7 Thus due to uneven distribution of rainfall in the State resulting in variation in growth of crops the agricultural year of 1979-80 cannot be said to be satisfactory.

1.2.2.8 Kharif crops prospects 1979-80.

Kharif crops condition was not uniform in the State due to uneven distribution and irregular rainfall. The position regarding important crops is given below:

Bajri :—During the year, area under bajri crop is 11.18 lakh hectares as per first forecast which is less than final forecast of the last year. Due to unfavourable and less rainfall, area under bajri crop is decreased in bajri growing areas. Condition of bajri crop was satisfactory except in Banaskantha and Mahesana districts where it was reported poor.

Cotton :—During the year, area under cotton crop is 14.62 lakh hectares as per first forecast which is less than final forecast of the last year.

Groundnut:—Area under groundnut crop is 20.30 lakh hectares as per first forecast during the year which is higher by about 0.08 lakh hectares than that of final forecast of the last year.

Paddy:—Area under paddy crop is 4.58 lakh hectares as per first forecast during the year which is less than that of final forecast of last year.

Maize:—Area under maize crop is 2.99 lakh hectares during 1979-80 as per first forecast which is slightly higher than the final forecast of last year.

Tur and other pulses.—During the year, area under Tur crop is 1.38 lakh hectares as per first forecast, which is higher than that of final forecast of the previous year by about 0.06 lakh hectares while area under other Kharif pulses has declined by about 0.64 lakh hectares as compared to that of final forecast of last year. Condition of pulse crops is satisfactory except in Banaskantha district where it is reported poor.

1.2.3 Strategy of crop production.

1.2.3.1 For achieving the targets of food production and other major crops grown in the State, including commercial crops, reliance is placed mainly on a step up in the consumption and use of fertilizers, judicious and timely use of water coupled with hybrid or high yielding varieties of seeds and other relevant inputs like insecticides, pesticides etc. In agricultural production programme, the human factor is the most important input out of all inputs. The farmer has to play the main role for increasing the production and his awareness of and readiness to apply modern agricultural technology is a highly crucial factor for making optimum use of other inputs. A massive training programme for the farmers and farm women is designed to train them in modern agricultural technology. This training will be institutional as well as in field by way of arranging one day camps in the area of operation of individual training institutions.

1.2.3.2 Every care is being taken to ensure that inputs supplied to the farmer are of high quality. To avoid wastage in fertilizer as input, only the required amount of fertilizers should be applied in different kinds of soils at different places for different crops. In the circumstances, soil testing laboratories are being created in tribal areas, existing laboratories are being equipped properly and mobile soil testing vans have been introduced. There are 8 such vans actually in operation in tribal as well as non tribal areas.

1.2.3.3 Pest infestation wherever noticed is being given immediate attention for taking preventive or control measures. Aerial spraying work is being given greater importance, and more and more acreages are tried to be covered with aero-chemical sprays.

1.2.3.4 More attention is being given to cash crops like cotton, oilseeds, tobacco and sugarcane. Equally good importance is given for pulse development work.

1.2.3.5 Whatever little moisture is available is required to be preserved and made available for the crops and in the circumstances, soil conservation including contour bunding, nalla plugging, terracing kotar reclamation, construction of farm ponds, khar land development etc. are being attended to. This is being attempted on more scientific lines through watershed approach.

1.2.3.6 Audio visual aids and demonstrations play a vital role in educating the farmers and in developing their skill and knowledge. These education/extension programmes are being continued.

1.2.4. Programmes for 1980-81.

1.2.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 551 lakhs has been provided for the programme under crop Husbandry Sub-sector of development as detailed below:

		(Rs in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	1980-81 outlay
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration.	208.34
2	Multiplication and distribution of seeds	23.25
3	Manures and Fertilisers.	62.79

1	2	3
4	Plant protection.	42.74
5	Commercial crops.	78.19
6	Extension and Farmers Training.	51.87
7	Agricultural engineering.	3.86
8	Agricultural Economics.	14.53
9	Horticulture.	35.49
10	Other expenditure.	20.00
11	Nucleus Budget (for TASP)	10.00
Total....		551.00

1.2.4.2 Crop Production

The table below reflects the production, targets and achievements at the end of the Fifth Plan and subsequent years :—

Crop	Unit	At the end of Fifth Plan i.e.1977-78	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81
			T.	A.	T.	A. (likely)	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food grains	Lakh tonnes	38.73	48.00	44.83	48.00	40.00	50.20
Oil seeds.	Lakh tonnes	19.55	21.00	20.59	21.00	19.00	24.00
Cotton	Lakh bales (170 Kgs. each.)	19.42	23.00	21.01	23.00	20.00	24.30
Sugarcane (in terms of G.r.)	Lakh tonnes.	3.49	4.00	3.29	3.40	3.40	3.60
Tobacco	Lakh tonnes.	1.25	1.31	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.70

1.2.4.3 The target of foodgrains production was fixed at 48.00 lakh tonnes for 1979-80 out of which 30.00 lakh tonnes, were planned for Kharif and 18.00 lakh tonnes for rabi season. However, due to unprecedented heavy rains and floods in districts of Saurashtra viz. Kachcha, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Kheda district of Middle Gujarat the Kharif standing crops, soils and minor irrigation equipments viz. wells and pumps were worst affected. While the districts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Valsad and Dangs were affected due to inadequate rains. Keeping these natural calamities in view the estimate of production for kharif is placed around 22 lakhs tonnes. This deficit is sought to be partially made good by bringing more area under rabi and hot weather crops. Efforts are made to take rabi/summer production upto 18 lakh tonnes. The annual production of foodgrains

is expected to reach 40 lakh tonnes. The target for foodgrains production for 1980-81 is fixed at 50.20 lakh tonnes.

Agricultural Inputs

High Yielding Varieties Programmes :

1.2.4.4 The area under High Yielding Varieties forms a comparatively small proportion of the gross cropped area and the good results achieved here are therefore not significant enough to balance the consequences of adverse climatic factors. The table below reflects the area coverage details of high yielding varieties from 1977-78 and the targets set for 1980-81:

Crop	(Area in lakh hectares)					
	Achievement at the end of Vth Plan 1977-78	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81
		Target	Achievement	Target	Anti-cipated achievement	Target
		Achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paddy	2.16	2.20	2.19	2.50	2.20	2.90
Wheat	5.82	4.80	4.56	5.00	4.80	5.30
Maize	0.58	0.40	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.60
Jowar	0.32	0.50	0.31	0.80	0.80	0.95
Bajra	10.46	14.00	11.63	12.20	11.80	12.50
Total	19.34	21.90	19.39	21.00	20.10	22.25

In case of maize and jowar a break through has not been possible as most of the area is under fodder purpose. Jowar for grain is grown only in Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat Districts. Recently due to release of Hybrid/High yielding varieties like CSH-6, R-16 and R-8 which yield better both for grain as well as fodder, efforts are in progress to cover more areas under High Yielding Varieties.

1.2.4.5 Maize is mainly grown in Panch Mahals and Sabar Kantha districts and it is a staple food of tribal cultivators. This crop is grown in backward areas, which is also one of the reasons for low progress in coverage under High Yielding varieties. In both the districts farmers training centres have now been started to educate the farmers for adoption of modern technique in agriculture which will increase the coverage under HYV of maize from the present level of 23.00 per cent to more than 70 per cent by the end of 1982-83.

1.2.4.6 In case of Bajra most of the area accounting for 70 per cent has been covered under Hybrid varieties. A little set back has been observed which was due to downy mildew disease, but due to recent release of varieties like C. J. 104, B.J. 104 and B.K. 560 this

difficulty has been overcome; which will improve the situation.

1.2.4.7 Irrigated wheat crop ranks first amongst food crops in coverage under High Yielding Varieties, covering the area to the tune of 95 per cent. The varieties like J-24, J-28, J-49 Kalyan sone, sonalika have been accepted by the farmers.

1.2.4.8 The Seed Inspectors appointed under the Seed Act look after the quality of seed at the distribution end. Thus there exists a well planned set up of seed distribution and quality control; and no difficulty is expected in production of seed.

Fertilizers and Manures

1.2.4.9 Fertilizers continue to hold the key to stepping up agricultural production. Nitrogenous fertilisers, in particular, are important as nitrogen is considered to be a crucial factor in increasing the fertility of the soil. In view of the mass scale high yielding varieties programme, development of commercial crops and the programme for increasing the irrigated areas, the use of fertilizers has assumed greater importance. The table below portrays fertilizer statistics from 1977-78 to 1980-81.

Item	Level of Achievement at the end of 1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	1980-81
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Target
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chemical Fertilizer (lakh tonnes).						
N.	1.70	1.70	2.12	1.92	2.20	2.67
P.	0.60	0.79	0.78	0.93	1.00	1.36
K.	0.20	0.28	0.17	0.36	0.37	0.50
N. P. K.	2.50	2.77	3.07	3.21	3.57	4.53
Compost (Lakh Tonnes)	3.00	2.15	2.15	2.15	3.40	3.60
Green manuring (Lakh hecets)	1.85	1.51	1.50	1.61	1.80	1.90

The target for the year 1977-78 was 2.50 lakh tonnes, while the consumption during the same year was 2.77 lakh tonnes, which shows an increase of about 27000 tonnes over the planned target. Similarly, increase in consumption of fertilizers by 14000 tonnes was found over the planned target of 3.07 lakh tonnes in the year 1978-79. Thus, due to considerable improvement in offtake of fertilizers in previous years, the target for 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been reasonably kept at 3.57 and 4.50 lakh tonnes respectively.

Organic Manures :

1.2.4.10 In order to augment the supply of soil nutrients and to fully utilise the soil building qualities of organic manures, greater importance has been attached to the development of compost, growing green manure crops and setting up of mechanical compost plants and bio-gas plants in the State. These programmes will be stepped up. Two mechanical compost plants one at Ahmedabad established earlier and the second at Vadodara established by the Municipal Corporation are in operation. Similar plant is coming up in Rajkot. Under the scheme of Gobar Gas, 25% subsidy is given by the Government of India and 75% loan is to be met by the beneficiaries from the nationalised banks.

Plant protection :

1.2.4.11 Production and protection go hand in hand. Crop protection, that is protecting the crops from the epidemics of pests and diseases is recognised as an integral part in any crop production technology. The Agriculture Department of the State serves the farmer in advising him as to when and how to take proper plant protection measures, at proper time as well as it subsidises some of the operations like mass scale sprayings. To train the field workers, who in turn guide the cultivators in solving their plant protection problems the State Government have sanctioned an establishment of a training centre at Gandhinagar. Over and above this scheme, under the 'training and visit' system at the state level and district level a Subject Matter specialist (Plant Protection) has been provided. Thus the machinery for trainers training has been well set-up. For demonstrating the advantages of plant protection measures a scheme is provided to meet the cost of the pesticides used in such field demonstrations. For encouraging the co-operative societies to take up custom spraying work during the year 1978-79; a number of societies came forward to take up this work and an amount

of Rs. 0.60 lakh had been spent against the provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh. During the year 1979-80 also a good number of societies have shown their readiness to take up the work. Over and above these promotional activities Government directly subsidises the plant protection operations in certain conditions and also in backward areas like tribal areas.

Aerial spraying :

1.2.4.12 Where the crops are cultivated uniformly on wide stretches of land continuously and where the epidemics of pests occur simultaneously mass scale operations like aerial spraying have to be resorted to. However the cost of such operations is so high that all the participating cultivators could not bear it. Looking to its national importance the Government of India bears operational costs for sugarcane (endemic scheme) cotton 'I.C.D.P. Scheme' and groundnut (I.O.-D.P. Scheme) to the extent of Rs. 17.50 to Rs. 25/- per hectare. State Government gives subsidy on the cost of pesticides used in such operations at the rate of Rs. 15/- per hectare. During the year 1977-78 an area of 37 and 32 thousand hectares was covered under the crops of cotton and sugarcane respectively against the target of 60 and 32 thousand hectares. However, due to intervention of heavy rains during operations only 2 thousand hectares could be covered in groundnut. Similarly, during the year 1978-79 in sugarcane, cotton and groundnut, an area of 27; 150 and 20 thousand hectares had been covered. During the year 1979-80 the targets for sugarcane, cotton and groundnut are 30; 300 and 50 thousand hectares. As against the targets by the end of October, 1979 area of 20; 60 and 33 thousand hectares have already been covered after which an acute shortage of aviation fuel has been obstructing the programme so seriously that it is difficult to predict anything about rest of the year. The shortfall will be attempted to be made good by increasing the emphasis on ground-spraying operations. The target fixed for 1980-81 is 2.00 lakh hectares for crops like sugarcane, cotton, groundnut, etc. Government thus subsidises these operations to the extent of Rs. 40/- per hectare, whereas the cultivators spend Rs. 60 to 70 on this account. However, if each operation saves a crop worth Rs. 200/- per hectare the benefit/cost ratio would come to 2:1. Moreover such crops are either foreign exchange savers or earners.

Control of White grub :

1.2.4.13 The white grub in some lighter soil devastates the crop to such an extent that nothing is

left at the harvest time. During the year 1977-78 an area of only 320 hectares against the target of 890 hectares on account of late receipt of the Central Government sanction could be covered. During the year 1978-79 also only about 400 hectares could be covered under this scheme. However for the year 1979-80 about 100 MT of pesticides were already purchased well in advance in anticipation of the sanction and about 4000 hectares are likely to have been covered under this scheme. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided.

1.2.4.14 It is also proposed to educate the farmers for controlling this pest not only at grub stage but in adult stage also by spraying big trees, and for this, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1979-80. The cultivators who had occasions to witness this new approach had been so much impressed by this that new method is likely to be adopted by a number of villages during the year 1980-81. For demonstrating these advantages in other villages during 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been provided for the scheme.

Control of Prodenia Pest

1.2.4.15 During the year 1978-79, a new pest namely prodenia had erupted in such an epidemic form in cotton that Government had to rush to the rescue of the cotton grower in Surat district and an amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs had been spent to control this pest. During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 10.38 lakhs has been provided for this purpose but this pest has not been reported in such a serious form upto October, 1979. Hence, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been kept for the year 1980-81.

Tractor mounted and ground spraying

1.2.4.16 From the year 1979-80 Government has started subsidising not only ground operations but has also started encouraging the purchase of tractor mounted sprayers at a liberal rate. 33 per cent or 50 per cent of the cost is subsidised to individuals or institutions respectively. During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for these activities. For subsidised ground operations an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs had been provided for the year 1979-80. However as it was the first year of the scheme, full amount is not likely to be utilised. Hence for the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided.

1.2.4.17 For encouraging the tribal cultivators in the backward areas where the message of the modern

Agricultural technology has not reached, Government subsidised not only the pesticides cost but the purchase of plant protection appliances also to the extent of 5 per cent of its cost.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act

1.2.4.18 For quality control of the pesticides sold in the market, Gujarat has also enforced the Central Insecticides Act. To run the enforcement machinery, a provision of Rs. 7.95 lakhs has been made during the year 1979-80, for the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided.

Establishment of plant quarantine station

1.2.4.19 For encouraging the export trade of the country Government of Gujarat on behalf of Government of India provides plant quarantine services at the major ports of Gujarat and for this during the year 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 6.23 lakhs is made (inclusive of capital cost). For the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh for running the scheme and Rs. 2.18 lakhs for capital expenditure have been provided.

Dry Farming

1.2.4.20 Due to the limited irrigation facilities in the State, about 86 per cent of the cropped area of the State has rainfed agriculture and the failure of the monsoon and its irregular distribution has been responsible for wide variation in agricultural production in the State from year to year. Dryland farming has therefore special significance in the state and adoption of dry farming technology on a mass scale is imperative. The following are main elements of the strategy now being adopted:—

- (i) Selection of watersheds;
- (ii) soil conservation measures as a prerequisite for the application of dry farming technology with special emphasis on contour bunding;
- (iii) preparation of a package of dry farming practices districtwise for important crops;
- (iv) programme of demonstrations for the package of practices to convince farmers about usefulness of the technology;
- (v) training in dry farming technology through farmers gatherings and farmers' training centres;

(vi) extension agency to guide and assist the farmers to take the dry farming package of practices.

(vii) cloud seeding for artificial rain making will be continued in Panch Mahals and Sabar-Kantha district, which are vulnerable areas for erratic and scanty rainfall.

Special efforts for the selected crops

1.2.4.21 Special measures for the spread of pre-released and newly released promising varieties of improved cereal crops and change in the cropping system to ensure high productivity, will be further intensified. Minikit trials under various crops have been undertaken. Special efforts are being made for increasing production in the tribal areas by providing input kits containing seeds, fertilisers and pesticides at 50 per cent subsidised cost. Multiple cropping demonstrations are also planned to harvest more, in term of tonnes per unit area.

Pulses

1.2.4.22 The intensive pulse development programme involving demonstrations, seed multiplication of improved varieties of Pulses, adoption of Package of improved agronomic practices, including application of phosphatic fertilisers, rhizobium culture and plant protection measures in selected areas, remains in operation and will be continued during 1980-81 also. Facilities for multiplication of nucleus and foundation seeds of improved pulses varieties are being expanded and measures will be taken to expand the extended benefits over a larger area. Demonstrations under the programme include demonstration of inter cropping and catch cropping and those based on package of practices by this process. During 1979-80, it is planned to cover an area of 10000 hectares (net) under aerial and ground spraying for the crop against heliothisid (Pod bones). This programme will be expanded to cover an area of 15000 hectares during 1980-81. In addition it is also planned to cover an area of 5000 hectares under ground spraying for pod bones in gram.

Oil Seeds

1.2.4.23 During 1978-79, the intensive oilseeds development programme was implemented and it is proposed to be continued more vigorously. As regards groundnut, there are no HYV and hence the yield of existing improved varieties will have to be raised with package of practices. Rape and mustard are other oil-seeds crops on which attention is now being paid. The seed multiplication and distribution programme of oil-seeds in a planned manner are being implemented with the help of oil seeds Extension Officers in a more

systematic and scientific way. Groundnut particularly is major crop of the state and hence any problems that occur are being tackled on a priority basis. Aerial spraying for Groundnut crop is given utmost importance.

Sugarcane

1.2.4.24 Intensive development of sugarcane was taken up under centrally sponsored scheme upto 1978-79. But from the year 1979-80, it has been continued as State plan scheme and will be continued as such in the year 1980-81. Subsidy of Rs. 500/- per demonstration plot of $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare is given. 180 demonstrations are to be covered under demonstration plots during 1980-81. Rs. 200/- per month is given as stipend to trainees of sugar factory. The training is of one month duration. Demonstrations, improved practices for planting, timely and effective plant protection measures and demonstrations are organised.

Cotton

1.2.4.25 Intensive cotton development programme is in operation in Surendranagar, Sabar Kantha, Bharuch, and Vadodara districts of the State. Cotton is a major commercial crop of the State which according to the final forecast occupies 23.4% of the total cotton area in the country. As regards the total cropped area of the State, about 17% is accounted for by cotton. Production for 1978-79 is 21.01 lakh bales each of 170 kgs. As for the production for 1979-80, it is early to give estimates, but the condition of crop can be read to be normal throughout the State and production level as of 1978-79 can be achieved.

Horticulture Development

1.1.4.26 Under the programme of horticulture development the scheme for establishment of community canning centres, development of floriculture crops, certification of fruit grafts and plants, subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants, development of fruit nurseries, programme for ber and date plant cultivation, etc. are envisaged. A provision of Rs. 44.53 lakhs has been made for the various horticultural activities for the year 1979-80 and a sum of Rs. 35.49 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

Farmers Training

1.2.4.27 In Agricultural production programme, the human factor is the most important input. The farmer is a manager also for increased production and hence his perfection in know-how of the modern agricultural

technology is a very crucial factor for making the optimum efficient use of other inputs. A massive training programme for the farmers and farm women is designed to achieve the desired results under the scheme. Problem identification, participation, demonstrations, equality in communication and continuing self study by learners are the principles of farmers training. The training is institutional as well as non-institutional. Institutional training consists of specialised subject matter training and specified courses for convenors of characha mandals while for the non-institutional training one day camps, shibirs and Krishi Melas are arranged at village level.

Bennor System

1.2.4.28 The scheme intends to reorganise and strengthen the extension services in 18 out of the 19 districts of the State. It aims at improving the efficiency of the services by (1) Intensifying contacts between extension workers and farmers, (ii) Upgrading the standards of extension workers and (iii) Improving the quality of technical package through better adaptive research. Specifically, the five year project (1978-83) would comprise of reorganisation and strengthening of the Agricultural Extension services by provision of additional staff, equipments, vehicles and staff training. 10 districts were covered under the programme during 1978-79 and 8 more districts are covered during the year 1979-80.

1.2.4.29. The special schemes are integrated into a single extension programme. The major thrust would be the implementation of integrated approach to increase crop production of major crops. This programme would require the VLW to maintain an intensive training and visit schedule and should serve as a model for extension programme. Cotton, groundnut, pearl millet, sorghum paddy and wheat are the important crops for which the extension service would regularly and systematically provide farmers with upto date advice, and demonstration of farming practices best suited to their specific conditions which are capable of having an immediate impact on production and income.

Structure of organisation

1.2.4.30. Full time village level agricultural workers are working in each group to cover about 500 families in irrigated area and 800 families in dryland farming. Out of these families 10% farm families are identified as Contact farmers.

Eight groups of contact farmers are formed. The VLW gets 8 days during fortnight for visits. Thus every

day the VLW has to visit each group. The VLW attends training held once a fortnight by subject matter specialist, where he is provided with latest technology to be fed to the farmers during the next fortnight. In all 3440 Gram sevaks are provided for the whole State.

1.2.4.31 To support the VLW there is provision of one Agricultural Extension officer for 8 VLWs. Thus in all 431 AEOs are provided in the scheme for the State. These AEOs supervise and guide the VLWs in recent technology.

1.2.4.32 For the groups of 8 Agricultural extension officers, there is a sub-divisional Agricultural officer supported by Additional sub-divisional Agricultural Officers. There are two subject matter specialists for each sub-division, who organise fortnightly training programmes for the AEOs and VLWs. There are 37 Sub-divisions in the State.

1.2.4.33 At district level, there are three subject matter specialists, the technological developments are communicated in various training programmes organised in the district.

1.2.4.34 The State has been sub-divided in four zones according to agro climatic conditions. In each zone there is one Joint Director of Agriculture who is providing supervision and guidance to the staff in his jurisdiction. He would plan the adaptive research suited to local conditions.

1.2.4.35 At state level the programme is manned by Additional Director of Agriculture with three subject matter specialists to organise the programme in the State.

Extension Methodology

1.2.4.36 The extension technique is based on a systematic programme of training of full time agricultural workers combined with frequent visits by VLWs to farmers' fields. This system enables a VLW to visit each group of farmers once a fortnight after he has received intensive training in those agricultural practices and recommendations which relate directly to farm operations during that fortnight. The fixed schedule of visits enables close supervision.

Monitoring and evaluation

1.2.4.37 For day to day management, planning and evaluation of the programme for reorganisation, there is a provision of an evaluation cell.

1.2.4.38 The cost of the project for five years as approved by the World Bank is Rs. 12.72 crores. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 48.39 lakhs was spent as State Plan expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 202.24 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 in the State Plan.

1.2.5. Investigation and Survey work for contingency Plan.

1.2.5.1 The State is frequently visited by natural calamities like drought, floods. It is necessary to dovetail relief work with the Plan projects in order to create community assets through such works. A scheme for investigation and survey work for preparing a shelf of projects has been introduced since 1976-77. In that year, the scheme was initiated in the districts of Kachchh, Banas Kantha and Jamnagar. In the year 1978-79 the scheme was extended to Districts of Panch Mahals, Surendranagar, Amreli and Bhavnagar. The scheme has been continued in the year 1979-80. It is proposed to be continued in the year 1980-81 for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided.

1.1.6. Centrally sponsored schemes.

1.2.6.1 During 1980-81, 11 schemes are proposed to be operated under 'Crop Husbandry' costing Rs. 174.97 lakhs on matching share. These schemes relate to statistics, plant protection measures, cash crops and pulses. The scheme-wise details of outlays are shown in statement. Some of the important schemes are outlined below:

(1) Hybrid Cotton production programme.

The object of the scheme is to provide certified hybrid cotton seeds. Seed production programme is taken up through co-operative institutions and distributed through co-operative societies. The outlay for 1979-80 is Rs. 14.52 lakhs with physical coverage of 2000 acres while for the year 1980-81 a provision of 15.80 lakhs has been provided to cover 3000 acres.

(2) Intensive Cotton District Programme.

The object of the scheme is to increase per hectare production of cotton under irrigation and rainfed condition in the selected districts. Vadodara district is selected for irrigated cotton while Surendranagar district is selected for rainfed cotton. From the year 1977-78 Bharuch and Sabar Kantha which are main cotton growing districts have been included in rainfed cotton district. The activities carried out under this scheme as per guidelines given by the Central Government are as under:—

(1) Rs. 150 will be given as subsidy per quintal of certified seed for multiplication, distribution and delinting plants, etc.

(2) 25% subsidy limited to Rs. 200/- per plant for individual plant protection equipment.

(3) Rs. 500/- per hectare for demonstrations block of 50 hectares each in rainfed area and Rs. 200/- per hectare in irrigated area i.e. for Vadodara district. During 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 63.53 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

(3) Development of Oilseeds etc.

Groundnut, sesamum, castor, rape and mustard are the major oilseeds crops grown in the State. Among these, groundnut is the most important one and plays vital role in the agricultural economy of the State. Gujarat State contributes about 23.8% under the area and 22.0% under production of groundnut in India.

The object of the programme is to increase the production of oilseeds in potential areas in selected districts under intensive cultivation. The scheme is being implemented in six districts viz. Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Sabar Kantha through Jilla Panchayat. It is intended to cover an area of 5.25 lakhs hectares in the year 1979-80 for which an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided which is likely to be spent. For the year 1980-81, a provision of 40.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

(4) Development of pulses.

Government have accorded approval for the continuance of the Centrally sponsored scheme for Development of pulses in Gujarat State for the year 1979-80 with the total cost of Rs. 9.50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is kept for the year 1980-81.

Technical programme of the Scheme.

The main object of the scheme is to increase the production of pulses in Gujarat State by (1) Adopting package of practices; (2) production and distribution of improved seeds, (3) Demonstrations and other intensive cultivation practice; (4) Package programme and additional area brought under pulses;

(5) Mixed Cropping and other technical programme.

Physical targets for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

(7) Scheme for control of white grub in Gujarat State.

White grub insect has started damaging the crops like Bajra, Groundnut etc. in kharif season. The scheme is in operation since 1977-78. During 1978-79 expenditure of Rs. 6.05 lakhs was incurred. Looking to the importance of control of white grub the scheme was continued in the year 1979-80 with the provision of Rs. 8.42 lakhs. During 1980-81, the scheme is to be continued with a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

(8) Improvement of crop statistics.

The main objective of the scheme is to attempt, jointly by the National Sample Survey Organisation, and the State Agricultural statistics authorities to bring about, through sample checks over the primary field works improvement in the quality of primary data collected in the course of enumeration of area and crop estimation surveys in the State.

The work programme under the scheme consists of carrying out checks in each State, crop season on (1) Enumeration of area done by the village officials; (2) Preparation of crop abstract statement by the Patwaris on the basis of the entries made in the village records viz. Khasra register in sample villages chosen from general estimation surveys.

The programme of sample checks of area enumeration of villages and crop cutting experiments is being fixed by N.S.S.O., Government of India according to which the scheme is running smoothly and satisfactorily. An outlay of Rs. 3.27 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

Sr. No.	Item	1979-80 targets	1980-81 targets
1	2	3	4
1.	Demonstrations (Hectares)	600 ha	600 ha
2.	Breeder's Seed production programme (quintal)	21	21
3.	Seed multiplication programme (3) (quintal)	1700	1500
4.	Seed Subsidy (quintal)	1500	Discontinued
5.	Pakage programme (Hectares)	10000	39525

(6) Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests/diseases in endemic area by aero-chemical operation.

During the year 1979-80, financial assistance will be given to farmers on the operation charges for the aerielly sprayed areas. Likely coverage upto the end of the year is 162000 acres with an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 62.50 lakhs for all the 3 crops of cotton, groundnut and sugarcane. A provision of Rs. 32 lakhs has been made for the scheme for the year 1980-81.

ANNEXURE

Area in lakh hectares.

Sr. No.	Plan period.	Production in lakh tonnes yield in kgs/hect			
		Food grains.	Oil Seed	Cotton	Tobacco
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 First Five Year Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56.	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	0.60
	Prodn.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41
	Y/H	333	362	107	679
2 Second Five Year Plan 1956-67 to 1960-61	Area	49.80	18.99	17.58	0.81
	Prodn.	20.88	11.07	11.19	0.56
	Y/H	407	586	108	692
3 Third Five Year Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86
	Prodn.	25.79	13.58	15.33	0.83
	Y/H	530	581	147	963
4 Average of the three Annual Plan 1966-67 to 1968-69.	Area	61.90	21.61	16.89	0.91
	Prodn.	28.11	11.31	15.48	0.93
	Y/H	539	522	155	1026
5 Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74	Area	49.93	19.23	17.97	0.88
	Prodn.	87.09	13.07	18.46	1.13
	Y/H	735	676	175	1288
6 Fifth Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	Area	45.43	20.11	17.32	0.87
	Prodn.	36.44	16.88	16.76	1.34
	Y/H	839	639	164	1540
7 1978-79	Area	45.79	23.52	17.59	0.75
	Prodn.	44.83	20.59	21.01	1.54
	Y/H	979	860	203	2060

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

Head of Development : Crop Husbandry.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I- Direction and Administration				
1.	AGR-1 Strengthening of accounts and administration of states/regional staff	..	..	..
2.	AGR-2 Reorganisation and Strengthening of extension services	127.20	60.04	187.24
2-A.	AGR-2A Establishment of World Bank cell.	5.00	..	5.00
3.	AGR-2 (Adj.)-do- for TASP	15.00	..	15.00
4.	AGR-3 Creation of staff for tribal area sub-Plan works	..	..	..
5.	AGR-4 Planning Machinery for Agricultural Development	1.10	..	1.10
	Total	148.30	60.04	208.34
(2) Multiplication and Distribution of seeds				
6.	AGR-5 Strengthening of seed testing laboratories	1.35	0.07	1.42
7.	AGR-6 Strengthening o Seed Certi. Agency	1.00	..	1.00
8.	AGR-7 Production of Hybrid Cotton seed	7.90	..	7.90
9.	AGR-8 Free distribution of seed in Dangs district GIA to Pauchayat	0.36	..	0.36
10.	AGR-9 Extension of seed multiplication seed farm providing irrigation facilities	..	..	..
11.	AGR-10 Distribution of seed, fertilizer and pesticides at subsidised rates in tribal areas.	0.30	..	0.30
12.	AGR-11 Subsidised supply of hybrid/high yielding varieties seed to tribal cultivators.	4.37	..	4.37
13.	AGR-12 Establishment of seed cell	..	..	..
14.	AGR-13 Distribution of seeds to harijan cultivators	2.90	..	2.90
15.	AGR-14 Foundation seed corporation	..	5.00	5.00
16.	AGR-15 Flying squad for seed certification work	..	..	..
	Total	18.18	5.07	23.25
(3) Manures and Fertilizers				
17.	AGR-16 Multicrop Demonstration Scheme	3.75	..	3.75
18.	AGR-17 Distribution of Amm. Sulphate and Fertilizers	..	..	..
19.	AGR-18 Subsidised Supply fertilizer to SC/ST cultivators for T.A.S.P.	1.86	..	1.86
20.	AGR-19 Subsidised supply of chemical fertilizer to ST/SC cultivators in the State	6.00	..	6.00
21.	AGR-20 Creation of cell under pollution of gas and water	..	..	..
22.	AGR-21 Strengthening of organisation of fertilizer section of the Dep tt.	..	..	..
23.	AGR-22 Adj. Scheme for development of quality control of inputs fertilizers quality control laboratory (Forestry only).	5.62	..	5.62
24.	AGR-23 Grant of subsidy in preparing pucca compost pits	..	..	..
25.	AGR-24 Adj. Gobar Gas Plant	1.50	..	1.50
26.	AGR-25 Strengthening of soil testing Laboratories and soil testing.	11.13	..	11.13
26A	AGR-25 Adj. Estt. of STL in the State Normal	4.90	..	4.90

1	2	3	4	5	
27.	AGR...26	Strengthening of soil testing laboratories building works in T.A.S.P.	..	24.31	24.81
28.	AGR-27	Strengthening of STL at Thasra in Kadana command Area and Bhuj in Kutch District	..	..	..
29.	AGR-23	Construction of fourth floor of Krishi Bhavan	..	3.82	3.82
		Total	34.66	28.13	62.79
(4) Plant Protection					
30.	AGR-29	Training of extension staff in plant protection	1.30	..	1.30
31.	AGR-30	Estt. of central agril. input testing laboratory at G'nagar	4.00	..	4.00
32.	AGR-31	Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying only.	5.20	..	5.20
33.	AGR-31	(1) Adj. Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pest and diseases on crop in endemic area by agro chemical operation.	16.00	..	16.00
34.	AGR-31	(2) Adj. scheme for the control of prodenia pest	1.00	..	1.00
35.	AGR...31	(3) Adj. Scheme for subsidy on purchase of tractor mounted sprayers	2.00	..	2.00
36.	AGR-31	(4) Scheme for subsidy on ground spraying of insecticides	1.00	..	1.00
37.	AGR-32	Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances under subsidy scheme in tribal areas	4.30	..	4.30
38.	AGR-33	Control of white grubs	2.00	..	2.00
39.	AGR-34	Surveillance of pest and diseases	..	..	..
40.	AGR-35	Addl. Staff for plant protection	1.30	..	1.30
41.	AGR-36	Estt. of Plant quarantine station	0.90	2.18	3.08
42.	AGR-37	Demonstration of plant protection measures on cultivators fields	0.61	..	0.61
43.	AGR-38	Promotion of plant protection activities	..	..	..
44.	AGR-39	Encouraging cooperative societies for custom spraying work	0.95	..	0.95
		Total	40.56	2.18	42.74
(5) Commercial Crops :					
45.	AGR-40	Intensive cotton production programme irrigation cotton	1.00	..	1.00
46.	AGR-40	(1) Intensive cotton production programme in tribal area of the State	2.00	..	2.00
47.	AGR-41	Scouting scheme for intensive plant protection measures on cotton in selected areas	8.50	..	8.60
48.	AGR-42	Intensive oilseed development including summer programme in tribal areas	10.00	..	10.00
49.	AGR-42	Adj. Intensive oilseed Development programme (Groundnut)	20.00	..	20.00
50.	AGR-43	Intensive production of groundnut summer	1.90	..	1.90
51.	AGR-44	Scheme for sugarcane development	3.03	..	3.03
52.	AGR-45	Scheme for V.F.C. tobacco	..	..	..
53.	AGR-46	Scheme for intensive cotton district programme in Bharuch, Vadodara, Surendranagar, Sabarkantha districts	31.76	..	31.76
		Total	78.19	..	78.19
(6) Extension and farmers training :					
54.	AGR-47	Extension of information unit	..	..	..
55.	AGR-48	Publicity through State Transport	0.60	..	0.60
56.	AGR-49	Provision of audio visual vans to District	0.70	..	0.70
57.	AGR-49	Provision of audio visual vans to Dist. for T.A.S.P.	4.30	..	4.30
58.	AGR-50	Audio visual vans for Kadana Command Areas	..	..	..

1	2	3	4		
59.	AGR-51	Farmers Training and Education in tribal areas equipping with aid cum exhibition units T.A.S.P.	0.90	..	0.90
60.	AGR-52	Agril. Education tour by Tribal Cultivators	0.01	..	0.01
61.	AGR-53	Establishment of farmers training centres	7.83	4.26	12.19
62.	AGR-53	Adj. Establishment of farmers training centres for T.A.S.P.	6.79	2.51	9.30
63.	AGR-54	Scheme for farmers training and Education (C.S. programme in Gujarat State)	10.58	..	10.58
64.	AGR-55	Coordination unit at Headquarter for training centres activities	..	..	..
65.	AGR-56	Organisation of crop competition	0.16	..	0.16
66.	AGR-56	Adj. -do- -do- for T.A.S.P.	0.27	..	0.27
67.	AGR-57	Increased production of pulses	4.76	..	4.76
68.	AGR-58	Scheme for development of pulses	4.50	..	4.50
69.	AGR-59	Strengthening of adeptive research programme	3.60	..	3.60
70.	AGR-60	Scheme for integrated dryland agri. development project	..	..	..
		Total	45.00	6.87	51.87
(7) Agricultural Engineering :					
71.	AGR-61	Improved Agril. Implements at subsidised rate to Harijan and backward class farmers	0.50	..	0.50
72.	AGR-61	(a) Adj. -do- for T.A.S.P.	1.02	..	1.02
72	AGR-62	Supply of bullock at subsidied rate to tribal cultivators	0.98	..	0.98
74.	AGR-63	Supply of bullock cart at subsidised rates to tribal cultivators	0.50	..	0.50
75	AGR-64	Improved Agril. implements at subsidised rates to weaker farmers	..	..	..
76	AGR-65	Agril. Engineering activities	..	..	..
77	AGR-66	Standardisation of agril. machinery and implements	0.80	..	0.80
78.	AGR-67	Popularisation of improved Agril. implements	..	..	..
		Total	3.80	..	3.80
(8) Agricultural Economics and Statistics :					
79.	AGR-68	Investigation in artificial rain making (Tribal area)	7.28	..	7.28
80.	AGR-69	Strengthening of Mechanical tabulation unit (EDP cell).	1.00	..	1.00
81.	AGR-70.	Installation of rain guages and collection of rainfall data	0.37	..	0.37
82.	AGR-71	Agricultural marketing	..	....	..
83.	AGR-72	Study and investigation in Agril activities in Gujarat State	..	..	..
84.	AGR-73	Sample survey for methodological investigation in high yielding area	..	..	..
85.	AGR-74	Intergrated survey for estimation of availability of vegetable and losses taking place in their trasit from field to market	..	..	..
86.	AGR-75	Pilot sample survey for determining the cost of production of important fruits and spice and studying their market praotiees.	0.87	..	0.87
86.	AGR-75	(Adj.) Scheme for Co-ordinated Programme at pre-harvest forecasting yield of Crop of groundnut	0.57	..	0.57
87.	AGR-76	Scheme for timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops.	2.81	..	2.81
88.	AGR-77	Scheme for improvement of irrigation statistics	..	..	..
89.	AGR-78	Scheme for improvement of crop statistics	1.63	..	1.63
		Total	14.53	..	14.53

1	2	3	4	5	
(9) Horticulture :					
90.	AGR-79	Supervision of development activities pertaining to horticulture, vegetable, fruit grafts, other plants and floriculture.	1.57	..	1.57
91.	AGR-80	Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants	3.00	..	3.00
92.	AGR-80	Adj. -do- for T.A.S.P.	4.85	..	4.86
93.	AGR-81	Development of fruit nurseries and supply of grafts and plant etc.	3.14	..	3.14
94.	AGR-82	Development of fruit production for export of banana	2.52	..	2.52
95.	AGR-83	Scheme for package programme on mango in Gujarat State	2.77	..	2.77
96.	AGR-82	Adj. -do- Plant protection squad	..	..	..
97.	AGR-84	Development of fruit nurseries	..	..	..
98.	AGR-85	Date palm production in Kachehha District	1.80	..	1.80
99.	AGR-86	Ber cultivation in Gujarat State	1.80	..	1.80
100.	AGR-87	E.S.T.T. of community canning centres and Kitchen gardening	3.88	..	3.83
101.	AGR-88	Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas	5.64	..	5.64
102.	AGR-89	Crop development scheme for potato (Dangs)	4.56	..	4.56
Total			<u>35.49</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>35.49</u>
(10) Other Expenditure :					
103.	AGR-90	Agro-Industries Corporation	..	10.00	10.00
Total			<u>..</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>
(11) Contingency Plan					
104.	AGR-91	Investigation and survey for preparation of a shelf of projects	10.00	..	10.00
Total			<u>10.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>10.00</u>
(1 to 11) TOTAL			<u>428.71</u>	<u>112.29</u>	<u>541.00</u>
Nucleus budget			10.00	..	10.00
GRAND TOTAL			<u>438.71</u>	<u>112.29</u>	<u>551.00</u>

1.3. LAND REFORMS

1.3.1. Gujarat has been in the forefront in the matter of land reforms. All the intermediary tenures have been abolished. The Tenancy Act has been amended from time to time with revolutionary provisions in favour of the tenants. The implementation of the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1960 has been completed.

Review of Progress :

1.3.2. Effective steps were taken to abolish intermediaries and establish direct relationship between the actual tillers of the land and the State. 30 different tenure abolition laws have been enacted from time to time for this purpose. As a consequence, occupancy rights have been conferred on 10 lakh persons, over an area of 116 lakh acres. As a step for according protection against eviction, charging of higher rates and ultimately to implement the principles of Land to the Tiller, Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 has been amended from time to time. As a result of implementation of the Tenancy Act, occupancy rights have been conferred on 11.95 lakh tenants over an area of 24.21 lakh hectares till 31st October, 1979. As a result of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1960, about 45994 acres of surplus land has been distributed to 14657 beneficiaries.

1.3.3. The revised Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act has been brought into force from 1.4.1976. The surplus land holders numbering about 56,535 have filed their returns. As a result of the implementation, 19650 hectares of land has been declared surplus. There are 12,289 cases involving 1,20,000 hectares of land pending for disposal. In number of cases, land is likely to be declared surplus. Thus, in programme and non-programme areas taken together, an area of about 40,000 hectares is likely to be surplus and available for distribution to landless persons. Most of the land in these areas will be poor in quality and will require development. As the allottees will be mainly from the weaker sections of the community, assistance will have to be provided for inputs like, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides etc. A scheme envisaging assistance of Rs. 1000/- per hectare, consisting of Rs. 500 for land development and Rs. 500 for inputs is already sanctioned. However, due to number of representations, the State Government had appointed a State Level Committee followed by the Land Commission for going into these representations. As a result of appointment of the Land Commission, final disposal of the surplus land has been stayed by the Government. The report of the Land Commission is already received and Government is likely to finalise its decision early. The distribution of surplus land on permanent basis is likely to be re-

sumed shortly for benefit of landless persons and weaker sections of the community. For advancing financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land under G.A.L.C. Act, the State Government would also get some share of expenditure from the Central Government by way of Central assistance. Normally 50% of the expenditure is shared by the Central Government.

1.3.4. The scheme for updating the record of rights, protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals, grant of subsidy on interest payable on loan advanced by the State Co-operative Land Development Bank and grant of loans to tenant-cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under the B.T. & A.L. Act are being implemented.

Programme for 1980-81.

1.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 185 lakhs is provided for Land Reforms Sub-Sector in the Annual Plan 1980-81. A broad break up of the outlay is as under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlay 1980-81.
1	2	3
1	Consolidation of Holdings	35.25
2	Re-survey and Revision Survey of villages	31.65
3	Rewriting and reconstruction of of torn land records	17.00
4	Introduction of Village Site Survey and Survey operation.	31.12
5	Record of Rights.	21.48
6	Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals.	2.00
7	Grant of subsidy on interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy rights.	0.50
8	Implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act	35.00
9	Loan to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights.	11.00
Total ..		185.00

Consolidation of Holdings :

1.3.6. The scheme has been implemented in 3013 villages covering 12.85 lakh hectares upto the end of 1978-79. The programme for 1979-80 is to complete the work in 180 villages covering 90000 hectares. The programme for the year 1980-81 is to undertake work of consolidation of holdings in 180 villages.

Resurvey and revision survey of villages :

1.3.7. Revision survey is required to be undertaken every 30 years. Original survey in certain areas was undertaken some 80 to 90 years ago. The work in 745 villages has been completed upto the end of 1977-78. The work in 195 villages was completed during 1978-79. In the current year the target is to complete the work in 180 villages. The programme proposed for the year 1980-81 is to cover 180 more villages.

Rewriting and reconstruction of torn land records :

1.3.8. The work of 101.62 lakh units and 29.16 lakh pages was completed at the end of 1978-79. During the year 1979-80, it is proposed to complete the work of 12 lakh units and 3 lakh pages. The programme for 1980-81 is also proposed at the same level as that of the 1979-80.

Introduction of Village Site Survey :

1.3.9. Village Site Survey in developing villages having population below 2000 is carried out under Section 95 read with Section 135-G of Land Revenue Code, where regular city survey cannot be introduced. In the villages having population above 2000, such survey is done under Section 195 read with Section 131 of L.R.C.

1.3.10. The work of introduction of Village Site Survey was completed in 81 villages upto 1977-78, The survey work of 87 villages was completed in 1978-79 and in that year the work was in progress in 30 villages. The target fixed for the 1979-80 year is to take up the work in 20 new villages alongwith the continuing work of the previous year. The programme for 1980-81 also envisages to undertake work in 20 new villages. It is also proposed to undertake the work in 12 new towns/cities.

1.3.11. The work of Village Site Survey of 7 villages within Surat Municipal Corporation area and the villages within the area of 5/1 K. Ms. from the urban agglomeration covered under Urban Land Ceiling Act will continue.

Record of Rights :

1.3.12. The scheme for updating the record of rights was introduced during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Till the end of 1977-78; 14000 villages were covered in the first round in the districts for which B. T. & A. L. Act is applicable. Second round of updating the records is also undertaken. In the second round out of 11300 villages where the record is required to be updated 7273 villages have been covered till the end of 1977-78. During the year 1978-79 the work in 880 villages of the first round and 1733 villages in the second round was completed. During the 1979-80 year the target is to cover 1440 villages in the first round and 720 vil-

ages in the second round. The programme is proposed to be continued during 1980-81 to cover the remaining villages in the State.

Protection against unauthorised alienation of Land held by Tribals :

1.3.13. The scheme has been introduced from the year 1976-77. It aims at detecting unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals and to restore possession of such land. Six teams have been appointed in the tribal districts for this work of which five are headed by Dy. Collector and by Mamlatdar. Till the end of 1977-78, the detection work has been completed in 3793 villages disposing of 6295 cases of unauthorised alienation. During the year 1978-79 ; 1387 cases in 249 villages were disposed of. The work of detection of alienation is almost over excepting in 248 villages of Dangs & Bharuch districts. In the year 1980-81 the programme is to cover the remaining cases in the above two districts.

Grant of Subsidy on interest payable by tribal tenants.

1.3.14. Under the B.T. & A.L. Act 1958 occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price. In order to finance the payment to economically backward class tenants Gujarat Co-operative Land Development Bank has advanced loans to such tenant purchasers. However the rate of interest charged is 11 1/2% which is higher than the rate of interest charged by Government on loans advanced. This scheme was therefore introduced in the year 1976-77 to subsidise the rate of interest charged by the bank over the rate charged by the Government. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81.

Implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act

1.3.15. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is provided for the scheme viz, "Implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act", out of which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is for implementing machinery for two Dy. Collectors & 15 Agricultural Land Tribunals with their supporting staff in the districts. An outlay of Rs. 25/- lakhs is provided for giving financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land in Non-Programme areas.

Loans to tenant-cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act.

1.3.16. It is necessary to protect the rights of tenants on lands who are in arrears of payment of purchase price. This scheme provides for advancing loans for this purpose. It is proposed to continue the scheme with a provision of Rs. 11 lakhs in the year 1980-81 for advance of loans to the needy defaulters according to the priorities fixed by the Government.

STATEMENT
Schemewise outlays

Head of Development :—Land Reforms

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Outlay for 1980—81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	LND-1. Consolidation of Holdings	35.25	..	35.25
2	LND-2. Resurvey and revision survey of the village in the State	31.65	..	31.65
3	LND-3. Rewriting and reconstruction of torn land record	17.00	..	17.00
4	LND-4. Introduction of village site survey and Survey operation	31.12	..	31.12
5	LND-5. Specific measures for land reforms—Record of Right	21.48	..	21.48
6	LND-6. Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals	2.00	..	2.00
7	LND-7. Grant of Subsidy on interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy rights.	0.50	..	0.50
8	LND-8. Implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act	35.00	..	35.00
9	LND-9. Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B. T. and A. L. Act.	11.00	..	11.00
Total ..		185.00	..	185.00

1.4 MINOR IRRIGATION

1.4.1.1 Minor Irrigation Schemes are short gestation schemes and hence, the flow of benefits is relatively early. These can be taken up also in areas where major and medium Irrigation Projects are not feasible. Thus, the minor irrigation schemes apart from providing a primary input for increasing agricultural productivity, also help to reduce imbalance in development in different areas. Such works can be taken up in the tribal areas and other economically backward tracts and play an important part in improving the levels of living of the weaker sections of the society. Minor Irrigation Works also generate a large potential for employment of local labour. All these aspects have been kept in view in formulating the programme of minor irrigation.

1.4.1.2 The programme under this sub-sector is comprised of tanks and bandharas, check-dams and percolation tanks, tube-wells, co-operative lift irrigation, boring and blasting and assistance to backward classes for irrigation facilities.

1.4.1.3 An outlay of Rs. 1450 lakhs is provided for the programme in this sub-sector, for the year 1980-81. Its broad break-up is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Tanks and Bandharas	1040
Tubewells	360
Co-operative Lift Irrigation	20
Boring, Blasting and subsidies to Harijans and tribals for Irrigation	30
	1450

1.4.2 Tanks and Bandharas etc.

1.4.2.1 The cost criteria of Rs. 1250 per acre of irrigated areas for taking up minor irrigation schemes laid down earlier has been removed in stages, first for the arid regions of Kachchha and Banaskantha in 1970 and thereafter for the drought prone areas in 1971. These were further removed for the talukas which were relatively more backward in irrigation in January, 1972. With the more promising sites having already been fully explored in the past, it was felt that more difficult areas would have to be covered. The

cost criteria was, therefore, removed for the entire State in October, 1972. Similarly, relaxation has been made in the cost criteria for check dams and percolation tanks.

Programme for the Five Year Plan 1978-83

1.4.2.2 An outlay of Rs. 5798 lakhs is provided for works of the development of minor irrigation through works of tanks and bandharas, checkdams, percolation tanks in the Five Year Plan 1978-83. By the end of the Fifth Plan, total irrigation potential of 1.17 lakh hectares was created under this programme. The physical target of irrigation potential envisaged is 40,000 hectares. Against this potential, target of 30,000 hectares of utilisation is envisaged. During the Five Year Plan period, priority is given to the works falling in the drought prone and backward areas.

Programme and progress for 1978-79 and 1979-80

1.4.2.3 During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 914.04 lakhs was spent on development of minor irrigation works tanks and bandharas, check dams etc. Additional irrigation potential of 9,000 hectares was created during the year, resulting in additional utilisation of 4,000 hectares. For the year 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 1040 lakhs is provided for this programme. The physical targets of additional irrigation potential and utilisation are respectively 9,500 hectares and 4,500 hectares. Looking to the overall progress, the outlay will be fully utilised, the physical targets envisaged will be achieved.

1.4.3 Programme for 1980-81

1.4.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1040 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. High priority will be given to the execution of spillover works during 1980-81. Out of the outlay of Rs. 1040 lakhs, Rs. 960 lakhs is provided for works in progress for which the liabilities are to the extent of Rs. 2150 lakhs; whereas an outlay of only Rs. 80 lakhs is provided for new works to be taken up during 1980-81. During the year 1980-81, in taking up new works priority will be given to droughtprone, tribal and backward areas. During the year 1980-81 an additional irrigation potential of 9,500 hectares with 5,000 hectares of utilisation will be achieved. Out of the additional potential of 9,500 hectares, tribal area sub-plan account for 2,500 hectares.

1.4.3.2 *Tubewells.*—The State Government has re-activised the Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited in May, 1975. The Corporation is eligible for institutional finance through the ARDC. The State Government provides 20 per cent margin money to the Corporation. Ground Water Survey has been completed in an area of 36,186 sq. kms. and investigation is in progress in 20,632 kms. The Corporation has drawn up an overall programme of drilling 2400 tubewells for the period of five years 1978-83.

1.4.4 Five Year Plan—1978-83

1.4.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 680 lakhs is provided for development of tubewells in the State. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 1.30 lakh hectares and additional utilisation of 0.85 lakh hectares.

Progress and programme of Tubewells

1.4.4.2 The first pilot project of 54 tubewells has been completed in all respects. This has created an irrigation potential of 4,080 hectares. Similarly another project of 200 tubewells taken up in 1977-78 is also completed during the year in all respects creating an irrigation potential of 14,480 hectares. The work on 3 projects taken up during 1978-79 viz. (1) 270 tubewells project, (2) 275 tubewells project in M.R.B.C., (3) 22 tubewells redrilling programme is in progress. During the year 1978-79, 266 tubewells were drilled, of which 185 were successful and 126 were put to irrigation creating an additional irrigation potential of 10,080 hectares.

1.4.4.3 During the year 1979-80, against the overall programme of 523 tubewells, taken-up on hand, it is proposed to complete 400 tubewells during the year creating an additional irrigation potential of 30,000 hectares. The outlay of Rs. 260 lakhs will be fully utilised.

1.4.5 Programme for 1980-81

1.4.5.1 Over and above the spillover programme of 123 tubewells, of 1979-80 two new programmes will also be taken up during the year 1980-81. It is planned to drill 623 tubewells during the year as given below:—

(A) Spillover programme of 1979-80	No. 123
(B) 300 Tubewells Project	No. 150
(C) 500 Tubewells Project	No. 350
	—————
Total ...	No. 623
	—————

Against this programme, it is proposed to complete 400 tubewells creating an additional irrigation potential of 30,000 hectares and utilisation of 15000 hectares during the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 360 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 against this programme.

1.4.5.2 *Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—Centrally sponsored schemes of strengthening the existing surface water and ground water organisations, for surveys and investigation with 50 per cent central assistance, is taken up on hand for systematic investigation from 1977-78 onwards. Government of India, has extended the scheme upto 1981-82. As such this scheme will also be in progress during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 16.20 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 towards the State share.

Co-operative Lift Irrigation

1.4.5.3 Lift Irrigation Schemes are taken up either on the banks of the rivers or nallas; where sufficient flow of water is available after monsoon; or on private wells. To encourage local initiative, agriculturists in need of lift irrigation are organised into co-operative lift irrigation societies.

1.4.5.4 There were 507 societies at the end of 1977-78. During the year 1978-79, 30 Co-operative Societies were organised. The target for 1979-80 is to organise 26 more societies. The programme for 1980-81 envisages to organise 29 societies including 10 societies in tribal areas.

Grant of Subsidy to Harijans ST/SC Cultivators for Irrigation facilities

1.4.5.5 The State Government has been encouraging the construction of new wells and installation of pumping sets by giving financial assistance to Harijans and Adivasi cultivators. The target of the year 1979-80 is to provide assistance for 175 new wells and 220 pumpsets which is likely to be fully achieved. The target for 1980-81 is 50 new wells and 140 pumping sets. In case of tribal areas, it is proposed to provide assistance for 250 new wells and 850 pumping sets.

Boring and Blasting Improvement of Irrigation Wells

1.4.5.6 The boring and blasting operations make it possible to dig and deepen wells expeditiously and thereby to increase water storage capacity in the wells. In the year 1978-79, outlay was provided for deepening 732 wells and boring 38 wells. The target for 1979-80 is to satisfy the demand of cultivators for 600 wells. The target for 1980-81 is also proposed at the current year's level of 600 wells.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

Sector/Su-Sector:- Minor Irrigation.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/Project	Outlay for 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Investigation and Development of Ground Water resources:			
	MNR-1. Minor Irrigation Tanks and Bandharas Percolation tanks etc.	1030.00	10.00	1040.00
II	Tube-Wells:			
	MNR-2. Tube-Wells including Ground Water Survey and Investigations	90.00	270.00	360.00
III	Lift Irrigation Schemes:			
	MNR-3. Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes	20.00	—	20.00
IV.	Other Minor Irrigation Works.			
	MNR-4. Grants of Subsidy to Harijans Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Cultivators for irrigation facilities.	19.20	—	19.20
	MNR-5. Extension activity Services for Minor Irrigation	—	—	—
	MNR-6. Improvement of Irrigation Wells by Boring and Blasting.	10.80	—	10.80
	Grand Total:	1170.00	280.00	1450.00

1.5. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.5.1. A large part of the State suffers from poor soil, undulating terrain and undependable rainfall. Soil erosion by winds and surface run off takes place in different parts of the State on an extensive scale. Measures for prevention of soil erosion and conservation of moisture assume crucial importance for the State. Watershed approach has now been adopted. Under the programme, it is estimated that an area of nearly 150 lakh hectares would need to be covered. There are 4.00 lakh hectares of ravine lands and 2.00 lakh hectares of saline and alkaline lands affected in the coastal areas which are required to be reclaimed. The soils in the districts of Kachchh, Banaskantha, Mehsana and Sabarkantha are susceptible to wind erosion.

1.5.2. The following table shows the area treated and expected to be treated by the end of 1979-80.

(In lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	By the end of Fourth Plan (1973-74)	By the end of Fifth Plan (1977-78)	1978-79 (add.)	1979-80 (add.)
1	Soil Conservation.	12.63	17.61	0.53	0.58
2	Ravine Land Reclamation.	0.12	0.42	0.08	0.08
3	Saline Land Reclamation.	0.17	0.12	0.02	0.003

Annual Plan 1980-81.

1.5.3. An outlay of Rs. 380 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 in the State Plan. It is expected that Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation will provide institutional finance at least to the extent of around Rs. 300 lakhs. A broad distribution of the State Plan outlay of Rs. 380 lakhs is under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	1980-81 Outlay
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	7.38
2	Research	1.00
3	Education and Training	2.18
4	Soil Conservation	216.39
5	Development of Ghed Area	30.00
6	Others	153.05
	Total	380.00

The Physical programme drawn up for the year 1980-81 is worked out on the basis of the total outlay of Rs. 680 lakhs inclusive of the expected institutional finance (ARDC) of Rs. 300 lakhs.

1.5.4. By the end of the Fifth Plan an area of 17.61 lakh hectares (cumulative) has been treated. The entire approach to the soil and water conservation programme has now been changed to watershed approach in order to reap the benefits of erosion control and water conservation for complete harvesting of rain water and its maximum use for increasing agricultural production and to solve the varied problems like flood control, gully control, land reclamation, improvement of pasture including village forests and farm forests. This will also provide opportunities for stimulating economic growth and act as catalyst to the whole rural development. So far 354 subwatersheds have been demarcated in the State where in the works are in progress with an integrated approach.

Soil Conservations Measure.

1.5.5. An outlay of Rs. 364.39 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 inclusive of Rs. 110.00 lakhs for the funds expected to be available from ARDC for soil conservation measures. Within this outlay, the Tribal Area Sub-Plan accounts for Rs. 183.80 lakhs of which Rs. 60 lakhs is expected to be available from ARDC.

1.5.6. The target for the year 1980-81 is to cover an additional area of 0.89 lakh hectares of which, 0.38 lakh hectares would be under the TASP. The target of 0.38 lakhs hectares inclusive of 0.16 lakh hectares in TASP is planned on the basis of funds of Rs. 60 lakhs expected from ARDC. Similarly, the target of 0.51 lakh hectares inclusive of 0.12 lakh hectares in other areas is planned on the basis of funds of Rs. 50 lakhs expected from ARDC.

Ravine Reclamation :

1.5.7. Ravines are spread over an area of about 4.00 lakh hectares on the banks of rivers Banas, Saraswati, Meshwo, Watrak, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi and their tributories flowing in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kheda, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Bharuch, and Surat. Reclamation works are undertaken on a watershed basis in the ravine lands to make land fit for cultivation, to increase agricultural production and to undertake measures for grass land development, afforestation and horticultural development. By the end of Fifth Plan, an area of 0.42 lakh hectares has been reclaimed. With a view to accelerate the process of reclamation, the Gujarat State Land Development Corporation has been established. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the State Plan. It is proposed to avail of the institutional finance to the tune of Rs. 190.00 lakhs from ARDC. The target for 1980-81 is to undertake survey of 14000 hectares and cover 5600 hectares under soil conservation measures.

Saline Land Reclamation :

1.5.8. The land lying along the coast remains uncultivated because of the ingress of tidal water. In order to make organised efforts to reclaim the Khar land, the Government has enacted Khar Land Act, 1963 under which statutory Khar Land Development Board has been constituted for undertaking reclamation schemes. The Khar Land Development Board undertakes protective works on fields by construction of earthen embankments along with cross drainage works. Under the Khar Land Act, the expenditure on reclamation is to be borne by the State Government and the beneficiaries in the ratio of 40:60, Government share being a subsidy. By the end of Fifth Plan an area of 0.18 lakh hectares has been protected. It is proposed to cover an area of 300 hectares during 1980-81.

Pilot Project for protection of table land and stabilisation of ravine areas

1.5.9. This was a centrally sponsored scheme which now stands transferred to the State. During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 42.88 lakhs is expected to be spent with a physical target of treating 1000 hectares. This scheme is transferred to the Gujarat State Land Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

Strengthening/Creation of State Soil Survey Organisation

1.5.10. The need for soil survey and land capability classification is well established. With a view to give impetus to this activity, the Government of India had sanctioned this central sector scheme with two soil survey units. These units have come in position. An area of 0.50 lakh hectares under detail soil survey in command area with financial provision of Rs. 8 lakhs on matching basis was covered during the year 1978-79. From 1979-80 onward, the scheme stands transferred to State. The provision for the scheme now under State Plan for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 7.50 lakhs with a physical target of 1.60 lakh hectares. The financial provision for the year 1980-81 has been provided at Rs. 7.38 lakhs with physical target of 1.60 lakh hectares of detail soil survey.

Scheme for carrying out soil conservation works in the catchment area of River Valley Projects (on matching basis)

1.5.11. Considerable erosion and soil loss takes place from the upper catchment of costly dams, and reservoirs constructed across the river for hydro electricity and irrigation purpose. These areas are being silted up and the sands causing damage to the life

of dams and reservoir capacity. With a view to check runoff of water and sedimentation process, the soil conservation works are carried out under this central sector scheme in the catchment area of Ukai, Mahi and Damanganga Irrigation Projects. During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 26.99 lakhs was utilised with a physical achievement of 5973 hectares. The provision for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs on 50:50 basis. A provision of Rs. 36.50 lakhs is made on matching basis for 1980-81.

Development of Ghed Area :

1.5.12. Ghed area comprises 550 Sq. miles in North, West of Junagadh district. This is further divided into two parts *viz.* (1) "Barda Ghed" which is 200 sq. miles, situated on north of Porbandar and (2) "Sorthi Ghed" which is 350 Sq. miles situated on south east of Porbandar. For development of this area, comprehensive master plans are prepared costing about Rs. 370.42 lakhs for Sorthi Ghed area and about Rs. 109.70 lakhs for Barda Ghed Area.

1.5.13. The master plan provides for quick drainage of inundated flood water, closing of off-shoots, construction on C. D. works cum regulators on established cart tracks, providing steel gates on regulators situated on coastal highway, construction of percolation tanks and reclamation works etc. Total area of 51000 hect. will be benefitted when Sorthi Ghed Master Plan and Barda Ghed Master Plan are completed in all respects :

	Hectares
(1) Land to be benefitted by quick drainage	37250
(2) Land to be reclaimed	13750
Total	51000

1.5.14. The works of urgent nature of interim relief have been undertaken in order to reduce obstructions against free flow of water in the silted up river valleys. The river sections are being widened and straightened to have just adequate water way so as to discharge low flood and post monsoon flow within the firm banks and to drain out the accumulated waters of high floods within a period of 8 to 10 days, so that in inundated low land can be used for rabi cultivation. Similarly water way at the mouths of the rivers on coastal highway are also being increased by providing adequate water way with gates. Off-shoots on rivers are being closed by bunds in order to reduce water logging of lands after monsoon. Road crossings *cum*-regulators across the rivers are being constructed which will also be useful in bringing up sub soil water levels in wells, and also in lift irrigation.

1.5.15. The outlet regulators on rivers Minsar, Ozat and Madhuvanti have been extended. The work of providing steel gates on Madhuvanti regulators is completed and certain drainage works are carried out. Certain C. D. works cum regulators on established village roads are completed on priority

basis. The works have benefitted 27300 hectares of land by way of quick drainage in the area.

1.5.16. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the development of ghed area for the year 1980-81. It is proposed that additional area of 2025 hectares will be benefitted.

STATEMENT
Schemewise outlays

Sub-Sector:- Soil and Water Conservation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I Direction and Administration				
1	SLC-1 Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisation	7.38	..	7.38
II Research				
2	SLC-2 Soil Survey and Investigation	1.00	..	1.00
III Education and Training				
3	SLC-3 Soil Conservation Training	..	2.18	2.18
IV Soil Conservation				
4	SLC-4 Soil conservation including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, levelling	216.39	..	216.39
V Others				
5	SLC-5 Afforestation and reclamation of kotar lands	11.34	..	11.34
6	SLC-6 Area Planning and reclamation of kotar lands			
7	SLC-7 Pilot project for Soil Conservation Water shed	10.85	..	10.85
8	SLC-8 Pilot Project for wind erosion	3.10	..	3.10
9	SLC-9 Reclamation of khar lands under Khar Lands Act, protection of reclamation measures, mobile soil testing laboratory including drainage works, water logged saline and alkaline areas	21.10	..	21.10
10	SLC-10 Share Capital contribution for establishment of Gujarat State Land Development Corporation	5.00	..	5.00
11	SLC-11 Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat and Valsad Districts	27.20	..	27.20
12	SLC-11 Adj. Kyari making in Dangs District	10.21	..	10.21
13	SLC-12 Development of Ghed and Barda Areas	30.00	..	30.00
14	SLC-13 Soil Conservation works in River Valley Project (State Share)	18.25	..	18.25
15	SLC-14 Pilot Project for protection of table land and stablisation of revine areas	6.00	..	6.00
16	Nucleus	10.00	..	10.00
GRAND TOTAL		377.82	2.18	380.00

1.6 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

1.6.1.1. The basic need for agriculture is water for irrigation. Agriculture is a crucial factor in the economic development of the country. Assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to agriculture. The large investment made in the major and medium irrigation projects highlighted the need for the optimum utilisation of the irrigation potential. It is very important that integrated area development approach should be adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agricultural production.

1.6.1.2. A special area development programme has been initiated during the Fifth Plan for an integrated development of the command area of major irrigation projects. The programme is shared by 2 specially constituted Area Development Authorities and the Directorate of Agriculture. The main activities are soil and water conservation, construction of field channels and drains, land levelling and shaping, kyari making, strengthening of cooperative net work to ease the availability of agricultural inputs, strengthening of extension machinery, training programme, and development of communication and marketing and processing facilities. The various activities in the subsector are funded from plan as well as non-plan provisions of the State budget, and institutional finance.

1.6.1.3. With a view to have integrated area development programme and maximum utilisation of irrigation resulting in increased agricultural production and for the better coordination, the Area Development Authority for Mahi-Kadana has come into existence with effect from 8th July, 1974. Afterwards in 1975, the work of the command area of Shetrunji Project was entrusted and from September, 1978 Panam and Dharoi (Sabarmati) Projects have also been entrusted to the Area Development Commissioner.

1.6.1.4. There is no tribal scheme under command area specially provided but tribal farmers whose OFD works *i.e.* field channel, construction, land levelling are undertaken, get subsidy at the rate of 50%. Small and Marginal farmers get subsidy at the rate of 25% and 33 % respectively.

1.6.2. Review of Progress and Programme for 1980-81.

1.6.2.1. The main activities are outlined in the subsequent paragraphs.

Agricultural Support Programme for Kadana Project.

1.6.2.2. This is only a staff scheme for effective supervision on the implementation of Agricultural Support Programme in Kadana Project, as suggested

by the World Bank. The expenditure on the offices of the Joint Director of Agriculture (Kadana Project), Nadiad and the Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies (Kadana Project), Nadiad is met from the provision for this scheme. The Government of India provides central assistance to the extent of 50% of the expenditure on this scheme. During the year 1980-81, the provision of Rs. 2.40 lakhs as State share is made for the scheme.

Physical Progress

On Farm Development works in Kadana Project.

1.6.2.3. The Culturable Command area of the Project was originally fixed at 2,73,000 hectares (2,60,000 hectares on Right Bank canal and 13,000 hectares on Left Bank Canal). The command area has now been revised as 2,24,235 hectares (2,12,694 hectares on R.B.C. and 11,541 hectares on L.B.C.) The on-farm development works consist of land levelling, field channel and field drains construction.

1.6.2.4. The target for land levelling was fixed at 24972 hectares. Land levelling work has been undertaken upto March, 1979 in 22,965 hectares. The target for the year 1979-80 is fixed at 989 hectares. If the target is completed, the total work would be 23,954 hectares. The target of 1980-81 is 202 hectares. Thus, land levelling work has nearly been completed.

1.6.2.5. As regards field channel 1,25,953 hectares have been covered upto March, 1979 which shows 56.17% progress of the total work. The target for 1979-80 has been fixed at 14,000 hectares. If this target is achieved during the year 1979-80, the field channel work would be covered in 1,39,953 hectares by March 1980. The area remaining for work is 84,282 hectares.

1.6.2.6. Out of the above 84,282 hectares class-IV soil area and area under submerged due to high floods in Sabarmati river come to 24,777 hectares. Field channel construction work is not found advisable, since repair costs for maintenance are exorbitant for the cultivators. Thus the area for field channel construction comes to 59,305 hectares.

1.6.2.7. As regards the progress for 1978-79 as against the target for construction of field channels in 25,000 hectares the actual works have been taken up in 11,100 hectares.

1.6.2.8. The progress in construction of field channels is slow due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Working season is very short as minimum two crops are always being taken in command area and this results in very short working season of 3-1/2 to 4 months only.

(2) Water control structures are also to be constructed at places departmentally in field. Short age of labour or cement and other materials affect the pace of work.

1.6.2.9. Field drains in the Kadana command area are to be constructed in 20,000 hectares. The works depend upon prior construction of main drains and lateral and sub-lateral drains. A master plan has already been sanctioned by Government at the cost of Rs. 7.25 crores. On completion of these, field drains work will be undertaken in 15,000 hectares during the Five Year Plan 1978--83. Progress of land levelling and field channel, in the command area of Kadana is shown in the Appendix--A and B respectively.

Establishment of Area Development Authority for Mahi-Kadana Command Area. (ADC's offices Ahmedabad and Rajkot.)

1.6.2.10. This is a staff scheme for supervision of the offices under the control of Area Development Commissioner (Kadana Project), Ahmedabad, Rajkot. Under this scheme, 50 % expenditure is borne by the Government of India. From the year 1978-79, the office of the Area Development Commissioner has been strengthened providing additional staff. During the year 1980-81 the provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs as State share is provided for the scheme.

Agricultural Support Programme for Shetrunji Project.

1.6.2.11. This scheme includes the expenditure towards the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bhavnagar for Shetrunji Project, which is meant for the supervision of the effective implementation of carrying out OFD works in Shetrunji Project through D. S. C. Os. at Bhavnagar/Talaja/Mahuva. An outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs as State share is provided for the scheme.

Physical targets and achievements in Shetrunji:: O. F. D. works in Shetrunji Project.

1.6.2.12. Command Area Development in this Project, consists of remodelling field channel work in 29,703 hectares. The O. F. D. works consist of land levelling, field channels and field drains construction. The land levelling work was to be done in 9,899 hectares. Land levelling work has been undertaken on 4249 hectares upto March--79. The target for the current year's fixed at 500 hectares. Field channel work has been done in 17,123 hectares upto March--79. As against the target of 4000 hectares 3,011 hectares have been covered under field channels during the current year. If the target is achieved during the current year, the field channel work would be covered in 21,123 hectares. Now the total area for which field channel remain to be constructed comes to 2,580 hectares. Progress of land levelling and field channel in Command Area Development of Shetrunji Project is shown in the Appendix A and B respectively.

Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management in Mahi-Kadana Command Area.

1.6.2.13. The Government of India had sanctioned the Project from 1973-74 for a period of 3 years ending 31-3-1977 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.58 lakhs. This project is continued in the Five Year Plan, 1978-83 also with a view to give more correct picture of the activities of the Command Area Development. In this scheme, there is a small staff and provision for carrying out demonstrations work for showing the extension method to the farmers of the Command Area Development. The provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 1980-81. The objectives under the programme are :—

1. To study the water losses by seepage and side and deep percolation in earthen and lined field channel.

2. To demonstrate water use and management practices also proper use of irrigation water, fertilizer and improved seeds for multiple cropping for maximisation of agricultural production.

3. To impart the training to the farmers in water use management practices and improved method of cultivation, farm technology for getting maximum agricultural production.

4. To study the soil test crop response in block area.

Proposed Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management for Shetrunji Project.

1.6.2.14. This scheme was centrally sponsored and 100 % expenditure was borne by the Government of India. But the Government of India has now transferred this scheme to State Government. Hence from 1979-80 this scheme is treated as State Plan scheme. The major work of the project has been completed during the first three years i.e., from 1976-77 to 1978-79. The objective of the scheme will be the same as indicated above for the Pilot Project for Kadana Project. Now the following programme will be undertaken during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 in which the demonstration Plots will be arranged and the extension activities will be done. The outlay for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is Rs. 13.50 lakhs and the provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980--81.

Agricultural Support Programme for Panam Project.

1.6.2.15. Under this scheme on farm development works in Panam Project will be carried out during the five year Plan 1978--83. Outlay of Rs. 9.10 lakhs for the year 1980--81 has been provided for the Scheme. During the year 1980--81 7500 Hect. will be covered for field channel works.

Land levelling in the command area of Irrigation Project.

1.6.2.16. The Joint Director of Agriculture, Surat has to supervise all the agricultural activities in the command area like Construction of field channels, land levelling, Kyari making, and has to supervise extension and agricultural production programme. The expenditure on the existing scheme is treated as committed. The new staff required for additional work of Damanganga, Karjan and Heran Projects will be under the plan programme.

1.6.2.17 Land levelling by field channel circle, Surat is being done in Ukai Left Bank Canal, Block No. 12 to 14 and this, being voluntary work is done to the extent of consents available. The farmers are expected to carry out the land levelling once they see the water running into canals. This year 14 Pingon Excavators are received and the work is being taken up to give relief due to conjection in drains. An amount of Rs. 2 crores was utilised for this programme and Rs. 2 crores is likely to be utilised for this purpose in the coming years. The progress of achievements and the targets envisaged for the Annual Plan 1980-81 are shown below:—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Project target	Progress upto 31-3-78	Progress upto 31-3-79	Target for 1979-80	Anticipated achievement 1979-80	Target proposed for 1980-81
1	Field Channel	Hect.	348000	201889	205441	9000	9000	10,000
2	Land Levelling	"	35,000	8627	12685	6500	6500	7,000
3	Kyari Making	"	25,000	4148	4402			
4	Drainage	Kms.	6,721	381.10	861.20	1200	1200	1,500
5	Consolidation of Holdings	No.	717	488	580	100	100	76

Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management

1.6.2.18 Due to perennial irrigation, water table has come up, and it has adversely affected the land reducing its productivity. Mota village and surrounding area in command are particularly affected. The Pilot project for drainage programme is therefore undertaken at Mota. The survey has been completed and the programme for field demonstration, com-

posite demonstration and construction of drains is under progress Rs. 4.33 lakhs have been earmarked for the programme of 1980-81. The project is prepared by Japanese experts. The details of work done and the programme proposed for 1980-81 are given below:—

Sr. No.	Item	Hect.	Level of achievement 1977-78	Achievement 1978-79	1979-80		1980-81
					Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Soil survey	Hect.	1100	..	..	..	..
2	Field demonstration	No.	23	15	15	15	20
3	Composite demonstration	No.	2	2	2	2	3
4	Drainage	Hect.	321.01	365.11	30	3.0	..
5	Field Drain	Hect.	..	18.72	715	715	200

Pilot Project for Reclamation of Khar Land in Surat and Valsad Districts

1.6.2.19 A pilot project for reclamation of saline coastal land of 4400 acres for increased agricultural production at a cost of Rs. 82.00 lakhs was taken up in 1972. The scheme envisaged construction of protective earthen dams, reclamation of land by con-

struction of internal drains, field channels, land levelling etc. The reclaimed khar lands were to be put to cultivation. A bund was to be constructed for this purpose near Delasa village in Olpad taluka. The scheme has been continued year after year. The work could not be completed because of the difficulties arising out of working in area with unusual physical characteristics. The revised estimate of the project is

Rs. 24.53 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 4.76 lakhs has been spent on the project upto the end of 1978-79. Rs. 10.85 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. This work is likely to be completed within 2 years.

Ayacut Development Programme

1.6.2.20 The Ayacut Development programme was taken up in 27 villages near Kim. Results have been encouraging. It has therefore been extended to 43 villages covering 8 villages from Ankleshwar Taluka, 20 from Hansot taluka and 15 from Mangrol taluka. Under the programme 45-50 demonstrations of various agricultural practices are carried out yearly. A provision of Rs. 1.12 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

Implementation of workshop at Navsari

1.6.2.21 To train village farmers for utilisation and repairing improved agricultural appliances and machineries, the cultivators are paid Rs. 150/- p.m. as stipend under the scheme. In addition to this, the repairing works of departmental trucks, jeeps, bulldozers and replacement of spare parts etc. are also carried out in the workshop. Use of improved implements is necessary for effective water management. The scheme is proposed to be continued in 1980-81 also, for which an outlay of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been provided.

Operational Staff for bulldozers for carrying out soil conservation works

1.6.2.22 37 bulldozers and 25 tractors are in operation for land levelling and kyari making work. There is no shelter to keep these machines during rainy season and therefore it is proposed to construct sheds one each at Navsari and Bardoli workshop. The outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81.

Establishment of Trial-cum-Demonstration Farms in Ukai and Damanganga project

1.6.2.23 It is proposed to start 4 Trial-cum-Demonstration farms at Hansot—district Bharuch, Valod—district Surat, Gundlav—district Valsad, in Ukai command area and one in Damanganga project. These T.C.D. farms are proposed on the lines of the pattern of the existing T.C.D. farms under kakrapar project.

1.6.2.24 The soil and climatic condition including the socio-economic condition of farmers differs from that of Kakrapar command. The eastern part of the command is covered by Ukai canals which has very high sloping topography with predominantly Adivasi farmers, while the northern part of Ukai command is flat track with salty soil down below. In Damanganga, there is a scope for development of orchards and better rice varieties as such it will be essential to have T.C.D. farms in these commands for which an amount of Rs. 3.95 lakhs for land procurement as initial outlay is provided.

Establishment of one Sub-Division for Soil Conservation work under Damanganga Project

1.6.2.25 The Damanganga project envisages supply of water to southern part of the Ukai-Kakrapar command. It is expected that the project will start giving water from 1980-81 and will be supplied to 5,000 ha. of land in the first year. The Field channel and O.F.D. work are to be done. These works need to be completed when the water is released in the fields. Investigations are required to be made for doing the O.F.D. and field channel and one sub-Division for soil conservation work would be required for this purpose. Also some work of the C.A.D. will be carried out during 1980-81. Taking into consideration, expenditure on works, establishment, purchase of jeep and other contingent expenditure, the total outlay of Rs. 5.14 lakhs is provided.

Construction of Residential and Non-residential buildings and irrigation facilities and works in progress

1.6.2.26 The construction of residential buildings and sheds on T.C.D. farms will be helpful to attend to the day to day work on trials and demonstrations and other agricultural operations which required constant supervision by the staff. Similarly, it is essential to provide good irrigation facilities for successful carrying out of trials and demonstrations. These facilities are mainly underground pipe line, control structures, pumps, engines, overhead tank, levelling of land drainage etc. For 1980-81, Rs. 9.10 lakh has been provided.

Popularisation of improved agricultural implements

1.6.2.27 This is a new scheme proposed during

1978-79 at a total cost of Rs. 0.90 lakhs. Eighty demonstrations will be arranged to guide the cultivators in selection of agricultural implements and equipments. During the Plan 1978-83 total provision of Rs. 8.36 lakhs has been made envisaging 400 demonstrations. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in 1979-80 and a provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81.

Ayacut Development Programme in 7 districts

1.6.2.28 Ayacut Development Programme is being undertaken to educate the farmers in irrigation for maximum utilisation of canal waters and to bring

the area under irrigation by way of demonstrations. Upto the end of the Fifth Plan, 213 successful demonstrations were arranged at a total cost of Rs. 13.65 lakhs. During 1979-80 it is continued with a provision of Rs. 1.30 lakh and Rs. 3.80 lakhs is provided during the year 1980-81.

1.6.2.29 This is a new scheme for which a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been made in the Five Year Plan 1978-83. The object of the scheme is to educate the farmers of the districts of the Command Area of the Medium Projects by arranging appropriate demonstrations for making the maximum utilisation of irrigation in the area.

APPENDIX—A

Progress of Land Levelling in Command Area of Kadana project and Shetrunji project

(Fig. in ha).

Total area of land levelling	Works done before 74-75	Year 1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		Target for 1980-81
		Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken upto Sept., 79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Kadana 24,972	9,422	800	3,001	2,750	1,297	6,500	3,493	4,000	4,060	1,897	1,692	989	1,390	202
2 Shetrunji 9,899	947	309	434	404	351	890	1,101	1,200	1,358	510	58	500	17	1,700

APPENDIX—B

Progress of Field Channel in Command area of Kadana and Shetrunji project

(Fig. in Ha.)

Total area for land levelling	Work done before 1974-75	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		Total for 1980-81
		Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken	Target	Works undertaken upto S. pt., 1979	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Kadana project 2,24,235	69882	20,000	13,072	25,000	4,870	25,000	16,615	30,000	11,014	25,000	11,100	14,000	3,611	15,600
2. Shetrunji project 29,703	119	20,23	3,948	2,023	2,139	2,000	1,559	4,000	3,182	6,000	6,176	4,000	3,011	4,000
3 Paham Project 41,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	7500

APPENDIX 'C'

Progress of Land Levelling in Command Area of Ukai Kakrapar Project-

(Area in Thousands Hectares)

Total area Land Levelling.	Work done before 1974-75	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		Target for 1980-81
		Target	Works undertaken.	Targets	Works undertaken.	Targets	Works undertaken.	Target	Works undertaken.	Target	Works undertaken.	Target	Works undertaken upto Sept., '79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60.0	2.5	1.3	1.1	5.4	2.2	4.7	3.2	8.3	4.1	6.3	4.3	6.7	2.0	7.0

APPENDIX 'D'

Progress of field channel in command area of Ukai—Kakrapar Projects

(Figures in '000 Hectares)

Total	Work done before 1974-75.	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		Target for 1980-80
		Targets	Works undertaken	Targets	Works undertaken.	Targets	Works undertaken.	Target	Works undertaken.	Target	Works undertaken.	Target	Works undertaken.-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
348	31.2	43.7	73.1	59.2	54.4	64.3	37.7	14.9	9.2	5.1	3.5	9.00	0.9	10.00

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Command Area Development.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/Project	Outlay 1980—81			
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
Special Area Programme: for Rural Development..					
Ayacut Development (Command Area Development)					
1.	CAD— 1	Agriculture Support Programme for Kadana Project	2.40	..	2.40
2.	CAD— 2	Establishment of Area Development Authority in Mahi Kadana (A. D. C. Office,) Ahmedabad,	6.50	..	6.50
3.	CAD— 3	Agricultural Support Programme for Shetrunji Project	1.90	..	1.90
4.	CAD— 4	Pilot project for Soil and Water Management in Mahi-Kadana Project.	1.10	—	1.10
5.	CAD— 5	Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management for Heran Project.	—	—	—
6.	CAD— 6	Pilot project for Soil and Water Management in Shetrunji Project.	1.20	..	1.20
7.	CAD— 7	Pilot Project for Soil and Water Management for Dharoi Project.	..	..	..
8.	CAD— 8	Strengthening of Administration and Accounts at State and Regional level.	..	..	..
9.	CAD— 9	Establishment of Area Development Authority for the Ukai Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana area and strengthening of same.	2.95	..	2.95
10.	CAD—10	Strengthening of Soil Survey Laboratory for Ukai Kakrapar Command Area.	—	—	—
11.	CAD—11	Opening of Soil and Water Management pilot project, Bardoli	3.33	1.00	4.33
12.	CAD—12	Pilot project for Reclamation of Kharland in Surat and Valsad District.	5.50	6.50	12.00
13.	CAD—13	Ayacut Development Programme in Surat District.	1.12	..	1.12
14.	CAD—14	Bungalow for Area Development Commissioner, Surat.	..	0.55	0.55
15.	CAD—15	Staff Quarters for the staff of A.D.C. Office.	—	1.36	1.36
16.	CAD—16	Office Building for the office of the Area Development Commissioner and Joint Director of Agriculture	—	2.00	2.00
17.	CAD—17	Strengthening of Trial-cum Demonstration Farms.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
18. CAD-18	Construction of Residential and Non-residential building and sheds. ..	..	9.10	9.10
19. CAD-19	Popularisation of Improved Agril. Implements. ..	0.60	..	0.60
20. CAD-20	Creation of extension Machinery for Demonstration of Irrigation Water and Fertilizers. ..	..	..	..
21. CAD-21	Pilot project for Reclamation of Kharland in Surat District and Valsad District. ..	..	..	..
22. CAD-22	Establishment of Implement workshop at Navsari. ..	3.40	..	3.40
23. CAD-23	Ayacut Development Programme in Irrigation Project of Seven District of the State. ..	1.30	..	1.30
24. CAD-24	Irrigation Demonstration on the Medium Irrigation Projects. ..	..	..	..
25. CAD-25	Adj. Scheme for Integrated Dryland Agriculture Development project in Rajkot/Amreli. ..	..	..	..
26. CAD-26	Operational Staff for bulldozers in carrying out S.C. works in the command area of Ukai Projects. ..	..	1.00	1.00
27. CAD-26-A	Agriculture support programme for Panam Projects. ..	9.10	..	9.10
28. CAD-27	Agriculture support programme for Sabormati (Dharoi project). ..	..	..	..
29. CAD-28	Agriculture Support Programme for Haran Project. ..	..	..	..
30. CAD-29	Agriculture support Programme for Karjan Project. ..	..	..	..
31. IRD-ADJ	Farmers Training and Education Programme. ..	..	..	..
32. IRD-ADJ	Schemes of Horticulture Development in Ukai Kakrapar Command Area. ..	..	..	..
33. IRD-ADJ	Pilot project for Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline land in Ukai Kakrapar Command Area. ..	..	..	..
34. IRD-ADJ	Establishment of T.C.D. form in Ukai and Damanganga project. ..	3.95	..	3.95
35. IRD-ADJ	Establishment of sub-division for soil conservation work under Damanganga project. ..	5.14	..	5.14
36. IRD-30	Development of Command Area of the World Bank assisted projects for composite Irrigation projects. ..	5.00	..	5.00
Total		54.49	21.51	76.00

1.7 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.7.1.1 Animal Husbandry plays a very important role in the agricultural economy of the State. Cattle and buffaloes are the main source of power in the agricultural operations and rural transportation. They provide essential foods of animal origin like milk and meat. Large quantities of animal byproducts are also provided by these animals. For many years to come, bullock and buffalo will continue to be the main stay of agricultural operations, particularly for small and marginal farmers. Even in future, despite the impact of modernisation, a large portion of motive power of rural transportation will be bullock based. As cattle and buffalo raising involves intensive use of labour usually on the part of the members of a family, more than any other enterprise, it offers very significant employment and income opportunities to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. A very large portion of female labour force finds scope for fuller employment in several operations connected with cattle and buffalo rearing. Gujarat is endowed with very good livestock wealth. The livestock population as per 1966 and 1972 censuses is as under:—

(figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Category	1966 census	1972 census
1	2	3	4
1.	Cows above 3 years	1980	1811
2.	Buffaloes above 3 years	1820	2047
3.	Sheep and Goats	4423	4931
4.	Total Livestock	14338	15088
5.	Poultry	2324	2736

1.7.1.2 The important breeds of cattle are Gir and Kankrej which are dual purpose breeds. Amongst buffaloes, Surati, Mehsani and Jafrabadi are important milch breeds. The average milk yield per day per cow was 1.9 litre and for buffalo, it was 3.0 litres as estimated from survey data during 1970-71. The total milk production during 1970-71 was estimated to be 18.06 lakh tonnes. The level of milk production was of the order of 20.25 lakh tonnes by the end of 1977-78.

1.7.1.3 The important breeds of sheep in the State are Patanwadi and Marwari. Patanwadi sheep produces medium to fine variety of wool, whereas Marwari sheep produce coarse grade wool suitable for carpet manufacture. The annual production of wool was estimated to be 18.19 lakh kgs. based on the estimates of sample survey conducted during 1977-78. The average egg production per layer for indigenous breed and improved breed was estimated to be 84 and 209 respectively during 1971-72. The annual egg production was of the order of 198 millions by the end of 1977-78.

1.7.2 Review of Progress

1.7.2.1 At the commencement of the Fifth Plan, there were 211 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, 6 intensive cattle development blocks, 5 cattle breeding farms, 70 sheep and wool extension centres, 2 intensive egg and poultry production cum marketing centres, 9 poultry breeding farms and 3 intensive poultry development projects. Progress achieved during the Fifth Plan and thereafter is outlined as under:—

1.7.2.2 The main thrust under the Cattle Development Programme was on cross-breeding of local non-descript cows with high yielding exotic bull semen of Holstein, Friesian and Jersey breeds for enhancement of milk production. To give impetus to this programme, one LN2 plant has been imported and installed at Rajkot. Similarly, LN2 containers have also been imported. Action for installation of one more LN2 plant in South Gujarat has been initiated during 1979-80. Till the end of 1978-79, 64000 artificial inseminations were performed under this programme and by the end of year 1979-80, it is anticipated to reach the level of 84000 artificial inseminations. The incomplete I.C.D. Blocks of the districts of Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha and Surat were expanded to make them full-fledged blocks. In addition, two new blocks were also established in the districts of Junagadh and Banaskantha with 40 livestock sub-centres each. Thus, there are 605 sub-centres functioning under I.C.D.Ps. Four cattle breeding farms were taken up under expansion programme for providing additional facilities such as land development, purchase

of cows, construction of farm buildings, equipments, machineries, etc. Under integrated gaushala development programme, 63 gaushalas have been assisted to take up scientific cattle breeding activities. Action for establishment of a buffalo bull mother farm near Gandhinagar has been initiated. Under Special Development Programme, rearing of 215 crossbred heifers has been subsidised till 1978-79 and it is envisaged to assist for rearing of 600 crossbred heifers by the end of 1979-80. Under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, 1432 milch animals were subsidised till 1978-79 at 50 per cent subsidised rate to the adivasis for supplementing their source of income. During 1979-80, 4420 milch animals are likely to be subsidised.

1.7.2.3 Under the Poultry Development Programme, during the Fifth Plan 1974-78, six new intensive poultry development projects were established at Valsad, Vyara (Surat), Dohad (PM), Vadodara, Valia (Bharuch) and Himatnagar (SK). In addition, 4 district poultry extension centres in the districts of Dangs, Banaskantha, Kuchchh (Bhuj) and Bhavnagar were also established to promote poultry production. One more district poultry extension centre is being established at Jamnagar by the end of 1979-80. National Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme has been undertaken at Makarba (Ahmedabad) as per the technical programme advocated by the Central Government for evolving high laying chicks and the same is being continued. Under the Special Development Programme, 6345 poultry units of 50 birds each have been established to assist the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. During 1979-80, it is envisaged to assist the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for establishment of 3645 poultry units. Under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, 1074 poultry units have been established till the end of 1978-79 and by the end of 1979-80, it is envisaged to assist for establishment of 1344 poultry units. For providing residential facilities for poultry trainees, construction of hostel buildings at Makarba (Ahmedabad), Junagadh, Surat, Chanvai (Valsad), Dahod (PM's) and Himatnagar (SK) have been undertaken. A significant development in the poultry production programme is the establishment of Gujarat State Poultry Farmers' Federation Ltd., during 1978-79 for providing better marketing of eggs and poultry.

1.7.2.4 Under the Sheep and Wool Development Programme, two intensive sheep development blocks were established at Bhuj (Kachchh) and Bhavnagar for augmentation of wool production both qualitatively and quantitatively. Similarly, 2 district sheep and wool extension units have been established in the districts of Banaskantha and Jamnagar with 8 extension centres

each. The existing district extension unit at Rajkot has been expanded by adding 2 more extension centres. Under the Special Development Programme 283 sheep units were established to assist the maldharis for supplementing their income. By the end of 1979-80, 350 more sheep units will be established. Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation has been provided with share capital contribution to undertake its activities.

1.7.2.5 Under the Veterinary Services and Animal Health Programme, during the Fifth Plan, 15 veterinary dispensaries were modernised, 5 first aid veterinary centres and 10 veterinary mobile units were established. During 1978-79, 5 veterinary dispensaries were modernised, 2 first aid veterinary centres and one mobile unit were also established. By the end of 1979-80, 5 first aid veterinary centres are likely to be upgraded to the level of veterinary dispensaries. One first aid veterinary centre at Virampur (B.K.) and six new veterinary mobile units are also likely to be started in tribal area during 1979-80. The expansion of the Biological Products Station (Animal Vaccine Institute) has been undertaken and the institute has started manufacturing H.S. (A.P.) vaccine. By now the vaccine institute has produced 5 lakh doses of the vaccine. Experimental production of B.Q. and E.T. vaccines has been undertaken. Under disease control programme two epidemiology units-one for Foot and Mouth Disease and another for other diseases are functioning. Under the disease control programme for Foot and Mouth Disease, about 1.30 lakh doses of vaccine were utilised till 1978-79.

1.7.2.6 Under Other Programmes, expansion of horse breeding farm at Junagadh and camel breeding farms at Dhori (Kachchh) has been undertaken. Under rabari bharwad rehabilitation scheme, 32 multipurpose societies, 21 vasahat societies and 1 sangh have been assisted. During 1979-80, it is envisaged to provide assistance to 3 multipurpose societies, 3 vasahat mandalies and 1 sangh. Under fodder development programme, 494 gauchar plots under the Panchayats have been taken for gauchar development. Similarly 1100 acres of grassland improvement work has been undertaken in Banni area of Kuchchh district. Integrated fodder development programme has been undertaken under which assistance is provided for demonstration plots, purchase of seeds, supply of chaff cutters, construction of silo pits, etc. During the year 1979-80, one fodder production farm near Gandhinagar in an area of 50 hectares is being established. It is also envisaged to establish 4 village fodder production farms for production of green fodder for the livestock.

1.7.3 Strategy of Development

1.7.3.1 The Animal Husbandry development policy is based on the application of science and technology to animal production and has the objective of diversification of the agricultural production base, improvement of human nutrition, provision of supplementary income to the weaker sections and increasing the employment potential. The essential elements of the strategy are to improve the productive potential of livestock and poultry, weed out inferior and uneconomic and surplus animals and arrange for provision of feeds and fodder for the productive stock. Improved husbandry practices and better health cover form important component of the strategy.

1.7.3.2 For improving the productivity of cattle and buffalo, the policy is to adopt scientific methods of breeding to provide adequate feeds and fodder and animal health cover and to improve management practices. A close tie-up between intensive cattle and buffalo development programme and dairy plants will be necessary for providing a ready market for the milk producers to ensure remunerative prices. Based on the recommendation of N.C.A. and in consonance with the accepted breeding policy of Government of India, cross-breeding programme has been introduced extensively in the State suited to the requirement of the various ecological conditions in different parts of the State. The small and marginal farmers and landless labourers are associated with the milk production programme as per the recommendation of N.C.A.

1.7.3.3 Sheep occupy an important place in the Rural economy of Saurashtra and Kachchh area of the State. Large scale cross breeding programmes by using exotic breeds of sheep is undertaken for rapid increase in quality wool. The scope of cross-breeding will be further enhanced during the plan period by providing necessary extension services through Intensive Sheep Development Blocks. Marketing of wool will be organised through sheep breeders' cooperatives and Wool Board which should take up the responsibility of sheep shearing, wool grading and storage. Incentives will be provided to the local artisans for manufacture of handicraft items like woollen carpets etc.

1.7.3.4 The policy in poultry development is to attain self sufficiency in production of quality chicks and to augment production of eggs and poultry meat. All the pre-requisites of the poultry production programme will be made available to the poultry keepers through the Intensive Poultry Development Blocks. The existing blocks are proposed to be suitably expanded to cover the additional areas which have not been covered hither-to. Marketing of poultry

and eggs will be undertaken through the cooperative structure linked up with the State level egg marketing federation. Suitable measures are proposed to be taken for licensing of all commercial hatcheries to avoid disease hazards.

1.7.3.5 In the field of animal health, the strategy is to develop an effective service and to keep livestock free from hazards of animal diseases to ensure optimum production. For achieving this, new veterinary dispensaries, first aid centres, strengthening of existing institutions, establishment of mobile units, disease diagnostic centres etc. will be strengthened and expanded. Biological Products Station will be suitably further expanded to make it possible to manufacture various biological products that will be required. Modernisation of slaughter houses is essential for producing healthy and wholesome meat.

1.7.3.6 For promoting the fodder development, gauchar land development and integrated fodder development work comprising of demonstration of plots, silopits, chaff cutters and seed multiplication centres, etc., will be undertaken by providing necessary inputs at subsidised rates to the individuals and institutions.

1.7.4 Programmes for Annual Plan 1980-81.

1.7.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 270.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. The broad break-up is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	6.17
2.	Veterinary Education and Training	1.50
3.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	48.46
4.	Livestigation and Statistics	2.60
5.	Cattle Development	106.25
6.	Poultry Development	63.10
7.	Sheep and Wool Development	15.71
8.	Other Livestock Development	3.75
9.	Fodder and Feed Development	5.46
10.	Nucleus fund under Tribal Area Sub Plan.	17.00
GRAND TOTAL		270.00

Cattle Development

1.7.4.2 There are 8 Intensive Cattle Development Project with 605 livestock sub-centres functioning

in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.05 lakhs. It is envisaged to continue the input subsidies under this programme during the year 1980-81. In addition construction of buildings for Artificial Insemination Laboratory at Kadod (Surat) and office building for Intensive Cattle Development Block-Vadodara and Bharuch are also envisaged. During the year 1980-81, it is also proposed to assist the tribals for purchase of about 2727 milch animals to provide them supplementary source of income. The scheme is being implemented by the Gujarat State Tribal Development Corporation and therefore necessary grant-in-aid will be provided to the Corporation. The loan component will be obtained through the financial institutions. Under the scheme (Centrally sponsored scheme) of assistance to SF/ML/AL it is also envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for rearing of 1000 crossbred heifers. Under cross breeding programme 30,000 artificial inseminations will be performed during 1980-81.

Poultry Development

1.7.4.3 Under the Poultry Development, the farmers training programme to impart training to about 2000 poultry farmers will be continued for effective implementation of production programme. The National Coordinated Poultry Breeding Programme is being implemented at poultry breeding farm, Makarba (Ahmedabad) for evolving high laying strains of chicks and the same will be continued, during 1980-81. The Intensive Poultry Development Projects and the district poultry extension centres have proved to be very useful instruments for providing necessary pre-requisites of poultry production programme. During the year 1980-81, these projects will be continued. The spill over works under these projects will be completed during 1980-81. Under Integrated Poultry Development Programme it is envisaged to assist about 1490, adivasis for establishment of poultry units supplementing their income. Similarly under Special Programme (Centrally sponsored), 1000 beneficiaries will be assisted for establishing poultry units for supplementing their income. The loan component be made available through financial institutions. The State Egg Marketing Federation which has started functioning is slowly spreading its activities and necessary assistance for its continuation will be provided.

Sheep and Wool Development

1.7.4.4 Under the Sheep and Wool Development Programme, the existing activities of Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, sheep extension centres, expansion of sheep breeding farm, Patan (Mehsana) will be continued. In addition it is envisaged to provide a statistical unit under Intensive Sheep Development

Block, Bhavnagar to carry out benchmark and assessment surveys in the project area. It was also envisaged to establish a pig breeding farm at Valsad for the first time in the State. But the same could not be establishment for want of suitable land. It is envisaged to establish this farm during 1980-81. Necessary share capital contribution will be provided to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation to undertake their activities. Under Special Project Programme (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) it is also envisaged to assist the beneficiaries to establish 400 sheep units and 50 pig units for supplementing their source of income. Necessary credit facilities will be made available through financial institutions.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.7.4.5 Under this programme, in addition to the continuation of the existing activities, it is envisaged to establish 20 first aid veterinary centres during 1980-81. In addition, it is envisaged to undertake construction of 11 veterinary dispensary buildings at Dediapada (Bharuch), Limkheda, Dahod, Sant-rampur (Panchmahal), Vijaynagar, Meghraj (S.K.), Danta (B.K.), Mangrol (Surat), Ahwa (Dangs), Dharampur (Valsad) and Chhotaudepur (Vadodara) under Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The existing spillover works of dispensaries and the Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar will be completed during 1980-81.

1.7.4.6 Under disease control programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (Centrally Sponsored), it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for purchase of 35,000 doses of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine for protection of their valuable animals. Under the scheme for training of departmental personnel, the Department has already deputed 8 officers for M.V.Sc. training for specialisation in different subject. In addition, it is also envisaged to depute 5 more Officers during 1980-81.

Other Livestock Development

1.7.4.7 Under this programme, the expansion of the camel breeding farm at Dhori (Kachchh) will be continued. Under Gopalak rehabilitation scheme, it is envisaged to assist 4 multipurpose societies., 4 vasahat mandalies and 1 taluka sangh. The integrated fodder development programme is gradually making better impact in promoting the fodder production in the State. It is envisaged to assist 1700 demonstration plots, for construction of 8 silopits, for purchase of 120 chaff cutters and for taking up seed multiplication centres in about 30 hectares. The grass production farm which is being undertaken at Gandhinagar is proposed to be continued. It is also envisaged to establish two village fodder farms for growing green fodder.

STATEMENT
Schemewise outlays

Animal Husbandry.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I- Direction Administration.				
1	ANH-1 Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	1.81	4.36	6.17
II- Veterinary Education and Training-				
2	ANH-2 Development of Departmental personnel.	1.50	..	1.50
III- Veterinary Services and Animal Health-				
3	ANH-3 Improvement of Veterinary Aid.	13.03	10.50	23.53
4	ANH-4 Disease control programme.	4.00	1.21	5.21
5	ANH-5 Strengthening of Biological Products Station.	10.74	8.98	19.72
Total : III		27.77	20.69	48.46
IV- Investigation and Statistics-				
6	ANH-6 Strengthening of Statistical wing.	2.60	..	2.60
7	ANH-7 Estimation of structure and indices of cost of production of livestock products	}	..	..
8	ANH-8 Estimation of area and production of feed and fodder.			
9	ANH-9 Establishment of livestock census cell in the Animal Husbandry Department.			
10	ANH-10 Monitoring and assessment of livestock development programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.			
Total : IV		2.60	..	2.60
V- Cattle Development				
11	ANH-11 Artificial insemination scheme with semen bank and stud farm.	18.17	..	18.17
12	ANH-12 Intensive Cattle Development Programme	16.78	0.86	17.64
13	ANH-13 State farm for Gir and Kankrej cattle.	1.86	1.91	3.77
14	ANH-14 Buffalo bull mother farm.	..	5.99	5.99
15	ANH-15 Subsidy to cattle breeding institutions and gaushalas.	26.14	..	26.14
16	ANH-16 Supply of milch animals in tribal area.	16.02	..	16.02
17	ANH-17 Locations of cross-bred bulls in tribal areas.	0.93	..	0.93

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1	2	3	4	5
18	ANH-18	Progeny testing scheme in co-operation with cattle breeding institutions and gaushalas
19	ANH-19	Training of adivasis in Animal-Husbandry.	0.43	2.35
20	ANH-20	Establishment of cattle breeding-cum-Dairy farming centres at Ashramshalas. ..	1.00	..
21	ANH-21	Assistance to small farmers for cross-bred heifers.	5.30	..
22	ANH-22	Establishment of livestock production centres in Tribal areas.	0.51	8.00
Total : V			87.14	19.11
VI- Poultry Development-				
23	ANH-23	Farmers training.	0.40	1.78
24	ANH-24	Co-ordinated poultry breeding programme.	6.80	2.75
25	ANH-25	Expansion of Poultry feed testing laboratory. .. .. .	..	..
26	ANH-26	Intensive Poultry Development Projects	4.73	16.03
27	ANH-27	State Egg Marketing Federation.	2.10	0.80
28	ANH-28	Development of economically weaker section of societies by taking to poultry farming	20.86	..
29	ANH-29	Integrated Poultry Development Programme	6.85	..
Total : VI.			41.74	21.36
VII- Sheep and Wool Development-				
30	ANH-30	Intensive Sheep Development Block.	10.80	0.76
31	ANH-31	Pig breeding farm. .. .. .	..	0.20
32	ANH-32	Strengthening of sheep breeding farms at Patan and Morbi. .. .. .	..	..
33	ANH-33	Supervisory units for sheep extension centres.	0.70	..
34	ANH-34	Service centres for migratory flock .. .. .	..	..
35	ANH-35	Wool grading centres. .. .. .	..	1.25
36	ANH-36	Share capital contribution to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation	..	2.00
37	ANH-37	Wool utilisation unit. .. .. .	..	..
38	ANH-38	Audiovisual aid. .. .. .	..	..
39	ANH-39	Modernisation of Wool Analysis Laboratory .. .. .	..	..
40	ANH-40	Sheep breeder's co-operative societies .. .. .	..	..
41	ANH-41	Large scale sheep breeding farm .. .. .	..	..
42	ANH-42	Formation of Wool Board .. .. .	..	..
43	ANH-43	Defining of goat breed of Gujarat .. .. .	..	..
Total : VII			11.50	4.21

1	2	3	4	5	
VIII. Other Livestock Development-					
44	ANH-44	Expansion of existing exhibition unit.	0.50	..	0.50
45	ANH-45	Expansion of horse breeding farm	..	..	..
46	ANH-46	Expansion of camel breeding farm.	0.15	0.10	0.25
47	ANH-47	Rabari bharwad rehabilitation scheme.	0.60	2.40	3.00
48	ANH-48	Modernisation of salughter house.	..	..	..
49	ANH-49	Financial assistance to cattle market	..	..	..
50	ANH-50	Scheme for preservation of milch animals (expansion programme)	..	..	..
		Total : VIII	1.25	2.50	3.75
IX- Fodder and Feed Eevelopment-					
5	ANH-51	Feed and fodder development programme.	5.46	—	5.46
52	Amount earmarked under Nucleus budget for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.		17.00	—	17.00
		GRAND TOTAL :	197.77	72.23	270.00

1.8 DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

1.8.1.1 "Dairying" which is an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes in the rural areas is given due importance in Gujarat State. It ensures economic uplift of small and marginal farmers, milk producers and agricultural labourers by encouraging them to take up dairy activities as a mean of increasing their income. The State Government has been following a policy of encouraging dairy development through co-operative sector, which can offer gainful subsidiary occupation to the milk producers and thereby to improve their present economic condition. In the State, where there is no co-operative union or the union is weak to take up the dairy development activities, this work is done through Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.

1.8.2 Review of Progress

1.8.2.1 At the end of 1977-78, five co-operative milk product factories with an installed capacity of 14.87 lakh litres per day and seven liquid milk plants with an installed capacity of 3.65 lakh litres per day were in operation in the State. Against the plant capacity of 18.52 lakh litres per day, the milk handled during 1977-78 was 13.96 lakh litres per day. The milk was handled through 3241 co-operative milk producers' societies. For the balanced cattle feed for the milch animals, six cattle feed factories have been established and are in production. The installed capacity is 800 tonnes per day.

Progress during 1978-79

1.8.2.2 An amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs was provided for financial assistance to district co-operative milk producers' unions for establishment/expansion of dairies/chilling centres etc. 5 District milk unions have been assisted for establishment/expansion of dairies/chilling centres and about 425 primary co-operative societies have been established during 1978-79. Rs. 12.00 lakhs were provided to the G.D.D.C. as a share capital contribution and Rs. 8.00 lakhs as loan for expansion of dairies under Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided as grant-in-aid to Gujarat Agriculture University for development and strengthening of Dairy Science College, Anand. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was also provided as grant-in-aid to National Dairy

Development Board, Anand for Technician's Training Centre, Mehsana. 156 Trainees of Government and Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation have been trained for the different courses.

1.8.3 Programme for 1979-80

1.8.3.1 Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been provided for financial assistance to district co-operative milk producers' unions for the establishment/expansion of dairies/chilling centres etc. and for the formation of primary co-operative societies. It is proposed to assist 3 district milk unions to establish 250 (including 100 in tribal area) primary co-operative societies. Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been provided for Banni Development Scheme for digging and deepening of tanks, afforestation, grassland improvement etc. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs have been provided as a share capital contribution to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, Rs. 4.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the State Level Organisation for the smooth working of the schemes under dairy development. It is expected to achieve financial and physical target fully.

1.8.4 Annual Plan 1980-81

1.8.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for "Dairying and Milk Supply" for the Annual Plan 1980-81. The broad break up of this outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	1980-81 Outlay
1	2	3
1.	Dairy Development	28.00
2.	Education, Research and Training	2.00
		30.00

Financial Assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions and Feeder Societies.

1.8.4.2 An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided for financial assistance to district co-

operative milk producers' unions for establishment/expansion of dairies/chilling centres etc. The financial assistance will also be provided for the formation of primary cooperative societies. In case of non-tribal area-30% and in tribal area-50% subsidy is given by the State Government for the establishment/expansion of dairies/chilling centres. The remaining amount will have to be obtained from nationalised banks. In addition, financial assistance is also to be given to feeder societies for purchase of cans, utensils etc. at the rate of Rs. 2000 per society and for managerial subsidy, at the rate of Rs. 100 per month per society for two years only in tribal areas. It is expected to assist 5 district milk unions and to establish 100 primary cooperative societies during the year.

Banni Development Scheme

1.8.4.3. Banni area is well known for its pasture land. It is desirable to take up grassland development, water storage, afforestation works etc. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81.

Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, Gandhinagar.

1.8.4.4 Government has formed Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200 lakhs in 1973 to take up dairy development activities in the districts where there are no dairies or the dairies which are not economically viable. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 as share capital.

Technicians Training Centre, Mahesana (Grant-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, Anand.

1.8.4.5 The project which has started in the Fifth Plan will be continued during 1980-81. It will cater to the needs of providing technical and practical education needed for technicians of dairy plants. The scheme will also ensure continued supply of technicians for cattle development and other animal husbandry programmes. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81.

1.8.4.6 Out of 19 districts of the State, 13 districts have modern dairies. In the remaining six districts—Valsad, Panchmahals, Kachchh, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar and Dangs, the dairies are at different stages of construction/erection. At the end of 1978-79 against the total installed capacity of 18.85 lakh litres per day the milk handled was 16.15 lakh litres per day.

Operation Flood Programme—I

1.8.4.7 The Government of India with the assistance of World Food Programme of United Nations, launched a Milk Marketing and Dairy Development Programme known as "Operation Flood Programme". The project was prepared by National Dairy Development Board, Anand and approved by Government of India.

1.8.4.8 This project was started in July 1970 and six districts *viz.* Kheda, Mahesana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Ahmedabad were covered under it for the installation/expansion of feeder dairies and chilling centres. Dairy projects of Mahesana and Kheda were expanded from 3.5 to 5 lakh litres per day and from 5 to 7 lakh litres per day respectively and two new dairies at Palanpur and Himatnagar were established to handle 1.5 lakh litres per day each. In addition to this cattle feed plants at Palanpur and Himatnagar were installed and cattle feed plants at Kheda and Mahesana were expanded. Technical inputs, artificial inseminations and grassland development activities were also provided to the member of societies in these districts. An amount of Rs. 9.99 crores has been paid to above district/co-operative milk producers' unions as loan and subsidy in the ratio of 70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

1.8.4.9 During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 5.28 crores has been further provided to above district unions for expansion/installation of dairies, cattle feed plants and technical inputs etc.

1.8.4.10 During the year 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 1.16 crore has been paid up to October, 1979. Further an amount of Rs. 5.22 crores has been released by Indian Dairy Corporation subject to availability of funds with them. Operation Flood Programme-I is expected to be continued during 1980-81.

Operation Flood Programme—II

1.8.4.11 This programme has been commenced from October, 1979 in India. In Gujarat, out of 19 Districts except Amreli, Bhavnagar and Dangs districts, 16 Districts are covered in the two proposed clusters. The Cluster-I Programme comprises of Bansakantha, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch and Valsad districts. This Cluster-I project will be implemented by Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation. The Cluster-II Programme comprises of Kachchh, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts. This cluster-II project will be implemented by Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE HANDLING OF MILK BY ORGANISED DAIRIES OF THE GUJARAT STATE DURING 1978-79

(Lakh Litres)

Sr. No.	Name of the Dairy	Installed capacity of milk/day	Handling capacity of milk/day
1	2	3	4
Co-operative Milk Product Factories			
1.	Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Anand	7.00	4.75
2.	Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Mehsana	4.50	3.56
3.	Rajkot District Gopalak Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Rajkot	0.40	2.00
4.	Banaskantha District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Palanpur	1.50	1.20
5.	Sabarkantha District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Himatnagar	1.50	0.25
Liquid Milk Plants			
6.	Ahmedabad Municipal Dairy	1.40	1.60
7.	Surat District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Surat	0.75	1.43
8.	Baroda District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Baroda	1.00	0.80
9.	Dudhdhara Dairy, Bharuch	0.15	0.24
Under Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation			
10.	Junagadh Dairy, Junagadh	0.25	0.09
11.	Jamnagar Dairy, Jamnagar	0.25	0.04
12.	Dudhasarita Dairy, Bhavnagar	0.06	0.03
13.	Amreli Dairy, Amreli	0.00	0.07
		18.85	16.15

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : Dairying and Milk Supply.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration				
1.	DMS-1 State Level Organisation	..	..	..
II. Dairy Development				
2.	DMS-2 Financial assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions and Feeder Societies	14.00	..	14.00
3.	DMS-3 Financial assistance to Consumers Cooperative Societies	..	..	..
4.	DMS-4 Banni Development Scheme	4.00	..	4.00
5.	DMS-5 Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation	..	10.00	10.00
6.	DMS-6 Financial assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions administered through GDDO for Milk enhancement Programme	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	18.00	10.00	28.00
III. Education, Research and Training				
7.	DMS-7 Technician's Training Centre, Mahesana, (Grant-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, Anand)	2.00	..	2.00
	GRAND TOTAL	20.00	10.00	30.00

1.9. FISHERIES

1.9.1.1 Among the maritime States of India, Gujarat has the longest coastline of about 1663 kms., nearly one third of total coastline of about 4800 kms. of India. The coastline of Gujarat is broken by several bays, inlets, roadsteads, tidal creeks, estuaries and marsh lands with the most prominent gulfs of India—Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Khambhat. This offers about 5.32 lakh sq. kms. of excellent fishable areas for inshore, off shore and deep sea fishing. Five major river systems namely Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas, other sweet water swamps, tanks and reservoirs also form rich potential sources for fisheries activities. Most important commercial varieties of fish namely pomfrets, bombay duck, indian salmon, hilsa, goldara, crustaceans, oysters, chanks and other shell fish turtles are found in our waters which form rich potential sources for fisheries.

1.9.2 Approach and Strategy

1.9.2.1 Keeping in view the vast potentiality and resources available for furtherance of many production oriented schemes with significant employment generation in marine, inland and brackish water fish farming mariculture and coastal aquaculture area of Gujarat, the plan proposals have been formulated:—

- (1) to increase fish production,
- (2) to strengthen infrastructural facilities,
- (3) to significantly improve the fish distribution channel for ensuring fair returns to the fishermen, the adivasis and the weaker sections involved in fisheries, and
- (4) to enhance the income of the small fishermen, the adivasis and the weaker sections involving them in fishing industry in a co-operative fold for fishing with marketing activities and thereby to improve their socio-economic condition.

1.9.2.2 To achieve these objectives, it is proposed, on marine fisheries side, to increase mechanised fishing fleet, provide them with ancillaries such as fishing nets, twines, floats, etc., provide training to them and

their children on fishing technology, processing and boat building, institute a survey to assess mariculture, brackish water, estuarine water culture resources to explore and implement brackish water culture and to launch aquaculture programme in modern scientific methods; whereas on inland fisheries side, it is expected to set up additional fish seed farms and to expand the existing ones, to augment the resources of reservoirs and large inland water sheets, to develop composite fish culture activities in village tanks, especially in the backward and tribal areas by improving them suitably and to institute training programme for the weaker sections and the tribals involved in fisheries in the hinterland so as to enable them to have gainful permanent self-employment.

1.9.3 Review of Progress

1.9.3.1 Assistance was extended for mechanisation of 1006 fishing vessels (853 inboard marine diesel engines and 153 outboard motors) and also the construction of 484 wooden fishing crafts was assisted over the small span of four years (1974-78) of the Fifth Plan, against the target for five years (1974-79) to mechanise 1000 fishing vessels and to construct 400 new wooden fishing boats.

1.9.3.2 During the first year (1978-79) of the Five Year Plan 1978-83, expenditure on fisheries activities in the State Plan stood at Rs. 262.55 lakhs, Assistance for mechanisation of 434 fishing vessels and construction of 125 wooden fishing boats was given, 119 fishermen and fishergirls have been trained on various aspects of marine fisheries whereas 187 pisciculturists have been imparted training on various aspects of fresh water fishing. 430 lakh quality fish seeds have been procured from West Bengal for rearing and stocking them in suitable fresh water sheets in the hinterland, including the tribal areas of the State. During 1979-80, 375 lakh of quality fish seeds have been procured from the West Bengal for similar purpose. It is envisaged to extend financial assistance for 260 mechanised fishing vessels and for construction of 154 improved designed boats during 1979-80.

1.9.3.3. At present there are about 163 co-operatives (including 56 on marine fisheries side and 107 on inland fisheries side) including 41 adivasis cooperatives.

1.9.4 Annual Plan-1980-81:

1.9.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs is provided for 1980-81. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under.

(Rs. in lakhs).		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration.	1.44
2.	Extension.	3.40
3.	Research.	33.56
4.	Education and Training.	
	(a) Training of departmental personnel	2.70
	(b) Training to fisher-youths.	18.89
5.	Inland fisheries.	97.92
6.	Deep sea fishing.	4.40
7.	Processing, preservation and marketing (infrastructure facilities, etc)	74.90
8.	Mechanisation & improvement of fishing crafts.	61.64
9.	Other programmes.	26.15
GRAND-TOTAL..		325.00

1.9.4.2. Fish production which was 50,000 tonnes in the First Five Year Plan reached the potential level of 2.46 lakh tonnes by the end of fishing year 1978-79. It is anticipated to achieve the level of 2.75 lakh tonnes by the end of 1979-80. It is envisaged to achieve a level of fish production of 3.00 lakh tonnes by the end of 1980-81.

Marine Fisheries

1.9.4.3 It is envisaged that Rs. 65.42 lakhs provided for 1979-80 will be fully utilised by providing assistance in the form of loan and subsidy for 260 mechanised fishing vessels (with 160 inboard marine diesel engines and 100 outboard motors). This includes 70 mechanised fishing vessels and 50 motorised canoes committed under the World Bank Integrated Project for Development of Veraval and Mangrol. Assistance for construction of 168 improved designed fishing boats is also envisaged in 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 61.64 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. It is envisaged to extend assistance to 120 mechanised fishing vessels, 90 inboard engines, 100 outboard motors fitted on canoes and 235 outboard motors and for construction of 80 improved designed boats. In addition, service stations established at Salaya (Jamnagar) and Jafrabad (Amreli) during the year 1979-80 will be continued. Assistance at

the rate of around 5% to 10% of the cost for fisheries requisites is also to be granted under this programme for which a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81.

1.9.4.4. Two Maxican trawlers purchased by the Gujarat Agro Marine Products through Government assistance are operating for deep sea fishing. In addition, two departmental steel trawlers are also continuing their operations in marine waters with their base at Porbandar. A provision of Rs. 4.40 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for the deep sea fishing programme.

1.9.4.5. The departmental survey and research vessels are also conducting their survey programmes with base at Okha.

Infrastructure/Shore facilities

1.9.4.6 The World Bank has approved an integrated marine fisheries project for the improvement of fishing harbours, shore facilities and providing credit to fishermen etc., at Veraval and Mangrol ports at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.17 crores. The project is taken up from 1977-78 and is expected to be completed during 1981-82. A second phase of this project is proposed to be taken up during 1979-80 and is proposed to be completed in 1981-82. The works of break water, landing quays, berthing jetties, water supply, freezing complex/unit etc. are to be carried out according to the phased programme. Also approach roads linking up important fishing villages with the main road and fishing centres are provided under this programme, work on 11 roads including 5 roads under World Bank Project are also in progress. Water supply facilities in the project area and other fishing centres are also to be provided. An amount of Rs. 13.54 lakhs including the State share and expenditure on staff etc. for the World Bank Project is also provided. Jakhau and Madhwad project is expected to be completed during 1980-81. Matching contribution of Rs. 27.50 lakhs on landing and berthing facilities at various minor ports including Porbandar project sanctioned at Rs. 129 lakhs by Government of India is also provided. An outlay of Rs. 74.90 lakhs is therefore provided for the programmes of processing, preservation and marketing. At present 8693 fishing boats are operating in the State waters. Landing, berthing and infrastructural shore facilities for their needs is also to be provided to ensure quick transport of fish in freshest and hygienic condition to the consumers. These factors have been taken into account in formulating the programmes.

Research

1.9.4.7 A programme on brackish water fish farming was taken up at Jodiya in 1978-79 as fully centrally

sponsored. This is still in the initial stage. The programme has been now fully transferred to the State Plan from 1979-80. Estimates to continue this project in 1980-81 work out to Rs. 10.08 lakhs. In addition, work on the prawn culture farm at Sultanpur (Bhavnagar), brackish water mariculture programme at Mundra (Kachchh) and Megham (Bharuch) are also in progress for which a provision of Rs. 8.72 lakhs is provided in 1980-81. Adequate provisions for activities on various research on marine fisheries at Gujarat Aquatic Fisheries Science Station (Old MBRS) at Okha are also required to be made. This includes rearing experiments on edible and pearl oysters, sea weed culture, hilsa and prawn resources survey. I.C.A.R. programme which was taken up in 1976-77 with 75% share of expenditure from I.C.A.R. is now fully provided under the State Plan. These requirements call for a substantial step up over the outlay of Rs. 21.30 lakhs for Annual Plan 1979-80 for this research programme. A provision of Rs. 33.56 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for the research programmes.

Inland Fisheries

1.9.4.8. While Gujarat offers vast potential scope for development of inland fisheries in its ravine system, canals, irrigation, reservoirs and inland water sheets, the programme in this field has been slow due to natural condition as also due to purely local causes. The programme covers establishment of fish production/rearing farm at Ukai, looking after multipurpose activities and research on inland fisheries development, and reservoir fisheries, training to adivasis and weaker section, involving them in fisheries as their permanent vocation, giving them gainful income and sustained self-employment. Under this programme, it is necessary to procure about 5 crore fish seeds per annum from West Bengal. Programme for improvement of village tanks to make them suitable for fisheries is also taken up from 1978-79. Subsidy for improvement of village tanks covering in all some 500 hectares during 1978-79 has been granted at 50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3000 per hectare, whereas it is envisaged to cover another 500 hectares during the year 1979-80. As per terms and conditions, subsidy at 50%, 40%, 30%, 20% and 10% respectively over a period of 5 years from the year of commencement is to be granted on the input to the beneficiaries and lease amount of Rs. 250 per hectare is to be given to Panchayats. The beneficiaries first get loans from Banks on recommendations of the Department for this purpose and subsidy is reimbursed to the Banks on completion of renovation work. It is estimated that there would be spill over of about 120 hectares in 1980-81 of the works taken up during 1979-80 and on completion of these, subsidy to beneficiaries is to be granted. 50% of expenditure on fish farmers development agency

which was originally 100% centrally sponsored is also to be now provided in the State Plan. This programme extends vast employment opportunities to weaker sections in rural areas in the hinterland.

I.C.A.R. Programme

1.9.4.9. Schemes for fish seed production, composite fish culture and ecology of reservoir fisheries at Godhra and Ukai have been taken up during 1975-76. 75% of the total expenditure is to be provided by the I.C.A.R. under the inland fisheries programme. An amount of Rs. 0.65 lakh is provided as State share under this programme.

Tribal Area Sub-plan

1.9.4.9 Schemes for fish seed production, composite State Plan fund of Rs. 112.10 lakhs for inland fisheries has been provided during 1979-80. This district level programme covers only inland resources area of the State for fisheries programme. An amount of Rs. 51 lakhs is provided for fisheries for the year 1980-81 under Tribal Area Sub Plan. The programme includes all the aspects of the normal plan. It is envisaged to assist 35 units during 1979-80 which will be given technical help and guidance along with financial assistance to procure and maintain an unit by a tribal family. The unit comprises of fish farming, duck culture, piggery, poultry, cattle breeding, bee keeping etc. Training to adivasis is also imparted under this programme for capture fisheries and culture of fish and for maintaining integrated unit so as to have sustained self-employment.

Education and Training

1.9.4.11 The programme is divided into two parts- (i) Training for departmental personnel and. (ii) Training for fisher youths and girls on various modern aspects of fisheries, fish processing, gear technique, engine drives, etc. For the scheme of training to fisher youths, an amount of Rs. 16.52 lakhs including capital works worth Rs. 10.92 lakhs provided for the year 1979-80, is likely to be spent and this will leave spillover of about Rs. 19.17 lakhs on capital works for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 21.59 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 to maintain this programme.

Employment

1.9.4.12 It is estimated that about 59,110 fishermen including 3,000 individuals involved in fisheries are now earning their livelihood through sustained self-employment on fisheries. This includes permanent employment opportunities created for about 1000 adivasis involved in fisheries. It is estimated that about 3,000 fishermen would get permanent employment on marine fisheries, whereas about 2,000 individuals including 250 families of adivasis will get permanent employment on inland fisheries.

STATEMENT
Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:— Fisheries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Direction and Administration :				
1	FSH-1 Strengthening of supervision, planning and statistics	1.44	..	1.44
Extension :				
2	FSH-2 Strengthening of publicity and extension	3.40	..	3.40
Research :				
3	FSH-3 Survey, investigation and exploitation	14.39	19.17	33.56
Education and Training :				
4	FSH-4 Training for departmental personnel	2.70	..	2.70
5	FSH-5 Training of fisher youths	3.62	15.27	18.89
Inland Fisheries :				
6	FSH-6 Fish seed production and augmentation of inland fisheries	66.15	11.45	77.60
7	FSH-7 Exploitation of inland fisheries resources	7.33	12.99	20.32
Deep Sea Fisheries :				
8	FSH-8 Deep sea fishing	4.40	..	4.40
Processing Preservation and Marketing:				
9	FSH-9 Marketing of fish through co-operatives	..	..	..
10	FSH-10 Processing and preservation	..	..	..
11	FSH-11 Infrastructural facilities and fish based ancillary industries	9.55	65.35	74.90
Mechanisation and Improvement of fishing crafts				
12	FSH-12 Mechanisation of fishing Crafts	19.84	35.00	54.84
13	FSH-13 Incentive for improvement of traditional fishing	0.50	..	0.50
14	FSH-14 Financial assistance for improved designed boats	4.00	..	4.00
15	FSH-15 Supply of modern requisites	0.50	..	0.50
16	FSH-16 Establishment of service stations	1.80	..	1.80
Other Expenditure :				
17	FSH-17 Strengthening of co-operative societies	1.06	1.00	2.06
18	FSH-18 Construction of building and quarters	..	24.09	24.09
GRAND TOTAL :		140.68	184.32	325.00

1.10...FORESTS

1.10.1.1 The Gujarat State is deficient in forest area. It has only about 19,589 sq.kms. of land area under forests which works out to about 10% of the total land area. Of this, only about half forest area is productive. With a population of 30.7 million (1978) the per capita forest area is about 0.06 hectare as against 0.13 hectare in India and far below the world average of 1.14 hectare.

1.10.1.2 Due to low percentage of forest area coupled with its uneven distribution, a great dearth of forest products particularly small timber and firewood is experienced in the State. As against the requirement of 48.2 lakh tonnes of firewood, the State forests are able to produce only 2 lakh tonnes of firewood. With the yawning gap between demand and supply, about 10.6 lakh tonnes of dung cake equivalent to 21200 tonnes would have otherwise enriched the agriculture fields. About a third of the timber requirements of the State which is estimated to be 4.5 lakh tonnes is derived from harvesting of coupes annually. Thus, the State forests are subjected to great pressure for appropriation of forest produce.

1.10.1.3. To augment the depleted forest resources, private forests have been acquired, and scientific management has been introduced by preparing regular working. Plan and planned development is ensured by undertaking manmade plantation and afforestation programmes in the degraded forest areas. Besides, social forestry programme has been initiated essentially to increase tree vegetation in the non-forest areas and also to make the villages self sufficient in regard to the forest based needs. A "Community Forestry Project" has been formulated and posed for World Bank assistance. The project encompasses a number of plantation schemes and will be operative from 1980-81 for which advance action has already been started.

1.10.2 Review of Progress

1.10.2.1 Except for the forests of PanchMahals and Valsad districts, the rest of the forests were inherited from ex-princely States. Besides, introducing scientific management of the Ex-State forest areas, planned development is undertaken to bring all forest areas to peak productive level. In addition, an intensive programme of extension forestry for raising plantations in the lands lying alongside of roads, canals and in

gaucher lands has also been launched. To induce people to raise trees in their private lands, seedlings of trees species are distributed free of cost. The ongoing programme is proposed to be expanded with the World Bank assistance. Under the Five Year Plan, the plantation and afforestation programme has formed the core activity with the aim to enrich the forest areas having less valuable species by planting more valuable tree species and also fast growing species in place of existing ones. Afforestation and soil conservation measures have been undertaken in the denuded areas to make them productive.

1.10.3 Five Year Plan 1978-83

1.10.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 4592 lakhs is provided for Forests sector in the Five Year Plan 1978 83. The forestry development activities envisaged under the Five Year Plan aims at satisfying the present and future demands for major and minor forest products. By conserving the forest wealth, it also aims at appropriating protective and recreative functions of forests, viz. to increase productivity of land, to conserve soil and moisture, to protect the water reserves, to ameliorate harsh climatic condition etc. In the process, considerable employment is generated in the rural areas. Almost 61.4% of the outlay is proposed to be spent on social forestry activities.

1.10.3.2 In the field of nature conservation, the only abode of Asiatic lion, the Gir national park has been developed so as to cause little disturbance to free movement of the wild animals particularly lions. Recent census shows that there is increase in lion population. Alternate home for the lion is proposed to be provided by developing Barda sanctuary. Bansda national park is envisaged to be developed in southern region of the State. Tribal population in Gujarat constitutes about 14%. They inhabit mostly hilly and forest areas. Several schemes have been devised to help the tribals to improve their economic condition.

1.10.4 Programme for 1980-81

1.10.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 1331 lakhs is provided for the Forest sub sector for the year 1980-81. A broad break up is given in the following table.

Sr No. Programme		Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	11.88
2.	Research	5.54
3.	Education and Training	36.04
4.	Forest Conservation and Development	80.34
5.	Plantation Schemes	93.07
6.	Communications and Buildings	25.66
7.	Preservation of Wild life	38.19
8.	Extension (including W. B. assisted project)	960.36
9.	Management of Zamindari (Acquisition of private forests)	8.11
10.	Others	71.81
		1331.00

1.10.5 Strategy for Development

1.10.5.1 In view of large gap between demand and supply of forest products and having no possibility of increasing the forest areas, the strategy for development programme has to be on increasing tree vegetation both in forest and non forest areas. The core programme therefore comprises of the plantation activities. The objectives of management are as under:

- (1) Intensive management through higher input including use of fertilizers.
- (2) Shorter rotation for small sized poles combined with the production of small quantity of large sized teak.
- (3) Irrigated plantations wherever facilities exist.
- (4) Improved logging to minimise wastage.
- (5) Popularisation of the use of treated wood.
- (6) The use of road sides (except the first row and canal banks) for production of fuelwood.
- (7) Creation of village forests for fuelwood.

The programme also makes significant contribution to the welfare and upliftment of tribals.

Direction and Administration

1.10.5.2 The forests being exposed to adverse biotic factors, the protection measures assume great significance. The schemes falling in this group are-(1)

appointment of Jodi guards to help the local staff in apprehending offenders, (2) establishment of mobile squad to detect forest offences especially in transit, (3) vigilance squad for detecting offences and enquiry into allegations against members of the forest department, and (4) planning and statistical cell to monitor and evaluate the various development programme.

Research

1.10.5.3 For successful implementation of forestry programme and to enhance productivity of the forest areas, research is an essential support activity. A State Forest Research Institute has been started at Rajpipla in 1978-79. In addition, there are 6 field research stations functioning in the State.

Education and Training

1.10.5.4 The programme aims at providing sufficient number of trained personnel to carry out departmental programmes of forest development. Since adequate number of seats are not available in the Rangers Colleges run by the Government of India, a Rangers Training College has been established at Rajpipla in Bharuch district from the year 1978-79 to meet the requirement of trained Range Forest Officers of the State. Under this scheme, a wood workshop cum production cum carpenter training course has also been started in Dangs to train adivasi youths in carpentry.

Forest Conservation and Development

1.10.5.5 Adverse biotic factors is the major cause of degradation of the forest areas. It is estimated that about 50% of forest areas needs afforestation and reboisement. The major task of development programme is to afforest the degraded forest areas by adopting suitable soil and moisture conservation.

Plantation Schemes

1.10.5.6 Under this scheme, the plantations of economically valuable species and fast growing species are raised in the forest areas which are capable of producing valuable timber and firewood. In the areas having irrigation facility, irrigated plantations are also raised for getting quicker growth and more yield per hectare. In addition, coastal border plantations to arrest salinity ingress have been raised along coastal belt of the State. This forms the core sector of the plan scheme. An outlay of Rs. 93.07 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for plantation schemes.

Communication and Buildings

1.10.5.7 For quick transport of forest produce from the interior areas to the market, development of roads is very important. The work of improvement and metalling of roads is carried out. It is also essential to provide housing accomodation to forest subordinates in the interior of forests where no other accomodation is available. An outlay of Rs. 25.66 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

Preservation of Wild Life

1.10.5.8 Wildlife is a valuable heritage for the country. The protection, preservation and development of the wild life has assumed great importance. Gir national park is the only abode of Asiatic lions in the country. A safari park is being developed in Devaliya block near Sasan to ensure free movement of lions in the park with least disturbance from the visitors. To educate the students regarding nature, camps are held at Hingolghadh.

Extension Forestry

1.10.5.9 The State being poor in forest development it is very essential to encourage the people to raise trees in their private lands. For this, seedlings of fruit and other useful timber and fuelwood species are distributed free to the public. Under the programme, an amount Rs. 8.96 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. Up till now, this programme was forming a component of the extension forestry programme.

1.10.5.10 The State has given lead to the country by achieving encouraging results in social forestry programme. The scheme to plant up vacant strips along road sides and canal banks was launched in 1969-70. This was followed by more challenging programme of raising village woodlots in Panchayats and waste lands in 1973-74. The World Bank has agreed to finance a Community Forestry Project formulated to step up the activities. The extension programme is now dovetailed with this project. Distribution of seedlings to the public for raising trees in private lands will be continued during 1980-81.

Commnnity Forestry Project (World Bank Programme)

1.10.5.11 In an attempt to meet atleast partly the enormous shortage of forest products, the Community Forestry Project covering the whole State has been formulated with financial assistance from the World Bank. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 64 crores and duration of phase-I will be five years from 1980-81.

1.10.5.12 The project aims at meeting requirements in forest produce of rural population, generating additional labour opportunity and inducing the villagers to actively participate in the plantation programme.

1.10.5.13 During the project period, plantations will be raised over 1,05,440 hectares and 1500 lakh seedlings will be raised for distribution among the public. For 1980-81 plantations, advance works have already been started in 1979-80 and physical targets set for under various components are indicated below :—

Strip Plantations	Target (hectares)
Roadside (Saurashtra and Kachchh)	1400
Roadside (Main land Gujarat)	2400
Canal bank (Irrigated)	200
Patch Plantation	
Village plantation (Irrigated)	240
” (Saurashtra and Kachchh)	1920
” (Main land Gujarat)	2400
Block Plantation	
Social security through plantation and reforestation of degraded forests.	6000 (200 families to be settled)
Plantations in malki land.	200

1.10.5.14 With the implementation of this project, there is not only increase in physical targets but also in intensification of works creating more labour opportunities. During the project period, it is estimated that 427.79 lakh mandays would be generated and during 1980-81, 46.67 lakh mandays will be generated. An amount of Rs. 951.40 lakhs is proposed to be spent on raising 14760 hectares of plantations and other works under this World Bank Project.

1.10.6 Employment Generation

1.10.6.1 In Forests sector, the major schemes are plantation schemes. These are intensively labour generative. Forestry works by and large are carried out during non agricultural season. This creates labour oppertunities for agricultural labour during non agricultural season when no other works are generally available especially in the rural and tribal areas.

1.10.6.2 The forestry works has generated 56 lakh mandays during 1978-79. By the end of 1979-80, it is expected that 58 lakh mandays will be provided. The programme envisaged during 1980-81 will generate 28 lakh mandays on programme other than Community Forestry Project and 47 lakh mandays under the Community Forestry Project totaling to 75 lakh mandays. This will be equivalent to having given regular employ-

ment to 21660 unskilled labourers. Of this, 22 lakh mandays of labour will be provided in the tribal sub-plan areas.

1.10.6.3 The forestry programme will also open up job opportunities for about 956 persons during 1980-81.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Forests.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay—1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration				
1.	FST—1 Appointment of jodi guards	3.94	..	3.94
2.	FST—2 Establishment of mobile squad and vigilance squad	4.46	..	4.46
3.	FST—3 Establishment of planning and statistical cell ..	3.48	..	3.48
Total—I		11.88	..	11.88
II. Research.				
4.	FST—4 Forest research	5.54	..	5.54
Total—II		5.54	..	5.54
III. Education and Training				
5.	FST—5 Training of staff and establishment of wood work-shop-cum-production centre ..	34.41	..	34.41
6.	FST—6 Carpenter training centre at Waghai ..	1.63	..	1.63
Total—III		36.04	..	36.04
IV. Forest Conservation and Development				
7.	FST—7 Soil and moisture conservation and afforestation in denuded areas.	3.43	64.98	68.41
8.	FST—8 Afforestation on desert border	11.93	..	11.93
Total—IV		15.36	64.98	80.34
V. Management of Zamindari				
9.	FST—9 Acquisition of private forests .. ..	..	8.11	8.11
Total—V		..	8.11	8.11
VI. Plantation Schemes				
10.	FST—10 Fast growing species .. ..	..	26.56	26.56
11.	FST—11 Economic plantations	49.63	..	49.63
12.	FST—12 Plantations on coastal border .. ..	..	16.88	16.88

1	2		3	4	5
13.	FST—13	Irrigation plantations .. ..	..	..	..
14.	FST—14	Development of cher forests .. ..	..	..	..
Total—VI			49.63	43.44	93.07
VII. Communications and Building					
15.	FST—15	Development of communications .. ..	..	1.85	1.85
16.	FST—16	Construction of grass godowns .. ..	..	0.77	0.77
17.	FST—17	Constructon of buildings .. ..	..	23.04	23.04
Total—VII			..	25.66	25.66
VIII. Preservation of Wild life					
18.	FST—18	Wild life management and conservation	38.19	..	38.19
IX. Extension :					
19.	FST—19	(1) Additional extension forestry .. ..	..	8.96	8.96
		(2) Community Forestry Project (World Bank) .. ..	..	951.40	951.40
Total—IX			..	960.36	960.36
X. Other Expenditure					
20.	FST—20	Demarcation and survey	3.39	..	3.39
21.	FST—21	Improved logging	1.76	..	1.76
22.	FST—22	Purchase of vehicles .. ..	..	..	..
23.	FST—23	Fire protection	6.05	..	6.05
24.	FST—24	Establishment of checking nakas	3.21	..	3.21
25.	FST—25	Forest publicity	0.53	..	0.53
26.	FST—26	Development of Victoria Park	1.50	..	1.50
27.	FST—27	Development of botanical garden	1.20	..	1.20
28.	FST—28	Amenities to forests labourers co-operative societies	0.10	..	0.10
29.	FST—29	Tagavi loans	0.95	..	0.95
30.	FST—30	Kotwalia scheme	3.77	..	3.77
31.	FST—31	Establishment of grain bank and mobile grain shop	0.27	..	0.27
32.	FST—32	Opening of firewood depots	8.11	..	8.11
33.	FST—33	Honey bee rearing and collection .. ..	..	..	..
34.	FST—34	Establishment of seed bank	2.90	..	2.90
35.	FST—35	Arresting advancing salinty in coastal tract of Saurashtra	14.07	..	14.07
36.	FST—36	Demonstration farms .. ..	..	..	..
37.	FST—37	Installation of model saw mill at Waghai .. ..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
38	FST-38 Establishment of silviculture unit	..	..	..
39	FST-39 Share capital contribution to Gujarat State Forests Development Corporation	..	1.00	1.00
40	FST-40 Share capital contribution of Land Development Corporation	..	..	..
Others				
41	State share for Centrally sponsored schemes	..	11.48	11.48
42	Van Rakshak Dal	..	0.15	0.15
43	Development of forest settlement	..	0.92	0.92
44	Polythene bag manufacturing unit	..	3.64	3.64
45	Malki teak plantations	..	1.22	1.22
46	Food for work	..	..	..
47	Forestry oriented unit	..	0.33	0.33
48	Development of adivasi children	..	..	..
49	Additional extension forestry for Bhuj, Nalia and Jamnagar	..	0.26	0.26
50	Nucleus Budget	..	5.00	5.00
		Total..	59.33	71.81
		GRAND TOTAL..	215.97	1331.00

**1.11 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**

1.11.1 Progressive institutionalisation of agricultural credit is the strategy adopted in the field of agricultural credit. The objective of the national policy is to build up a strong co-operative sector as a part of planned development. The State has built up a strong co-operative credit structure by covering all the villages by primary co-operative societies. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. is providing long-term finance since 1960-61. The State Government is participating in the lending programme of the bank by making investment in its ordinary and special debentures. There has been a progressive increase in the advances upto the end of the Fourth Plan.

1.11.2 During the period of Fifth Plan, the bank could advance only Rs. 2756 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 8000 lakhs for the long-term advance.

This was due to heavy over-dues at the branch level and consequent ineligibility of the branches of the bank for fresh loaning.

1.11.3 There is a decline in the floatation of the debentures series due to decline in the loan programmes of the Gujarat State Co-Operative Land Development Bank Ltd. as per the Reserve Bank of India instructions to link loaning programme with the recovery of the loan.

1.11.4 During the year 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is likely to be invested in the debentures of the bank. During 1979-80, it is estimated that these advances would be to the tune of Rs. 800 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 90 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 in the State Plan for purchasing debentures floated by the bank so as to carry out its loaning programme.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/Project	Outlay 1980-81.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	AGC-1. Investment in debentures of G. S. L. D. B.	—	90.00	90.00
	Total:-	—	90.00	90.00

1.12 MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1.12.1 With the increased investments in agricultural development programme, an efficient system of marketing of agricultural produce is a *sine-qua-non* for betterment of the economic conditions of the agriculturists. Similarly, scientific storage facilities is a must for the national economy to avoid waste. The programme indirectly helps in stabilisation of prices of agricultural produces. It also provides agriculturists with better knowlege about prevalent prices of agricultural produce and thus, it prevents their exploitation by traders and other middle men.

The programme of Storage and Warehousing aims at—

- (i) increasing the storage capacity of the State Warehousing Corportion substantially,
- (ii) increasing the number of regulated markets by regulating some of the remaining mandls in the State, and.
- (iii) setting up a Directorate of Agricultural Marketing to supervise the regulated markets, to look after the problems of marketing of agricultural produce, collect market intelligence, analyse data, disseminate information, undertake marketing survey and researc etc.

Review of Progress.

1.12.2 The State Warehousing Corporation which undertakes the construction of godowns is given share capital contribution equally by the State and Central Warehousing Corporation. The State Warehousing Corporation had constructed its own godowns with a capcity of 22,000 tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan period, this capacity has been increased by 26,175 tonnes bringing the total storage capacity to 48,175 tonnes by the end of 1977-78 and 68,275 tonnes by the end of 1978-79. It is estimated that this capacity will be increased to 88,275 tonnes by the end of 1979-80. By the end of the Fourth Plans, 255 markets (including sub-yards) were regulated. During the Fifth Plan against the target of regulating 30 new markets 23 markets were regulated bringing the total number to 278. During 1978-79, 5 markets were regulated. It is estimated that 4 such markets will be regulated during 1979-80 as targetted.

Programme for 1980-81.

1.12.3. For the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs is provided. It is proposed to regulate 6 more markets (including sub-yards) and to increase the storage capacity of godowns constructed by the State Warehousing Corporation by 15000 tonnes.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector:—Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	WRH-1 Development of Regulated Markets			
	Loan	..	6.00	6.00
	Subsidy	3.50	..	3.50
	Total	3.50	6.00	9.50
2.	WRH-2 Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing	..	..	..
3.	WRH-3 State Warehousing Corporation			
	Share Capital	..	12.50	12.50
4.	WRH-4 Development of Rural Markets	4.00	..	4.00
	Grand total	7.50	18.50	26.00

1.13 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

1.13.1.1 The entire rural area of the State was covered by 250 C.P.A. Units of Community Development Blocks by the end of 1963. At the beginning of Fifth Plan, 62.50 C.P.A. Units of C.D. Blocks were in Stage-II and the remaining 187.50 C.P.A. Units were in Post-Stage II. All the 250 C.P.A. Units were in Post Stage II by the end of 1976-77.

1.13.1.2 With the inception of Panchayati Raj in Gujarat from 1st April 1963, the second phase of community development viz. creation and development of democratic institutions at district, taluka and village levels to take over their responsibility of development has been ushered in. The Panchayats have been assigned a vast field of development along-with adequate powers, resources and manpower.

1.13.1.3 The Community Development Agency and Panchayati Raj Institutions have been visualised as the instruments for social and economic change in rural areas. They have been engaged in the programme of rural development. The institutional infrastructure of mahila mandal, yuvak mandals, Co-operative etc. have been created and strengthened in the rural areas under the community development programme. Involvement of these institutions and public participation will be a vital factor for success of all the rural development programme. Panchayati Raj Institutions have to be involved and given a place of prominence in the process of rural development within their respective involvement of all the the sections of the rural society through the community development agency and the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

1.13.1.4 The Five Year Plan 1978-83 lays great emphasis on rural development and improvement in the living conditions and the standard of living of the rural poor. A large number of villages are yet devoid of basic minimum level of amenities and economic development. It is proposed to continue the normal activities under this sector, alongwith Sarvodaya Karyakram, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram and Antyodaya during 1980-81.

1.13.1.5 An outlay of Rs. 731 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81, the broad breakup being as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Community Development Programme and Panchayats.	181-00
(ii) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram.	350.00
(iii) Antyodaya	200.00
Total	731.00

Core budget Post-Stage-II C.D. Blocks

1.13.1.6 *Core-Budget for Post Stage- Community Development Blocks.*—Under the Community Development Programme, the core-budget for Post-Stage-II Community Development Blocks is proposed to be continued during 1980-81 to enable Community Development Blocks to maintain the existing level of activities and to enable them to undertake community programme and local works which are not covered under the sectoral programmes. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs, is provided for 1980-81.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

Additional Posts of Panchayat Secretaries :

1.13.1.7 For better fulfilment of the functions and duties expected of the Village Panchayats, it is envisaged to strengthen the administration at the village level by having one independent Panchayat Secretary for each village Panchayat in a phased manner. There were 12663 Village Panchayats in the State as on 31st March, 1977, against which there were 8866 posts of Panchayat Secretaries. The number of posts of Talati-cum-Panchayat Secretaries is expected to be 10766 at the end of 1979-80. It is proposed to create additional 500 posts of Talati-cum-Panchayat Secretaries during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 37.94 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for maintenance of 500 posts created during 1979-80 and for creation of 500 additional posts.

Training Education and Research in Panchayati Raj

1.13.1.8 For meaningful participation and involvement in the socio-economic development programmes for rural areas, the members of Panchayati Raj

institutions may stand in need of proper orientation and motivation. In addition, they may also be required to be familiarised with the philosophy and principles of Panchayati Raj as well as with the necessary rules and procedure. For a wider exposure and for successful administration of the Panchayati Raj Institute, a programme of imparting training to office bearers of District Panchayats, Taluka Panchayats and Village Panchayats under the auspices of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar has been started. An outlay of Rs. 6.22 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81 for ongoing works of hostel building at the State Institution of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Junagadh, construction of staff quarters, motor garage, and additions and alterations in the existing building of above Institution. Further, an outlay of Rs. 0.76 lakh has been provided for the training course for office bearers of District, Taluka and Village Panchayats, under the auspices of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar. An amount of Rs. 1.83 lakhs is provided to start two new training centres under the auspices of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad, Gandhinagar to impart training to additional Talati-cum-Mantries at Gandhinagar. Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 8.81 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1980-81.

Planning Cell for District Plan

1.13.1.9 Having regard to the need for ensuring better co-ordination and supervision, and with a view to guide, assist and help the Panchayati Raj Institutions in formulating, watching, reviewing and monitoring the progress of the Plan Programme at State Level, a Special Planning Cell has been created in the office of the Development Commissioner, Gandhinagar. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for maintenance of this cell during 1980-81.

Sarvodaya

1.13.1.10 The Sarvodaya Yojanas which are executed through Non-Officials are intended for the socio-economic development of the people belonging to economically weaker sections or where the rural economy is relatively under-developed. The ultimate object of the scheme is to ensure that the living condition in the under developed areas selected for Sarvodaya Yojanas improve as rapidly as possible and the backward areas also catch up with developed areas. It is proposed to start new Sarvodaya Yojanas including 10 Yojanas in Tribal Sub-Plan area during 1979-80. These new Yojanas are proposed to be given assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per Yojana per annum and existing Yojanas are proposed to be given assistance at the rate of Rs. 14,000 per Yojana per

annum. It is also proposed to provide assistance for construction of building and maintenance of vehicles for Sarvodaya Yojanas. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81 for Sarvodaya Yojanas.

Gram Safai Shibir

1.13.1.11 A new scheme of Gram Safai Shibir has been introduced during 1978-79, in order to encourage the people in rural areas for maintaining cleanliness and public health through better sanitation and to provide the facilities like soakage pits, smokeless chulas, bathrooms, ventilations latrines, etc. The scheme is to be continued during 1980-81 for which an outlay of Rs. 11.37 lakhs is provided. About 200 shibirs will be organised and necessary honorarium will be paid to honorary workers for this scheme during 1980-81.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

1.13.1.12 The Government of India has invited various voluntary agencies to adopt the programme of Integrated Rural Development. Government of India has incorporated a new provision under Section 35CC and 35CC-A, according to which the expenditure incurred on the Rural Development Programme would be deductible in the process of computing taxable income of the voluntary agency. The programme is to be executed, subject to the prior approval of the State Level Committee. The Committee consists of Commissioner of Income Tax as Chairman and a Secretary of State Government as a member.

1.13.1.13 The State Government has been very active in associating itself with this scheme. A State-level high powered committee also has been set up. The Department of Agriculture of the State has set up a Special Cell which is headed by Officer on Special Duty and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to liaise with and co-ordinate the efforts of companies/co-operatives and other voluntary agencies. The cell also helps the participating companies and voluntary agencies in securing the approval of their projects by State Level Committee and also guides in the selection of villages.

1.13.1.14 A provision of Rs. 5.34 lakhs for the year 1979-80 has been made and a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the year 1980-81 is made for the Special Cell to undertake all the support activities. Until now, 70 institutions/associations/companies, etc., have taken more than 1004 villages and incurred expenditure of Rs. 1090.00 lakhs for rural development programme and many voluntary agencies have shown their willingness to participate in the programme.

Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram

1.13.1.15 In rural areas efforts have been made in the past to cater to the local needs and aspirations of the villages by providing them with basic necessities for their uplift, welfare and development in various spheres through Community Development Programme and other programmes. Yet these efforts to provide the rural people with all the basic necessary facilities and amenities have not materialised to the desired extent and a large number of villages are yet devoid of basic minimum level of amenities and economic development. There exists a gulf between the rural areas and the urban area in respect of modern amenities and facilities. On account of lack of such modern amenities, the villages still retain their old attitude and way of life and with increasing pressure of population on land, a tendency is growing fast especially among young people to leave the villages towards bigger cities or towns in search of livelihood. The lack of employment opportunities in the villages attracts people from rural areas to urban areas but equally the fact that there is a wide gap in respect of the facilities and amenities between the rural areas and the urban areas at present leads to similar attraction in the minds of young people to leave villages and go to the towns.

1.13.1.16 In order to make rural life more comfortable and habitable, to minimise the inequilibrium between the rural and urban areas as also among the rural areas and to discourage migration of rural people to urban areas it is envisaged to provide basic civic amenities in the village under the scheme of Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram.

1.13.1.17 This programme has generated unprecedented enthusiasm among the people and has raised a good deal of hope and aspirations among the rural areas of the State. This programme is proposed to be continued during 1980-81. Varying amount of financial assistance is given to the villages depending upon the size of the village in terms of population, available level of amenities and the degree of responsiveness to change. Also, having regard to the absorption capacity of villages the assistance is proposed to be spread over a period of three years as under :—

Population Size-group.	No. of Villages	Proposed total assistance per Village (Rs.)	Financial assistance per Village during the		
			First year	Second year	Third year
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 200	2,054	..	..	..	..
200-500	4,352	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
200-1000	5,241	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1000-3000	5,398	50,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
3000 and above.	1,230	1,00,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
Total....	18,275				

1.13.1.18 For Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81 for covering 2600 villages *i.e.* to maintain 1700 villages of previous year and to cover additional 900 villages during 1980-81. The details are given below:

Sr. No.	Population size-group.	No. of villages to be covered.			Outlay for 1980-81. (Rs. in lakhs).		
		Old	New	Total	Old	New	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	200-1000	1000	700	1700	100.00	70.00	170.00
2.	1000-3000	600	200	800	90.00	30.00	120.00
3.	3000 and above.	100	..	100	30.00	..	30.00
	Total 1 to 3	1700	900	2600	220.00	100.00	320.00
4.	Direction and Administration.				30.00	..	30.00
	Grand Total.....				250.00	100.00	350.00

The Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram would mainly comprise of the following programmes :—

(1) Construction/conversion of latrines with bio-gas linkage.

(2) Improvement of houses with roof-tops, smokeless chulas, Ventilation, bathrooms, etc.

(3) Stone/Brick paving of the streets with water drain.

1.13.1.19 All the components of programme visualised under this scheme may not appear either appropriate or necessary in all the villages and, therefore only proper and desirable programmes would be undertaken in target villages keeping in view the local needs, urgency importance and response as may be determined by village panchayat/gram sabha. The functions/activities/programmes prescribed for village panchayat and which could not be taken up so far by the village panchayat or other agencies may also be covered under the proposed Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram. The programme would also leave a latitude to the village people to undertake other activities which may be of importance maintenance of the assets created under Abhinav Gram Karyakram would be the responsibility of village panchayats.

Padadhikari Sammelans :

1.13.1.20 The purpose of the scheme is to create active interest among the non-officials and to increase their knowledge in the sphere of administration, general rules, and regulations development schemes, local problems etc. for the efficient working of the Panchayat Institutions.

1.13.1.21 For Gram and Taluka level sammelans no grant is provided. For District level sammelans Rs. 30/- per delegate is paid for the duration of 2 to 3 days session. The total number of participants is to be 100. Contingency grant of Rs. 200/- per sammelan is allowed. The participants are sarpanchas and members of the Panchayat Samities.

1.13.1.22 For the State level sammelan of 200 delegates for 2 to 3 days, Rs. 50/- per delegate is provided, with contingency grant of Rs. 500/- per sammelans. The participants are selected sarpanchas and Panchayat members as well as representatives of social organisation.

1.13.1.23 During 1974-78, an amount of Rs. 0.58 lakhs has been spent out of which Rs. 0.18 lakhs was spent during 1977-79. For 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1980-81 also, for which a provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is made.

Strengthening of Block level agencies :

1.13.1.24 The sub-groups of C.D. and Panchayats appointed by the Government of India for the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 and Annual Plan 1979-80 have made recommendation for strengthening the block level agencies. They have stressed the need for strengthening the block level (Taluka level) agencies in view of the Training and Visit system of extension.

1.13.1.25 The High level Committee on (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) Panchayats has also recommended to create a post of Assistant Taluka Development Officer in large talukas having a population of more than two lakhs. There is a great need for administrative strengthening of the Taluka level in order to supervise and Co-ordinate all the programmes implemented in the talukas.

1.13.1.26 The State Government has in the first instance created 13 posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers in the following taluka.

(1) Kheralu (2) Vijapur (3) Gandhinagar (4) City Taluka Ahmedabad (5) Nadiad (6) Anand (7) Petlad (8) Borsad (9) Kapadwanj (10) Godhra (11) Santrampur (12) Devgadhi-Baria (13) Navsari.

In the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 1.63 lakhs has been provided for the maintenance of the posts already created in the year 1979-80.

Antyodaya

1.13.1.27 One of the factors constituting the plan strategy for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is uplifting the lowest of the socio economic strata above the poverty line. A number of programmes have been proposed in the plan in one form or another for achieving this goal directly or indirectly. "Antyodaya" is one of such programmes that have been designed with direct bearing on the target group families. Antyodaya programme is meant for the poorest among the poor families who are living at the bottom of the poverty line. The programme envisages providing social security pension and assistance for purchase of equipments, etc., to enable the needy persons to undertake economic activities so as to generate income for Antyodaya families. The assistance, etc., proposed under the scheme is envisaged to be given to the identified poorest needy families.

1.13.1.28 The criteria for selection is poverty irrespective of any other considerations like caste, creed or religion. The identification and selection of the target group families for Antyodaya programme is proposed to be done with the help of Gram Sabha and where the Gram Sabha is not able to meet for one reason or the other by the Village Panchayats. However, for the selection of poorest families for assistance under the programme, the following order of priorities is to be observed :—

(i) Families with no productive assets and no member in the age group 15-59 years either employed in reliably earning profession or capable of under-

taking economic activity due to physical disability, mental infirmity or old age;

(ii) Families having no productive assets, having one or more working members but whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1200/- for a family of five persons. This will comprise mainly families of landless labourers and artisans;

(iii) Families residing in rural area having no productive assets, having one or more earning members and which is below the poverty line;

(iv) Families residing in rural area having some land and other productive assets but who are below the poverty line. Families of small farmers will not be included in this category, but the families of rural artisans and families covered in the definition of marginal farmers under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc., can be included therein. Those families whose per capita income from all sources is less than Rs. 57/- p.m. *i.e.* a family having annual income less than Rs. 3420/- can be considered to be living below the poverty line.

1.13.1.29 A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for the Antyodaya Programme, excluding pensions to the old and physically handi-

capped destitutes, for which provision of Rs. 65 lakhs has been made under the non-plan separately.

Economic Programmes

1.13.1.30 The Antyodaya families falling in categories 2, 3 and 4 above would be given first preference in the individual family oriented schemes in all on-going programmes under the General Sector as well as under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan including special economic programmes such as I.R.D., D.P.A.P., S.F.D.A., S.F.A.L. The provision under this programme would supplement the various on going economic programmes referred to above. The families which may not be eligible for assistance under the existing on going programme would be covered under the Antyodaya programme to the possible extent. The assistance under this programme would generally be in the form of grant of soft loan-*cum*-subsidy for milch cattle, goats, poultry, carts, implements for cottage industries, wage employment in the neighbouring factories or on the construction and relief works of Panchayats or the State. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs including provision for strengthening the administrative machinery and Rs. 30.00 lakhs for soft loan component is proposed to be provided for the year 1980-81.

1.13.1.31 It is proposed to identify about 50,000 more families in the State during the year 1980-81.

STATEMENT
Schemewise outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector:—Community Development and Panchayats.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1980-81.			
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
A GENERAL PANCHAYATS					
I DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION					
I	CDP—1 Planning Cell for District Plan.	1.00	..	1.00	
II- TRAINING					
2	CDP—2 Training, Education and Research.	2.59	6.22	8.81	
III ASSISTANCE TO PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS :					
	CDP—3 Additional posts of panchayati Secretariats.	37.94	..	37.94	
		Total-A (Panchayats)	41.53	6.22	47.75
IV- B COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :					
4	CDP—4 Community Development.	25.00	..	25.00	
5	CDP—5 Sarvodaya.	90.00	..	90.00	
6	CDP—6 Rural Development to be under taken by voluntary Agency.	5.00	..	5.00	
		Sub-Total—IV	120.00	..	120.00
V. 7	CDP—7 Gram Safai.	11.37	..	11.37	
8	CDP—8 Training of associate women workers.	..	..	..
8A	CDP—8A Adj. strengthening of block level Agency.	1.63	..	1.63	
9	CDP—9 Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals.	..	..	..
10	CDP—10 Strengthening of Mahila Mandals	..	..	..
11	CDP—11 Strengthening of Yuvak Mandals	..	..	..
12	CDP—12 Padadhikri Sammelan	0.25	..	0.25	
13	CDP—13 Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	350.00	..	350.00	
14	CDP—14 Antyodaya.	200.00	..	200.00	
		Sub-Total—V	563.25	..	563.25
		Total-(A+B)	724.78	6.22	731.00

1.14 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS PROGRAMME

1.14.1.1 The main thrust of the development activities is on providing employment through investments in infrastructure and social overheads. In addition to the outlays provided in the Sectoral programmes benefiting the rural area; specific provision is also made for the Local Development Works Programme. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

1.14.1.2 Under the Community Development Programme, large number of local works satisfying the long felt needs of the community and providing essential amenities for life in the rural areas with the help of funds for the Community Development projects and involving popular contribution from the community. On 1st April, 1963 when Panchayati Raj was introduced in Gujarat, Quite a large number of former Community Development projects had completed the stage I and a number of them went on completing Stage II also in the intervening period with the result that every Community Development Project block had completed its stage II tenure by 1976-77. Even during Stage II tenure the Schematic budget provision being limited, it was not possible to take up a large number of local works for the community. Over this long period with the growth of population in the country side and the level of expectations having gone up, on account of increased means of transport and communications, educational and health development schemes and improved living conditions, the felt-needs of the people in the rural areas had increased and diversified and for want of a suitable scheme a void was felt for several years in satisfying these requirements. Therefore in the year 1978-79, the State Government introduced a scheme known as 'Local Development Work' wherein a provision was made for each CPA unit to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh and people's contribution to the extent of 50% was prescribed. Thus in the year 1978-79, a total provision of Rs. 250 lakhs for 250 CPA units covering the entire State was made. The scheme generated enormous enthusiasm and expectations in the rural areas and the District Panchayats to whom the execution of this scheme is entrusted were flooded with demands from villages. The scheme envisages the taking up of such works as rural water supply scheme, drinking water wells, rural roads, community development work, land improvement works, anti-water logging works, simple drains or gutter works in order to provide improved sanitation, Bal Mandirs, primary school buildings, veterinary dispensaries, water troughs for cattle, small irrigation tanks, dispensaries and family welfare centres and buildings, public latrines and urinals, street paving, village afforestation scheme,

gutter improvement scheme, panchayat ghar and village library building, cremation ground, etc.. As many as 5376 works of the categories enumerated above were completed in the year 1978-79 and yet nearly 3800 works were incomplete towards the end of financial year 1978-79 which are being completed in the year 1979-80. An amount of about Rs. 135 lakhs was collected as people's contribution and out of the provision of Rs. 250 lakhs made in the plan of 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 249.50 lakhs was utilised by 31st March, 1979.

1.14.1.3 In the financial year 1979-80 the programme is continued and a very large demand for taking up more works is received from all corners. There are a number of villages where people have made advance payments of their contribution as deposits and for want of further financial provision, it is not possible to take up more works on hand in the current year. In order to fulfil the aspirations of the village people, it is essential to continue this programme during 1980-81, for which, an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is provided.

1.14.1.4 This outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs in the State Plan is to be distributed as under among the following heads of development.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Head of Development	Outlay for 1980-81
1.	Agriculture	40.00
2.	Irrigation	40.00
3.	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.	40.00
4.	Education	40.00
5.	Water Supply	30.00
6.	Roads	50.00
7.	Health and Sanitation	30.00
	Total ...	250.00

The rate of popular contribution will be 50% of the total cost of the works in the case of all villages, but in the case of backward villages out of 50% popular contribution 25% is to be paid by the District Panchayats out of the District Equalisation Fund and remaining 25% by the village.

STATEMENT
Schemewise Outlays

Local Development Works Programme :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme		Outlay 1980-81		
			Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2		3	4	5
Local Development Works Programme					
15	GDP-15	Local Development Works Programme	250.00	..	250.00

1.15 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main thrust of the development activities is on rural development and providing employment through investments in infrastructure and social overheads. In addition to the outlays provided in the Sectoral Programmes benefitting the rural areas, specific provision is also made for special programme for rural development. An outlay of Rs. 1501 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. S.F.D.A./S.F.A.L./M.F.A.L. ..	165
1. D.P.A.P. ..	386
3. Integrated Rural Development ..	350
4. Block Level Planning for employment ..	500
5. Off-season Unemployment Relief Works ..	100
Total ..	1501

An outline of the programme is given in subsequent paragraphs.

1.15.1 SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1.15.1.1 With a view to improving the lot of the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, the small farmers' development projects were formulated under the Central Sector Scheme initiated in 1971. The main objective of these projects is to assist the weaker sections of the rural community in their economic development so as to make them economically viable. The programme mainly consists of making available subsidy for milch cattle, agricultural implements, plant protection equipment, poultry farming, cattle sheds, marketing, transport vehicles, soil conservation, minor irrigation, strengthening of cooperative institutions, etc. to person identified as Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Upto the end of the second phase *i.e.* up to 1978-79 it was a fully Centrally funded programme. The responsibility of supervision and the implementation of the programme through the established Small Farmer's Development Agencies in the programme area, is that of the State Government.

1.15.1.2 In Gujarat State five projects were sanctioned in the first phase (1971-72 to 1975-76) in the Districts of Surat, Sabar Kantha, Junagadh, Vadodara and Valsad. Out of the total 2,57,194 beneficiaries identified, by these five agencies 159223 have been benefitted. During the period of the second phase 1-4-1976 to 31-3-1979 under the five agencies *viz.* Surat, Valsad, Vadodara, Sabar Kantha and Junagadh the number of beneficiaries was 67083.

1.15.1.3 In the year 1974-75 *i.e.* in the beginning of the Fifth Plan, the Government of India sanctioned one more project for Bhurach District. The progress was very slow during the first two years due to non-availability of credit facilities and also on account of lack of credit worthiness of the rural poor in this area.

During the year 1978-79 the total number of beneficiaries under all six projects was 27422.

1.15.1.4 Upto the end of the year 1978-79, the Small Farmers Development Agencies programme was funded fully by the Central Government. In view of the reclassification of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the expenditure is to be shared equally by the Centre and the State with effect from 1979-80. An amount of Rs. 205 lakhs for 82 blocks for the year 1979-80 is likely to be utilised. An amount of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81, the State's share being Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourer's Development Programme

1.15.1.5 Since 1974-75, the project for small Farmers and agricultural labourers on the pattern of the farmers central sector SFDA projects, have been started by the State Government.

1.15.1.6 The main objective of these projects is to assist the small farmers in making investment in minor irrigation, land development and subsidiary occupations. Subsidies largely on the pattern of former central sector projects at the rate of 25% for the small farmer and 33 1/3% to the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are given for the above investment. The flow or institutional credit to these sections is proposed to be increased by strengthening of co-operatives through contribution of risk fund and managerial subsidy. These projects are implemented by agencies registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1960 under the Chairmanship of District Development officers. At present these projects are located in the districts of Kheda, Gandhinagar, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar and Dangs. In this

programme, one of the sectors *viz.*, 'Rural Works programme, has the potentiality to generating employment. While under the sector of Animal Husbandry and Dairying supply of milch cattle and establishment of poultry farms can provide self employment to the beneficiaries covered under this Programme. All the agencies have been authorised to carry on the approved programmes and activities included in the guidelines.

1.15.1.7 For identification of small farmers holding limit of 7 hectares in the districts of Kachchh, Mahesana and Banas Kantha and 3 hectares in the districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Panch Mahals, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar and 2 hectares in the district of Kheda has been fixed. A holding limit of 3.30 hectares in the districts of Kachchh, Banas Kantha and Mahesana 1.50 hectares in the districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Panch Mahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar, 1 hectare in the districts of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Kheda has been defined for identification of marginal farmers. For identification of agricultural labourers, it has been defined to identify those agricultural labourers who have no land but have homestead and derive more than 50% of their income as agricultural wages.

1.15.1.8 The implementation of the SFAL programme had been slow in 1974-75, mainly

because it had started only during the last quarter of that year. Further, the state machinery was fully tied down to the scarcity relief operation. The programme had started in all the five districts and 3558 SFs/MFs also were benefitted on account of various programmes of these agencies.

1.15.1.9. The number of beneficiaries was 25948 in 1975-76, 16615 in 1976-77, 9238 in 1977-78 and 14339 in 1978-79. For 1979-80, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made which is likely to be utilised fully.

1.15.1.10. It is proposed to continue the programme during 1980-81. It will be benefitting existing small and marginal farmers in crop husbandry and subsidiary occupations. Agricultural labourers would be helped to earn additional incomes in subsidiary occupations of dairying and poultry. Training of rural artisans and rural works programme would also be strengthened benefitting large number of rural poor.

1.15.1.11. For 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided. Since the programme is gaining momentum even in the extended areas about 20957 SFs/MFs/ALs are likely to benefit under the various programmes of the agencies, during 1980-81.

STATEMENT**Schemewise Outlays**

Sector, /Sub-Sector of Developments : SFDA Programme and SFAL Programme.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme/Project	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Special Programme for Rural Development (SFDA)	90.00	—	90.00
2.	Special Programme for Rural Development (SFAL)	40.30	—	40.30
3.	Supporting Staff.	34.70	—	34.70
	Total	165.00	—	165.00

1.15.2. DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME.

1.15.2.1 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented in 41 talukas of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts of the State. The Programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected areas. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology the severity of drought conditions and create a long term stable basis for production and employment.

1.15.2.2 The strategy of developing the drought prone area have three major objectives (1) Restoration of ecological balance (2) stabilisation of Agricultural base and (3) development of supplementary occupation not directly dependent on rainfall. Keeping in view the above objectives the plan contains the programmes for inclusion of the schemes of the following categories:—

- (1) Development and management of available irrigation resources.
- (2) Afforestation and pasture development.
- (3) Soil and moisture conservation.
- (4) Restructuring cropping pattern and adoption of suitable agronomic practices.
- (5) Livestock development programme.
- (6) Management of Co-operative Credit.

1.15.2.3 The Components of the DPAP proposed in the Five Year Plan 1978-83, are the same as those in Fifth Plan. Concerted efforts will be made in the field of minor irrigation, afforestation and grassland, soil conservation and animal husbandry. Under Minor Irrigation emphasis will be on completion of schemes as well as of their management, so that created irrigation potential can be optimally utilised. Extension of vegetative cover through massive afforestation and grassland development programme will be taken up. Soil conservation works will be continued to be taken up on watershed basis, for which considerable efforts have already been made in preparing watershed plans. Under Animal Husbandry sector the main components are cattle and sheep development and dairying supported by well-coordinated fodder programme and milk marketing.

1.15.2.4 The pattern of Central assistance during the plan continues to be on matching basis. The yearly financial allocation will be Rs. 15 lakhs per taluka. A total allocation of Rs. 615 lakhs will be available every year during the period 1979-80.

1.15.2.5 During 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 615 lakhs is provided as per pattern of yearly allocation to be shared equally by the State and Centre. Thus an outlay of Rs. 307.50 lakhs is provided in the State Plan. The activitywise allocation of the outlay is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Minor Irrigation	198.21
(2) Afforestation and grass land development	109.22
(3) Soil Conservation	41.51
(4) Drinking water supply Scheme	1.50
(5) Animal Husbandry and Dairying	135.57
(6) Agriculture	34.27
(7) Credit Management	9.51
(8) Organisation and Management	85.21
Total ...	615.00

1.15.2.6 The districtwise tentative allocation of the outlay of Rs. 615 lakhs is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Ahmedabad	30.00
(2) Amreli	60.00
(3) Banaskantha	90.00
(4) Bhavnagar	15.00
(5) Jamnagar	30.00
(6) Kachchh	105.00
(7) Mehsana	30.00
(8) Panchmahals	105.00
(9) Rajkot	30.00
(10) Surendranagar	120.00
Total ...	615.00

Desert Development Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.15.2.7 In view of the peculiar agro-climate conditions and problems of the desert area in the country, Government of India introduced a programme for Desert Development from 1977-78. From 1979-80 the pattern of central assistance is 50%. The annual allocation available to the State would be of the order of Rs. 142 lakhs per annum. The following talukas are covered under the programme.

District	Talukas
1. Banaskantha	1. Deodar
	2. Tnarad
	3. Kankrej
	4. Radhanpur
	5. Santalpur
	6. Vav
2. Mehsana	1. Sami
	2. Harij
3. Kachchh	1. Abdasa
	2. Nakhtrana
	3. Lakhpat

1.15.2.8 During 1979-80 a total provision of Rs. 257 lakhs (Rs. 55 lakhs on plan side) is proposed for the programme. As per the pattern of yearly financial allocation laid down by Government of India the programme will have to be limited to Rs. 154 lakhs during 1979-80. If however the expenditure exceeds the Government of India will be requested to adjust the expenditure against the Central assistance already released during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

1.15.2.9 During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 142 lakhs is proposed under the programme as under:—

Sr. No.	Item	
1.	Afforestation	78.68
2.	Rural Electrification	42.83
3.	Fodder Development	7.49
4.	Dairy Development (Chilling plant)	13.00
Total ...		142.00

An outlay of Rs. 71 lakhs is provided as State share.

Special Minor Irrigation subsidy schemes for SFS/MFS.

1.15.2.10 Government of India have introduced following 2 schemes of giving subsidy for minor Irrigation works like dugwells, pump sets etc.

(1) Minor Irrigation schemes for Small and Marginal farmers in areas not covered by centrally assisted special programme like SFDA, DPAP, CAD. This scheme was introduced with 100% Central assistance in the year 1978-79. Government of India approved the proposal of the State Government in March, 1979 and released an amount of Rs. 15.60 lakhs. From 1979-80 onwards the pattern of central assistance is 50%. During 1979-80, it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 13.81 lakhs. Under this Scheme the pattern of subsidy to SF/MF is 25% and 33 1/3% respectively, in case of individual beneficiaries where as it is 50% in case of works taken-up on community basis

(2) Subsidy schemes for Minor Irrigation works for farmers with 2 to 4 hectares of land.

1.15.2.11 This scheme is introduced by Government of India during the year 1979-80 and is eligible for 50% assistance. Under this scheme farmers with 2 to 4 hectares of land in the State will be covered. The rate of subsidy is 20% for individual beneficiaries work and 40% for community Irrigation Works. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 42.86 lakhs during 1979-80. For the above 2 schemes an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 of which Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be State matching share.

ANNEXURE

Selected Targets and Achievements.

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Drought Prone Area Programme.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of				
			1977-78	1978-83 (Target)	1978-79	1979-80 (likely)	1980-81 (Net Target).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Minor Irrigation							
	(a) Direct Irrigation potential to be created.	Hect.	14073	16105	16463	5519	5684
2. Afforestation and grass land Development :							
	(a) Plantation.	Hect.	22891	18565	38618	2410	6867
	(b) Soil & Moisture Conservation.	Hect.	39489	12720	51504	2975	200
	(c) Village Forest.	Hect.	..	2010	..	..	..
	(d) Grass land Development.	Hect.	32564	11770	24896	2695	1609
3. Soil Conservation							
	(a) Area to be covered under S.C. measures.	Hect.	155091	30000	157450	4028	4112
	(b) Farm Ponds.	No.	2336	1029	2148	140	128
4. Drinking water Supply Scheme :							
	(a) No. of D.W.S.S. to be completed.	No.	72	44	89	9	7 (Open wells).
5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development							
	(a) No. of Milk Cooperative Societies Established.	No.	679	861	912	303	126
	(b) Supply of milch animal.	No.	1112	2000	1554	882	1875
	(c) Chilly plant/cooling unit	No.	5/2	..	5/5	1/- (cont)	1/- (cont)
	(d) Poultry unit.	No.	101	300	101	176	64
	(e) Poultry socys.	No.	..	10	..	..	1
	(f) Sheep unit.	No.	..	200	60	190	195
	(g) Sheep Socys.	No.	7	20	6	7	..
6. Agriculture.							
	(a) Demonstration.	No.	16406	20000	21798	3156	2405
	(b) Supply of Agri. Imp. and plant protection applinees.	No.	970	3000	1640	1200	797
	(c) Supply of boats under Fisheries programme	No.	..	50	26	30	80
7. Cooperative and Credit Management							
	(a) Financial assistance to Socys. or institutions.	No.	1056	1550	2047	292	1231
	(b) Financial assistance to SF/MF.	No.	5169	11220	6162	2436	7070

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Desert Development Programme.							
(1) Afforestation							
(a)	Plantation	Hect.	300	700	1500	1500	1020
(b)	Shelter belt	Km.	10	1800	100	100	780
(c)	Pasture Development	Hect.	200	4600	500	500	3790
(d)	Feeder Development by G.S.R.D.C.	Tonnes.	Nil	2020	..	..	2020
(e)	Dairy Chilling Plant	No.	..	..	..	..	1
(2) Rural Electrification							
(a)	No. of villages electrified	No.	No-Programme	82	13	32	37
(3) Water Resources							
(a)	No. of T.W.S. Drilling.	No.	No-Programme	44	7	37	Nil
9. Special M.I. Subsidy Scheme to SF/MF/Farmers							
(a)	No. of beneficiaries.	No.	No-Programme	..	87	4780	..

STATEMENT
Schemewise Outlays.

Sector/Sub-sector of Development :—Drought Prone Area Programme

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1980-81.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IRD— 2 Minor Irrigation.	99.11	..	99.11
2.	IRD— 3 Afforestation and Grass land Development.	54.61	..	54.61
3.	IRD— 4 Soil Conservation.	20.75	..	20.75
4.	IRD— 5 D.W.S.S.	0.75	..	0.75
5.	IRD— 6 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.	67.78	..	67.78
6.	IRD— 7 Agriculture inland Fisheries Development.	17.14	..	17.14
7.	IRD— 8 Cooperation and Credit management.	4.75	..	4.75
8.	IRD— 9 Organisation and Management.	42.61	..	42.61
Total ..		307.50	..	307.50
9.	IRD—10 Desert Development Programme.	71.00	..	71.00
10.	IRD—11 Special Minor Irrigation Subsidy SF/MF Farmers.	7.50	..	7.50
Total-D.P.A.P. ..		386.00	..	386.00

1.15.3 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1.15.3.1 A new programme for Intensive Development of blocks under the programme for integrated rural development has been launched in the State from the year 1978-79. Under this programme, it has been decided by Government of India to integrate all the programmes implemented under the Small Farmers Development, Drought Prone Area Programme and Command areas Development Projects.

1.15.3.2 The Government of India allotted 100 blocks, comprising 25 blocks from DPAP areas, 52 blocks from SFDA areas, 19 blocks from CAD areas and 4 blocks from areas uncovered by any of the special programme, viz. SFDA/DPAP/CAD, for implementation of this new programme during the year 1978-79. There will also be an addition of some new blocks under Area Planning Programme every year till the end of 1982-83.

1.15.3.3 The main emphasis of the programme is to identify the rural poor from the list of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and take up beneficiary oriented programmes to improve their income levels and to increase employment opportunities for the rural poor in the selected blocks.

1.15.3.4 Originally, this programme was started from the year 1978-79 as a central sector programme. Thereafter, from the year 1979-80 and onwards the pattern of financial assistance for this programme has been changed to 50:50 as Central and State shares.

1.15.3.5 The programme in these blocks would be implemented by the staff of the DPAP/SFDA/SFAL Agencies already established in the State. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs for the year 1980-81 has been provided to be shared equally.

The details of which are as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. DPAP Areas	190
2. SFDA Areas	370
3. CAD Areas	120
4. Area Planning	20
	700

1.15.3.6. The programme is production oriented and it is necessary to identify such schemes i.e. demonstration plots, agricultural implements, bullocks, bullock-carts, camel, camel-carts, milch animals, wells, pumpsets, etc. that could suit the target group with reference to availability of resources, credit facilities and marketing arrangements.

1.15.3.7 In 1979-80 1.34 lakh identified beneficiaries are likely to be covered under the programme. During the annual Plan period i.e. 1980-81 about 1.39 lakh identified beneficiaries will be covered under different types of schemes like demonstration, bullocks, bullock-carts, camel, camel-carts, milch animals, agricultural implements etc. where by they will get subsidiary occupations for augmenting their level of income. This, ultimately, will result in the improvement of their standard of living which may assist in bringing them above the poverty line.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlay

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:—Integrated Rural Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
1.	IRD-3. Intensive Development of Blocks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.	350.00	..	350.00

ANNEXURE

Selected Targets and Achievements.

Sector/Sub-sector of Development-Integrated Rural Development-Programmes.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Achievement at the end of						
			1977-78	1982-83 (Target)	1978-79	1979-80 (likely)	1980-81 (Target)	net	cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Demonstration plots	No	This scheme was not started	9626	6207	9420	9522	25149	
2.	Agricultural implements.	„		7866	719	6966	7015	14700	
3.	Storage bins.	„		5690	191	5590	5596	11377	
4.	Dug Wells	„		1898	221	1678	1708	3607	
5.	Wells deepened	„		1074	41	873	903	1718	
6.	Pumpsets.	„		2831	389	2631	2663	5683	
7.	Milch animals	„		26248	9883	24249	24449	58561	
8.	Bullocks supplied	„		7429	1335	6429	6529	4293	
9.	Bullock carts supplied	„		3304	170	2604	2664	5438	
10.	Poultry units.	„		3544	284	2944	2944	6172	
11.	Sheep units.	„		1418	119	1319	1319	2757	
12.	Camel supplied.	„		821	7	721	738	1483	
13.	Camel-carts supplied	„		659	12	559	559	1139	
14.	Rural artisans trained	„		9891	739	7897	8899	17535	
15.	No. of identified families benefitted.	„		163967	24734	133967	138907	297608	

1.15.4 BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT:

1.15.4.1 Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of unemployment and under employment and the need for a suitable action programme, it has been decided to select compact areas, for comprehensive block level planning for employment generation.

1.15.4.2 The task of preparing the taluka plans for employment is being entrusted to the academic/professional/voluntary institutions. The institutions have prepared taluka plans of first batch of twenty talukas. The institutions have already started the work of preparing the taluka plans for additional taluka selected during 1979-80.

1.15.4.3 In the absence of comprehensive taluka plans it was necessary to undertake employment intensive programmes during 1978-79. Accordingly, programmes pertaining to Ambar Parishramalaya, gramodyog wadi, Mini Industrial Estates were sanctioned. The work of operating the taluka plans prepared by the institutions and implementing the schemes

has now been entrusted to the concerned District Planning Board. Guidance in formulation, implementation and monitoring this programme is with the State level Committee of Direction under the Chairmanship of the Minister, Finance and Planning.

1.15.4.4 It is proposed to select additional twenty talukas under this programme during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided for funding the implementation of supplementary programmes for increasing employment opportunities in concert with the existing labour intensive schemes in the talukas covered under this programme.

1.15.4.5 While the number of persons who would be securing gainful employment opportunities in each taluka would differ according to the programme mix, a rough estimate, of employment potential of this programme is 56.82 lakh mandays (or about 21 thousand persons years assuming 273 days of employment per annum.)

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-sector of Development-Block level planning for employment.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay-1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Block level planning for employment.	500.00	..	500.00

1.15.5. OFF-SEASON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

1.15.5.1 The scheme was introduced in the year 1978-79. The aim of the scheme is to provide employment to the agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers affected by lean agricultural situations. The scheme was introduced in the districts of Banaskantha, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Mehsana and Kheda in the first spell of the financial year 1978-79 covering the period from 1st April, 1978 to 15th June, 1978, and 2.19 lakh mandays of employment was generated. During the second spell of the scheme commencing

from 15th January, 1979, districts of Amreli, Rajkot, Panchmahals, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar were covered. Employment provided was 4,50,000 mandays and expenditure incurred was Rs. 12,25,000. The scheme has been introduced during the current lean agricultural situation in the districts of Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Panchmahals and Valsad with effect from 16th October, 1979. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980-81. This will be utilised towards implementation of suitable works programmes in needy areas during off seasons.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays-

Sector/Sub-sector of Development-Off season unemployment Relief works.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay-1980-81.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1..	Off Season unemployment Relief works.	100.00	..	100.00

1.16 CO-OPERATION

1.16.1 Introduction

1.16.1.1 Co-operation is conceived to be an instrument for encouraging decentralisation and local initiative in our developmental process with the overall purpose of having a society based on democracy and socialism. Co-operative development has, therefore, been accorded a significant place in the successive plans.

1.16.2 Review of progress :

1.16.2.1 Gujarat has a long tradition in co-operative movement. It got considerable impetus after the commencement of planning and passed through various levels of development and become truly voluntary. The movement has become diversified and is no longer confined to the sphere of agriculture credit and consumers credit, marketing, processing and storage. It has extended itself to numerous other fields of socio-economic activities. A number of co-operative federal organisations have also come up and developed.

1.16.2.2 For supporting the massive agricultural programme the State has a strong co-operative credit structure. Some bad monsoons in the course of last few years have made adverse impact on the agricultural finance in the co-operative credit structure. The relative strength of the movement has, therefore, suffered both in respect of short-term and long-term credit sectors. Efforts are therefore directed to restore strength to the credit co-operatives to make them an effective instrument in the development of agriculture. Even after covering almost all the villages by Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit Societies, the progress in certain parts is still lagging behind. The number of such societies as on 30th June, 1974 was 8,419 which had then increased to 8,711 as on 30th June, 1975. Continuous efforts are being made to make the societies viable. This number has then decreased to 8,655 and 8,407 as on 30th June, 1976 and 30th June, 1977 respectively. As on 30th June, 1978 the number of these societies has further been reduced to 7,896.

1.16.2.3 During the Five Year Plan (1978-83) it is proposed to reduce the number of Agricultural Credit Societies by 1,300. During 1979-80, the number of societies is expected to be reduced to 7,481, as targetted.

1.16.3. Farmers Service Societies and Large-sized Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS)

1.16.3.1 It was proposed to organise 40 Farmers Service Societies during the period from 1974-75 to 1978-79 for providing integrated rural services such as credit/supplies/marketing and custom services. During the Fifth Plan, 38 Farmers Service Societies were organised.

1.16.3.2 It was proposed to organise 50 large sized multipurpose societies in tribal areas during the Fifth Plan. During 1974-78, 51 LAMPS have been organised in tribal areas.

1.16.3.3 It is proposed to organise 12 Farmers Service Societies and 8 LAMPS during the Five Year Plan 1978-83. Five Farmers Service Societies and 1 LAMP Society are organised during the year 1978-79 as targetted.

1.16.4 Membership

1.16.4.1 At the end of the Fourth Plan, the Membership of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies stood at 15.29 lakhs. As a result of the special campaign launched the membership increased to 16.57 lakhs at the end of 1974-75. The membership is estimated at 18.32 and 18.57 lakhs at the end of 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

1.16.5 Annual Plan 1980-81

1.16.5.1 The co-operative sector with special emphasis on the needs of the peasants, the workers and the consumers is expected to play a more crucial role in the context of the new strategy of development.

1.16.5.2 An outlay of Rs. 581 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1980-81. The broad break-up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	1980-81 outlay
1	2	3
1.	Direction & Administration	7.83
2.	Credit Co-operatives	420.13
3.	Labour Co-operatives	0.76

1	2	3
4	Farming Co-operatives	1.20
5	Warehousing and Marketing	13.00
6	Processing Co-operatives	26.00
7	Co-operative Sugar Mills	5.00
8	Consumer Co-operatives	6.58
9	Education	20.00
10	Other Co-operatives	70.50
11	Nucleus Budget (TASP)	10.00
		581.00

Main features of the programmes are given in subsequent paragraphs :—

Credit Co-operatives.

1.16.5.3. An amount of Rs. 420.13 lakhs is provided for the credit co-operatives as under :—

(1)	Village Co-operatives	3.72 Lakhs
(2)	Full Coverage scheme for project	6.57 Lakhs
(3)	Risk fund contribution for consumption finance	3.50 Lakhs
(4) (a)	Central Co-op. Banks (Land Development Banks Branches)	3.00 Lakhs
(b)	Credit Stabilisation Fund of State L. D. B. Level for long term advances	50.00 lakhs
(5)	Agricultural Relief and Guarantee Fund	7.50 Lakhs
(6)	Stabilisation arrangement for short term and medium term loans	50.00 Lakhs

(7) Share capital contribution to Agril. Credit institutions 295.84 Lakhs

Total 420.13 Lakhs

1.16.5.4. Share capital to Agricultural Credit Institutions will be ultimately provided by the Reserve Bank of India as loan to State Government, where as an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for credit stabilisation fund for short term and medium term and long term advances as advised by Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India.

Agricultural Co-operatives Credit.

1.16.5.5. The number of Agricultural Primary Credit Societies is proposed to be reduced by 260 bringing down the number of societies to 7,221. The membership of these societies is to be increased to 19.22 lakhs, from the expected level of 18.57 lakhs at the end of 1979-80.

1.16.5.6. The target for short and medium term advances for the year 1980-81 is fixed at Rs. 19300 lakhs of which Rs. 3000 lakhs is proposed to be advanced to small and marginal farmers (weaker section). The target for consumption finance is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 30 lakhs. The target for long term advances is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 2152 lakhs as against current year's estimate of Rs. 1770 lakhs. Two Farmers Service Societies and one LAMP Society are proposed to be organised.

Marketing and Processing.

1.16.5.7. The target for sale of agricultural produce is proposed to be increased from Rs. 19500 lakhs to Rs. 19800 lakhs in 1980-81. One Cotton Ginning and Pressing Society, one Sugar Mill and one Rice Mill are proposed to be organised.

1.16.5.8. The storage capacity of the marketing and rural godowns is proposed to be increased by one lakh tonnes.

Consumers Co-operatives.

1.16.5.9. The target for the sale of consumers, articles in rural and urban areas is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 9800 lakhs and Rs. 4840 lakhs respectively.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : Co-OPERATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. (A) Direction and Administration				
1.	COP-1 Extension of Administrative and Supervisory staff. (a) Subsidy	5.88	..	5.88
2.	COP-2 Expansion of statistical staff. (a) Subsidy	1.95	..	1.95
3.	COP-3 Training for Staff (a) Subsidy	..	..	..
Total : I		7.83	..	7.83
II. (B) Credit Co-operatives				
4.	COP-4 Village Co-operatives (a) Outright grant subsidy (b) Revitalisation subsidy (c) Share Capital (Loan)	2.50 1.02 ..	.. .. 0.20	2.50 1.02 0.20
Sub-Total (B) (II) 4		3.52	0.20	3.72
4. (a)	COP-Adj (a) Full Coverage Scheme for Projects (b) Subsidy	.. 6.57	.. ..	.. 6.57
Sub-Total—4 (a and b)		6.57	..	6.57
5.	COP-5 Risk fund for consumption finance. (a) Subsidy	3.50	..	3.50
Sub-Total—5		3.50	..	3.50
6.	COP-6 Central Co-operative Bank/Land Development Bank. (a) Branches (Sub-sidy) (b) Outright grant to Co-operative Banks (Subsidy).	0.50 2.50	.. ..	0.50 2.50
Sub-Total—6.		3.00	..	3.00

STATEMENT (Contd.)

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : CO-OPERATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Fo. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
7.	COP-7 Agricultural Relief and Guarantee Fund			
	(a) Subsidy	7.50	..	7.50
	Sub-Total	7.50	..	7.50
8.	COP-8 Stabilisation arrangement for flow of Co-operative Credit (Short Term and Medium Term).			
	(a) Loan	..	..	..
	(b) Subsidy	50.00	..	50.00
	Sub-Total-(8).	50.00	..	50.00
9.	COP-9 Credit stabilisation fund to State Co-operative Land Development Bank for long term advances.			
	(a) Loan	..	12.50	12.50
	(b) Subsidy	37.50	..	37.50
	Total-Total-(9)	37.50	12.50	50.00
10.	COP-10 Share Capital Contribution to Agricultural Credit Institutions.			
	(a) Share Capital	..	..	..
	(b) Apex and District Coop. Banks.	..	264.84	264.84
	(c) Service Co-operatives.	..	31.00	31.00
	Sub-Total (10)	..	295.84	295.84
	Total II (B)	111.59	308.54	420.13
III- Labour Co-operatives:—				
11.	COP-11 Labour Co-operatives.			
	(a) Share Capital	..	0.28	0.28
	(b) Loan	..	..	..
	(c) Subsidy.	0.48	..	0.48
	Sub-Total : (III)	0.48	0.28	0.76

STATEMENT(Contd.)

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : CO-OPERATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No, and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
IV- Farming Co-operatives :				
12.	COP-12 Co-operative Farming.			
	(a) Share Capital	..	0.30	0.30
	(b) Loan.	..	..	..
	(c) Subsidy.	0.90	..	0.90
	Sub-Total (IV)	0.90	0.30	1.20
V- Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives				
13.	COP-13 Apex Marketing Societies.			
	(a) Share Capital	..	..	..
	Sub-Total (V)	..	..	..
14.	COP-14 District Marketing Societies.			
	(a) Share Capital	..	0.50	0.50
	Sub-Total	..	0.50	0.50
15.	COP-15 Assistance to marketing and processing societies for purchase of Truck.			
	(a) Loan.	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	..	..	..
16.	COP-16 Primary Marketing Societies.			
	(a) Share Capital.	..	2.25	2.25
	(b) Managerial Subsidy.	..	..	..
	Sub-Total 16.	..	2.25	2.25
17.	COP-17 District Marketing Godowns.			
	(a) Subsidy.	1.25	..	1.25
	Sub-Total	1.25	..	1.25

STATEMENT (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	17.(a) COP-17 Adj. F.A. to Marketing and Processing Societies for Purchase of Agril. Produce from Tribals.	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-17	..	..	..
	18. COP-18 Price fluctuation Fund.			
	(a) Subsidy.	5.00	..	5.00
	Sub-Total	5.00	..	5.00
	19. COP-19 Primary Marketing Societies Godowns.			
	(a) Subsidy.	1.25		1.25
	Sub-Total-19	1.25		1.25
	20. COP-20 Rural Societies Godowns.			
	(a) Loan.	..		..
	(b) Subsidy.	2.75		2.75
	Sub-Total-20	2.75	..	2.75
	Total V.	10.25	2.75	13.00
	21. Processing Co-operatives :			
	COP-21 Other Processing Societies			
	(a) Share Capital	..	25.00	25.00
	(b) Subsidy.	..	..	..
	Total VI.	..	25.00	25.00
	VII- Co-operative Sugar Mills:			
	22. COP-22 Co-operative Sugar Factories			
	(a) Share Capital	..	5.00	5.00
	Total VII.	..	5.00	5.00

STATEMENT (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
VIII. Consumer Co-operative:--				
23.	COP-23 Distribution of Consumers' articles in Rural Areas through Village an Marketing Societies.			
	(a) Share Capital	..	2.20	2.20
	(b) Loan	..	0.93	0.93
	(c) Subsidy	0.47	..	0.47
	Total (23)	0.47	3.13	3.60
24.	COP-24 Urban Consumers Cooperatives'			
	(a) Share Capital	..	1.85	1.85
	(b) Loan	..	1.03	1.03
	(c) Subsidy	0.10	..	0.10
	Total-24	0.10	2.88	2.98
	Total-VIII	0.57	6.01	6.58
IX. Education.				
25.	COP-25 Co-operative Training and Education.			
	(a) Subsidy	20.00	..	20.00
	Total-IX	20.00	..	20.00
X. Other Cooperatives				
26.	COP-26 Grain Depots.			
	(a) Loan	..	..	..
	Sub Total (26)	..	..	..
27.	COP-27 Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers.			
	(a) Share Capital	}	0.50	0.50
	(b) Loan			
	(c) Subsidy			
	Sub-Total (27)	..	0.50	0.50

STATEMENT (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
28.	COP-28 Transport Societies			
	(a) Share Capital	..	..	..
	Sub-Total (28)	..	..	..
29.	COP-29 Rural Electricity Societies			
	(a) Share Capital	..	1.00	1.00
	Sub-Total	..	1.00	1.00
30.	COP-30 Government Share Capital contribution to co-operatives for contribution towards participation in share capital of IFFCO (Phulpur) by Cooperatives.			
	(a) Loan	..	69.00	69.00
	(b) Nucleus Budget (FASP)	10.00	..	10.00
	Sub-Total (30)	10.00	69.00	79.00
	Total—X	10.00	70.50	80.50
	GRAND TOTAL	161.62	419.38	581.00

2. WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

2.1.1 Gujarat is one of the States in the country with limited water resources for irrigation. Large areas of the State are frequently visited by scarcity or drought conditions once in every three years. About 36% of the total area of the State is prone to drought conditions, the natural precipitation being either very inadequate or erratic. In this context development of irrigation facilities by harnessing available resources has remained principal concern of the State in the formulation of its development plans.

2.1.2 The geographical area of the State is 19.6 million hectares and the cultivable area is 11.69 million hectares. Currently 9.78 million hectares are being cultivated and the gross area sown is 10.58 million hectares. According to the latest assessment, barring the potentiality of the Narmada Project only 3.21 million hectares can ultimately be brought under irrigation through all known sources which comes to hardly 24% of the cultivable area. Currently, only about 16% of the cultivable area is actually being irrigated in the State. The contribution from surface sources to this is hardly about one third.

2.1.3 The total surface water resources of the State are 46.75 million cu.m. excluding Narmada. Nearly 53% of the resources is from the inter-State rivers viz. Sabarmati, Mahi and Tapi. Only a limited quantity of water can be harnessed by Gujarat from these rivers. Lack of reservoir sites due to the flat terrain and non-availability of suitable foundations have been the principal handicaps in harnessing the available surface waters. It has been found that only 15.36 million cu.m. (less than one third) of the available surface water resources can be harnessed for irrigation. Thus excluding Narmada, the water resources of the State are extremely limited. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the proportion of irrigation potential to cultivable area was about 26.10% for the country as a whole while it was not more than 14% in Gujarat. Even in the ultimate stage, the percentage will not exceed 24% excluding Narmada. Even with Narmada project as envisaged in the Award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal the ultimate irrigation would not exceed 37% which will be well below the projected figure of 55% for the country as a whole. As such the importance of evolving an effective strategy for irrigation development can hardly be over emphasised.

2.2 Review of Progress

2.2.1 The total irrigation potential through the multipurpose, major and medium projects, at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was 4.40 lakh hectares. At the end of the Fourth Plan this rose to 6.22 lakh hectares and at the end of the Fifth Plan to 9.24 lakh hectares.

2.2.2 Against the physical target of 4.35 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential set for the Fifth Plan (Five Year), the actual achievement was 3.02 lakh hectares (1974-78). The physical achievement of the four years against the targets of the corresponding four years come to about 90%. During the Fifth Plan, the main emphasis was on completing spillover schemes to reap early benefits from these schemes. In the latter part of the plan, emphasis was also placed on starting new schemes for maintaining the pace of irrigation development and on programmes of modernisation of canal systems and taking steps to counteract ingress of salinity along the west coast of Saurashtra.

2.3 Key considerations

2.3.1 The Five Year Plan (1978-83) as formulated by the State Government envisages an overall outlay of Rs. 612 crores for the Water Development (Irrigation) sector with a physical target of creating an additional irrigation potential of 3.80 lakh hectares. The main thrust as embodied in the formulation of the plan 1978-83 may be summed up in the following strategy considerations, since these have a direct bearing on the proposals for the Annual Plan 1980-81:

(i) Early completion of all major irrigation schemes which are at an advanced stage and spilling into Five Year Plan, 1978-83 from the Fifth Plan like Ukai, Kadana, Panam, Mahi-Bajajsagar, Sabarmati, Mahi Stage-I and Kakrapar, so as to derive full remaining physical benefits therefrom. Also pushing up vigorously other new ongoing projects like Damanganga, Sukhi, Karjan, Sipu, Zankhari etc. and deriving physical benefits therefrom as much as possible. Similarly completing all medium irrigation schemes that have spilled into the new plan from the Fifth Plan in order that these keep up the tempo of irrigation development in the first 3 years of the plan period 1978-83.

(ii) Taking up maximum advantage of assistance from the International Financial Agencies, like the World Bank, IDA etc by implementation of the selected medium irrigation projects and composite major projects according to the schedule.

(iii) According high priority to the new medium irrigation schemes benefitting the drought prone and tribal areas of the State in consonance with policy of uplifting the rural and backward areas.

(iv) Accelerating the pace of modernisation programme in respect of existing earlier plan schemes with a view to optimising the physical benefits therefrom. Conjunctive use of ground waters and surface waters through augmentation and tubewells also forms a part of the modernisation proposals in the developed command areas of selected projects.

(v) Taking up drainage works in the command areas of Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana projects most vigorously as part of the respective overall master plans and completing the essential works during the plan period itself.

(vi) Implementing vigorously the works and measures planned towards countering ingress of salinity in coastal ground waters along the South Western coast of Saurashtra (as part of an overall plan) with a view to arresting permanent damage to agricultural lands along a coastline of about 100 kms. in length.

(vii) Accelerating the tempo of flood control works as part of the overall flood control master plan for the State in the Five Year period in order to provide relief to atleast those areas which are recurrently vulnerable.

(viii) Accelerating the tempo of studies, investigations, and research relating to the major and medium irrigation projects, tubewell works, flood control works, etc. in order that relatively difficult works to be tackled in the Five Year Plan 1978-83, and the subsequent plans are adequately catered to and a strong base established for taking up the Narmada Project to see it through completion and

(ix) Launching the Narmada Project in a big way with the receipt of the award of the Tribunal so that benefits from the project start flowing atleast by the beginning of the p'lan period 1983-88. the objective being to go on deriving the benefits

in a planned manner so that returns from the large investment by way of increased production begin to flow with the progress of construction of works of the project.

2.3.2 With the target of additional irrigation potential of 3.80 lakh hectares during the period 1978-83, the irrigation potential of 9.24 lakh hectares at the end of March, 1978, will increase to 13.04 lakh hectares at the end of the March 1983. Practically all the on-going projects will be completed by the end of March, 1983. During the year 1978-79, an expenditure of Rs. 9337 lakhs was incurred for development of major and medium irrigation projects, creating an additional irrigation potential of 0.60 lakh hectares.

2.4 Programme for the year 1979-80.

2.4.1 During the year 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 9650 lakhs is provided for water development sector, which will be utilised fully during the year. Additional potential of 92000 Hectares will be created.

2.5 Annual Plan 1980-81.

2.5.1 The spillover liabilities at the end of March 1980 for Irrigation Projects (other than Narmada) is estimated at Rs. 39540 lakhs. Against this, an outlay of Rs. 7775 lakhs is provided for 1980-81. Narmada Project has been launched in a big way. Outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs under Irrigation and Rs. 200 lakhs under Power for this project is expected to be fully-utilised in 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 2780 lakhs is provided for this project under Irrigation and Rs. 286 lakhs under Power for 1980-81. The outlay provided for Water Development for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 12609 lakhs. A broad break-up of the outlay is given in the following table:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Outlay for 1980-81	Percent
1	2	3
1 Continuing Projects (Pre Sixth Plan)	10098.00	80.09
2 New Schemes of Five Year Plan 1978-83.	457.00	3.62
3 Survey, Investigation, workshop and Research	300.00	2.38
4 Drainage.	400.00	3.17
5 Flood Control	200.00	1.59
6 Modernisation of Canals.	854.00	6.77
7 Salinity Ingress.	300.00	2.38
Total.....	12609.00	100.00

2.5.2 This outlay includes an outlay of Rs. 851 lakhs for Tribal Area Sub-plan.

2.5.3 The target for additional irrigation potential for the year 1980-81 is 73,290 hectares. The

target for additional utilisation is placed at 27,600 hectares.

The level of achievement in respect of potential and utilisation is as shown below:—

Item	Unit	Level achievement						
		1973-74	1977-78	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80 Anticipated achievement	1980-81 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Potential	'000 Hec.	622	924	1304	984	1076	1149
2	Utilisation	do	401	501	731	503	548	576

2.6 Lags in Utilisation

2.6.1 By the end of the year 1977-78, the overall status of potential development for major and medium projects is 9.24 lakh hectares against which a maximum utilisation of 5.01 lakh hectares is achieved. The principal lag pertains to the two projects viz. Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana, the two together contributing to as much as 73% of the State's overall potential. It may be recalled that these two projects were basically weir schemes earlier, depending on the run of the rivers. Full storage in Ukai was available in 1972, while full storage at Kadana has been available from the monsoon of the year 1978. After the creation of the reservoirs, the position has been steadily improving and the State Government is striving to improve it further.

2.6.2 Apart from the natural time lag in the process of irrigation development, several factors contribute to lag in utilisation. The State Government has identified the factors which have contributed to the lag between the creation of potential and utilisation. The Government has also evaluated the impact of each of these factors on the pace of the irrigation development in the State and as a result, has formulated a strategy for accelerating the pace of irrigation utilisation.

2.7 World Bank Assistance for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

2.7.1 The State Government has been able to secure World Bank assistance for a few medium projects of the State under what is known as medium line of credit which encompasses selected irrigation projects. The amount of assistance which has started flowing from 1st April, 1978, would come to 85 million dollars from the world Bank (in the next five years) enhanced

by a further loan of 30 million dollars under the U.S. Aid Programme which is considered as supplemental to the World Bank loan for this line of credit. The projects covered under the World Bank assistance are given in the Appendix. The gross estimated cost of these projects comes to around Rs. 322 crores (inclusive of escalation) which will correspond to the total aid of about Rs. 106 crores. The outlay provided for 24 projects (modernisation being considered as one project with 11 schemes) for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 46.57 crores.

2.7.2 The State Government is also trying to secure World Bank aid for the Composite Group of major projects of the State. Under this group, the projects viz. Ukai-Kakrapar (Modernisation) Damanganga, Karjan, Heran and Saurashtra coastal Projects are contemplated. The estimated cost of these projects comes to about Rs. 286 crores. The date from which this aid may start flowing is to be decided.

2.7.3 The State Government has also separately moved the Government of India to consider World Bank aid for the Narmada Project (Narmada Dam with its canals.)

2.8 Programme under tribal area sub-Plan.

2.8.1 A sizeable part of the benefits to be derived from major irrigation projects in the State will go to tribal area. Since, these are major projects and benefit other non-tribal areas also, they have not been included in the Tribal Sub-Plan. For instance Ukai Project will benefit talukas of Mangrol, Bardoli, Mahuva, Vyara, Valod and Songadh in Surat District, Bansda, Dharampur in Valsad District and Jhagadia in Bharuch District. Kadana and Panam Projects will benefit the tribal areas in Panchmahals district. Kakrapar project benefits the talukas of Mangrol, Mandvi,

Bardoli, and Mahuva in Surat district, Damanganga project will benefit the talukas of Dharampur, Umargaon and Pardi in Valsad district, Karjan will benefit Nandod and Jhagadia talukas of Bharuch district. Orsang, Heran and Sukhi projects will benefit Chhota-Udepur and Naswadi talukas of Vadodara district.

2.8.2 There are 25 medium irrigation schemes included in the overall Tribal Area Sub-Plan of the State for which provisions are drawn from the Water Development Sector in the Annual Plan 1980-81. The estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 8075 lakhs. Against this overall cost, an amount of Rs. 343.75 lakhs is spent on them by March, 1978. Out of the total outlay of 12609.00 lakhs for water development sector in the Annual 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 851.00 lakhs is provided for these medium irrigation schemes under Tribal Area Sub-Plan. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 9,170 hectares during 1980-81 through these schemes.

2.8.3 Medium Schemes benefiting Drought Prone Areas

2.8.3.1 In selecting new schemes priority is given to schemes benefiting drought prone areas. There are about 19 medium irrigation schemes included in the Annual plan 1980-81 which serve such drought prone areas. An outlay of Rs. 470 lakhs is provided for these 19 schemes in the Annual plan 1980-81. Additional irrigation potential of 3830 hectares is expected to be utilised.

2.9 Drainage

2.9.1 With the rapid progress of irrigated agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with deeper and relatively impermeable soils, the problems of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play for important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and to some extent Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage scheme for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana areas are envisaged costing Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs and 725.00 lakhs respectively. For the year 1979-80, there is a provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs for this item. In the year 1980-81 also it is provided to continue to tackle the problematic tracts in both the command areas. A provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for drainage. The break-up would be as under :—

1. Ukai-Kakrapar (including machinery)	Rs. 220.00 lakhs
2. Mahi-Kadana Area	Rs. 140.00 lakhs
3. Other Drainage Schemes	Rs. 40.00 lakhs

Total ...	Rs. 400.00 lakhs

2.10 Modernisation of Canal System

2.10.1 In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of this State, modernisation of the earlier plan projects especially canal system has been given higher priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively smaller capital investment. A general view of the existing irrigation schemes in the State was therefore, undertaken. According to the broad assessment, it has been established that about 85 crores of rupees would be needed for modernisation of Kakrapar and other 50 major and medium irrigation schemes in operation. The proposal includes lining of canals to minimise transit losses, increasing capacity of canals wherever required adding vital structures and planning conjunctive use of canal water with groundwater by open wells or tube-wells.

2.10.2 Out of these projects, 11 projects viz. Hathmati, Khari cut, Fatewadi, Dantiwada, Niruna, Rudramata, Bhadar, Machhu-I and II, Shetrunji (Palitana) and Shetrunji (Khodiar) are included under the medium line of credit projects for World Bank assistance. Modernisation of Ukai-Kakrapar project is also included in the major composite project being posed to World Bank for assistance.

2.10.3 An outlay of Rs. 854.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1980-81.

2.11 Prevention of Salinity Ingress

2.11.1 Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for purposes of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purposes) of Saurashtra combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimensions. Currently, an area of as much as one lakh hectares is affected with a population of about 2.8 lakhs. The number of wells affected comes to 12562. Large tract of land has been rendered almost unfit for cultivation. The State Government had earlier appointed Recharge Committee in 1972 which inter-alia recommended construction of check dams, bandharas and tidal regulators at a cost of Rs. 6.65 crores.

2.11.2 In view of the high cost and the size of the problems, a High Level Committee was then appointed by the State Government in December, 1976 consisting of experts from various disciplines, headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. The Committee has gone into the question comprehensively and in its final report, has recommended various measures relating to management

of lands and ground water, recharge of ground water by engineering works, including afforestation and technical works relating to salinity control. The overall cost of the proposal comes to about Rs. 64.00 crores. For recharge of ground waters and control of salinity, construction of 75 check-dams, 10 bandharas, 7 recharge tanks, 200 recharge wells, 7 tidal regulators, water spreading channels etc. are envisaged, A 67 Kms. long static underground belt is also envisaged. The work on check dams has already been taken up in earnest and that on recharge tanks, tidal regulators etc. is being started. An outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81, in order to cater to the works which would give first relief.

2.12 Survey and Investigations.

2.12.1 Survey and Investigations have been carried out in the Gujarat Region for a number of projects. However, the data collected and the reports prepared are required to be brought upto-date for the Saurashtra and Kachchha regions. Two separate circles have been created to speed-up investigation and preparation of irrigation projects in the State. A provision of Rs. 230.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

2.13 Research

2.13.1 It has been decided to expand the existing concrete laboratory at Vadodara to meet the increased demands of testing and analysis of samples including special studies for engineering problems. Expansion of Hydraulics sectors and strengthening of other units under the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara is being done immediately. A number of research projects are undertaken for which the State Government has to participate with Government of India. A provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980-81.

2.14 Monitoring of Projects :

2.14.1 In view of the sizeable outlay that has to be deployed on the on-going major and new major projects the State Government has recognised the need of systematic monitoring for these projects with respect to specific long range construction programme. This monitoring is expected to highlight likely short-falls in critical activities with a view to enabling preventive action to be taken. State level monitoring unit headed by a Superintending Engineer has already started functioning for purposes of monitoring major projects as well as World Bank aided projects. Certain project level monitoring units have also become operative. The

projects being monitored are Ukai, Kadana, Sabarmati, Panam, Damanganga, Watrak, Sukhi, Heran, Karjan and other medium projects covered under the medium line of credit.

2.15 Outline of Projects.

An outline of some of the important irrigation projects included in the Annual Plan 1980-81 is given below:—

2.15.1 Narmada

2.15.1.1 The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has given its final decision on 7-12-1979 fixing the F.R.L. of the Navagam dam at R.L. 455 and M.W.L. at R.L. 460. The Tribunal has also permitted the construction of the main canal with a full supply of +300 fit at the head from the Navagam dam which would serve the command area in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The cost of the dam, and power house, together is estimated at Rs. 731 crores and canal system at Rs. 1200 crores. The total cost of the dam and power house and canal system is estimated at Rs. 1931 crores. It is further estimated that an outlay of Rs. 500.00 crores would be needed for command area development.

2.15.1.2 The multipurpose Sardar Sarovar Project envisages construction of a dam across the Narmada river near village Navagam of Nandod Taluka of Bharuch District and a canal system to provide irrigation benefits to an area of about 32 lakh acres annually on full development. The project also envisages generation of hydro-power with installed capacity of 5 units each of 150 M.W. rated capacity in river bed power house and installed capacity of 6 units, each of 75 M.W. rated capacity in canal power house. The State Government is anxious to complete the project expeditiously. A 12 years programme of the dam, power house and canal system has been contemplated.

2.15.1.3 An outlay of Rs. 47.00 crores (gross) is provided for the year 1980-81. This includes Rs. 2.86 crores of Power Sector and Rs. 16.34 crores share of beneficiaries. The contribution of Gujarat for the Water Development Sector would be Rs. 27.80 crores in the annual plan 1980-81. The amount of Rs. 47.00 crores is tentatively proposed for the work of the canal system etc. as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
I Unit-I Dam and appartenant	3000
II Unit-II Canals	1600
III Unit-III Power	100
Total ...	4700

2.15.2 Ukai.

2.15.2.1 The Project involved construction of a composite dam with masonry spill way and earthen banks across the river Tapi near village Ukai in the Songadh Taluka of Surat District. The reservoir created by the dam has an irrigation potential of 1.52 lakh hectares in the Surat and Bharuch Districts and power generation of 193 M.W. at 35% load factor. In addition 2.28 lakh hectares under the Kakrapar weir has started receiving permanent and assured water for irrigation. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 8,500 million cu.m. The project was cleared by Planning Commission in 1961. The State Government had accorded administrative approval for Rs. 6,100.00 lakhs. However, the revised cost of irrigation part is Rs. 12,306 lakhs, and the revised cost as per the estimate submitted to the Central Water Commission for the whole project is Rs. 13,500.00 lakhs. This also is likely to be further revised to Rs. 13,900.00 lakhs. The cost of Unit-I i.e. the dam and appurtenant works is estimated at Rs. 8200.00 lakhs (Rs. 9,450.00 lakhs gross) and of Unit-II, main canal and branches, Rs. 4,106.00 lakhs. Expenditure incurred up to the end of 1978-79 is Rs. 12251.09 lakhs.

2.15.2.2 In the year 1979-80 there is a provision of 300.00 lakhs. The construction of the dam and appurtenant works has been completed and the construction of the canal system is in final stages of progress. Out of the total planned potential of 1.52 lakh hectares, a potential of 1.48 lakh hectares has been developed by June, 1978. The amount proposed in the Annual Plan 1980-81 is to meet the remaining liabilities on account of the Head works, the construction of the left bank canal system from K.M. 73 to K.M. 212 (the aqueducts and mostly distribution system) and the construction of conduits for right bank canal system in the flood zone of the Narmada. The installation of the four hydro-power generating units each of 75 M.W. had been completed and these have been commissioned. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for completion of remaining works.

The details of this provision are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Left Bank Canal	25.00
2. Right Bank Canal including remodelling of Kakrapar Canal	39.00
3. Liabilities for head-works	10.00
4. Establishment and other charges.	76.00

Total..... 150.00

2.15.3 Kadana

2.15.3.1. This has been a World Bank aided Inter-State Project involving submergence in Rajasthan. A composite dam with masonry spillway across the Mahi river near village Kadana in Santrampur Taluka of Panchmahals District is envisaged. The reservoir created by the dam has a gross storage capacity of 1700 MCM; out of which 1300 MCM will be effectively used. The project was approved by the Planning Commission for Rs. 1638.00 lakhs. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 8141.00 lakhs. The principal factors that have been responsible for the escalation in project cost are:—

- (1) Phenomenal increase in the estimates of land acquisition costs in Rajasthan.
- (2) The introduction of an additional spillway after the unprecedented floods of 1973.
- (3) Substantial price increase, and
- (4) Problems of foundations for the dam envisaging treatment of fault zones etc.

2.15.3.2. It has been estimated that in all about Rs. 1400.00 lakhs will have to be paid to Rajasthan towards land acquisition and rehabilitation. To the extent that Rajasthan enhances its estimates, there will be further rise in the project cost.

2.15.3.3. The project which is at an advanced stage will irrigate 17,000 hectares on the direct left bank canal in Panchmahals district. It has also firmed up 1,83,000 hectares in the existing Mahi Right Bank Canal Command under the Wanakbori weir and will also create additional irrigation potential of 71,490 hectares under the Mahi Right Bank Canal. An expenditure of Rs. 8399 lakhs is incurred till the end of 1978-79. There is a provision of Rs. 275.00 lakhs in 1979-80. The expenditure, is however likely to be of Rs. 348 lakhs.

2.15.3.4. The main dam has been completed with crest gates by June, 1978 so as to store waters in the reservoir to its full capacity. The works of additional spillway are at an advanced stage and will be completed with gates shortly. These do not affect the storage in the reservoir. The canal system on the direct left bank canal would also be completed in all respects by June, 1980. The I.D.A. an affiliate of the World Bank had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 35 million in February, 1970 for this project for the completion of the remaining works of Mahi Stage-I and II and ancillary area

development works estimated to cost Rs. 5000.00 lakhs from 1st January, 1970 onwards. The loan amount works out to Rs. 2625.00 lakhs. This amount has been fully availed of by now.

2.15.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81, a broad break-up of which is:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Dam and appurtenant (mostly main gates and additional spillway).	90.00
2. Canals.	25.00
3. Other works including establishment.	85.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	200.00
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2.15.4 Sabarmati (Dharoi)

2.15.4.1. The Project envisages construction of a reservoir on the river Sabarmati near village Dharoi in Kheralu Taluka of Mahesana District and a barrage at Wasna near Ahmedabad. The gross storage capacity of the reservoir would be 8950 cu.m. The project will meet the water supply demand of Ahmedabad city to the extent of 150 mgd. and of Gandhinagar to the extent of 11 mgd. In addition, it would irrigate 34,800 hectares and 8500 hectares respectively in the Mehsana and Sabarkantha Districts. The barrage at Wasna has started regulating the run off of the river to the Moti-Fatehwadi Project (which has been unregulated hitherto) under which 25,110 hectares annually will be firmed up.

2.15.4.2. The approved original cost of the project was Rs. 1538.00 lakhs. The revised cost as estimated to date is Rs. 5800.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 3392.00 lakhs will be debitable to the irrigation sector and the balance is to be provided by the beneficiaries *i.e.* the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and the Gandhinagar Township.

2.15.4.3. The construction of the dam with crest gates has been completed by June, 1978. The dam stored 16,000 M. aft. in the monsoon of 1978. The construction of the canals has been speeded up. Most of the earth work for main canals is completed on both banks. Lining is actively in progress. C.D. works are also vigorously taken-up and by June, 1980 a total potential of 21,980 hectares will be created which would be inclusive of 5300 hectares under Fatehwadi scheme

on account of regulation of flow at Wasna Barrage. The work is planned to be essentially completed by June, 1981. By June, 1980 an additional potential of 20,000 hectares will be created and remaining 6700 hectares will be created after March, 1981. The construction of the barrage at Wasna is also completed in all respects except for the feeder canal which will be fully completed by June, 1980.

2.15.4.4. The likely expenditure on this project till the end of 1979-80 is 5324.30 lakhs. For the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 338.00 lakhs is provided as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Head works.	10.00
2. Canals.	228.00
3. Establishment and other works.	100.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	338.00
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2.15.5 Damanganga

2.15.5.1 This is a multipurpose project envisaging irrigation, industrial water supply and hydro-power generation. Irrigation benefits would also cover the enclaves of Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Daman. In Gujarat, irrigation benefits would be available to the Dharampur, Pardi and Umargaon talukas of Valsad District. Annual irrigation would be of the order of 46,548 hectares of which 36,830 hectares would be in Gujarat, 6,880 hectares in Dadra, Nagar Haveli and 2,830 hectares in Daman. The reservoir will also cater to industrial water supply of the order of 58 mgd. The project was cleared by the Planning Commission in December, 1972 for Rs. 2430.00 lakhs. The latest revised cost comes to Rs. 5400.00 lakhs. Expenditure till the end of 1977-78 is Rs. 1648.29 lakhs. The preliminary works for the project and services are mostly completed. The work on the earthen dam as well as the non-over flow (N.O.F.) portion of the masonry dam have been in active progress, all agencies having been fixed. These will be vigorously pursued. It is planned to complete this project by 1982-83. From the year 1978-79, the project has been launched effectively and a substantial expenditure of Rs. 1158.67 lakhs was made. The likely expenditure planned upto 3/80 is as much as Rs. 3906.96 lakhs in view of the physical needs.

2.15.5.2. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs will be needed for the year 1980-81 to sustain the tempo of

work on the project. The break-up of expenditure will be as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dams.	700.00
2. Canals.	200.00
3. Other works (including establishment).	100.00
	<hr/>
Total...	1000.00
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2.15.5.3 The project will start giving benefits from 1981-82.

2.15.6 Panam

2.15.6.1. This project was cleared by Planning Commission in 1971 for Rs. 1056.00 lakhs. The latest revised cost is Rs. 4089.00 lakhs. The project on completion will irrigate 53,420 hectares in the drought affected areas of the Shehra, Lunawada and Godhra talukas of the Panchmahals District. In addition, it would also cater to the water supply needs of 100 mgd. of the Vadodara Municipal Corporation, the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, the Gujarat Refinery and the Petro-chemicals Complex, Vadodara. The cost of the head works would be equally shared by the beneficiaries. The project has started receiving World Bank aid with effect from 1st April, 1978 under the medium line of credit.

2.15.6.2. The dam has been fully completed by June, 1977 and the reservoir has been filled upto F.S.L. Work on the canal system was effectively started in 1976-77. The entire project is expected to be completed by June, 1981. An expenditure of Rs. 2562.05 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. Expenditure on dam and canal system would be as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Head works (liabilities)	15.00
2. Canals.	500.00
3. Other works (including Estt.)	85.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	600.00
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2.15.6.3 A potential of 13,420 hectares will be created in the year 1980-81 and the remaining potential will be created by June, 1982 in stages.

2.15.7 Mahi Stage-I

2.15.7.1. The weir at Wanakbori was completed some 18 years back. It commands the area on the Mahi Right Bank Canal, the planned irrigation potential being 1,86,000 hectares. An irrigation potential of 71,490 hectares will be added in the same area to utilise the waters from the Kadana dam. This project was originally approved for Rs. 2416.00 lakhs. The latest revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3876.00 lakhs. The expenditure on this scheme till the end of 1978-79 was Rs. 3759.44 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80. It is planned to develop the entire potential of this scheme by June, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980-81. The entire expenditure will be on canal works for lining distribution system and connected other items. The lining of Borsad, Petlad, Cambay and Matar branches will be completed.

2.15.8 Watrak

2.15.8.1. The project originally estimated to cost Rs. 295.00 lakhs is under clearance of the Planning Commission. The revised cost would be Rs. 1300.00 lakhs due to the revision of the hydrology on account of the un-precedented floods of 1973, and cost of escalation. The project is expected to benefit 17,820 hectares. The project will benefit the backward areas of Sabarkantha District. The expenditure on this scheme till the end of the year 1978-79 was Rs. 760.75 lakhs. The provision in the year 1979-80 is Rs. 115.00 lakhs. During the year 1979-80 it is proposed to complete the dam works essentially. Canal works also have progressed well. A potential of 10,000 hectares will be created by June, 1980.

2.15.8.2. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam (including submergence)	200.00
2. Canals.	60.00
3. Establishment and other works.	40.00

Total.....	300.00

2.15.9 Bajajsagar

2.15.9.1 The Government of Gujarat had entered into an agreement with the Government of Rajasthan

in 1966 to construct a dam up-stream of the river Mahi near Bansada in Rajasthan. On construction of this dam, Gujarat will get a regulated release of 1050 cusecs through the Kadana Dam. The revised cost as estimated by the Government of Rajasthan is Rs. 6000.00 lakhs. (The recent projection is Rs. 6500.00 lakhs, but this is not yet accepted). The share of Gujarat according to the inter-State Agreement is 55% expected to be around Rs. 3520 lakhs. The expenditure upto the end of 1978-79 is Rs. 3050.00 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 250.00 lakhs. The likely expenditure is however Rs. 350 lakhs. Since this is an inter-State project a Control Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India.

2.15.9.2. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1980-81 under Water Development sector towards Gujarat's share.

2.15.10 Shedhi Branch

2.15.10.1. The provision of a head regulator for Shedhi branch has already been made in the main Mahi Right Bank Canal Project, since 1958. However, on account of the inadequate availability of water, this canal system has not been taken up. The local cultivators have represented that even if they get the Kharif requirement of water in good years, they are prepared to develop irrigation. The scheme has been found to be financially viable from the cost benefit consideration. The entire proposal has, therefore, been reviewed and taking into consideration the saving of water due to the lining of canals, spill from the Kadana reservoir and conjunctive use of ground water, a project estimated to cost Rs. 470.74 lakhs has been prepared to provide irrigation over 26,000 hectares. The project has been considered as a part of the Mahi Right Bank Canal Project Stage-I and is approved by the State Government accordingly. It will be incorporated with Mahi Right Bank Canal Project when that project will be received back from the Government of India. The expenditure on this scheme till the end of the year 1978-79 was Rs. 128.21 lakhs. The provision in the year 1979-80 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is provided. This will enable work to be taken-up on the main canal (earth work and structures). 3000 hectares of irrigation potential can be generated during 1980-81.

2.15.11 Projects of Narmada Basin

2.15.11.1. It was agreed to permit Gujarat to execute the following four schemes in the Narmada Basin in 1975 without prejudice to the award of the Tribunal.

1. Karjan (District Bharuch)
2. Sukhi (District Vadodara)
3. Heran (District Vadodara)
4. Rami (District Vadodara)

2.15.11.2. An outline of the first three projects is given hereunder :—

2.15.12 Karjan

2.15.12.1. The project envisages the construction of a dam across river Karjan, a tributary of Narmada, near Rajpipla in the Bharuch District and a canal system to irrigate 61,970 hectares of land annually. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 3638.40 lakhs. The project is recently cleared by the Planning Commission and preparatory work has already started actively. The revised cost comes to Rs. 5700.00 lakhs. Agency for the main dam and spillway has also been fixed, and work is already commenced. The expenditure on this scheme till the end of the year 1978-79 was Rs. 847.45 lakhs. The provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is made in the year 1979-80, against which the expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for the project to take-up all dam works and canals effectively. The probable break-up of dam and canal works will be as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam	635.00
2. Canals	100.00
3. Establishment and other works.	65.00

Total	800.00

2.15.13 Sukhi

2.15.13.1. The project envisages construction of dam across river Sukhi, a tributary of Narmada in Vadodara District and canal system to irrigate 25,620 hectares of land annually. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2835.00 lakhs. The project is cleared by the Planning Commission in February, 1977 and State Government has also accorded administrative approval to the project for Rs. 23.00 crores in September, 1977. Preliminary works have made a good head-way. Agencies for the dam works are already fixed. The expenditure on this scheme till the end of the year 1978-79 was Rs. 661.94 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is available for the year 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 780.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for taking up the works with a good momentum. This is a World

Bank aided project under medium line of credit. The probable break-up of the proposed amount is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam	560.00
2. Canals.	100.00
3. Establishment and other works.	120.00
Total.....	780.00

2.15.14 Heran

2.15.14.1. The project involves the construction of a dam across river Heran, a tributary of the Narmada in Vadodara District and a canal system to irrigate 36,420 hectares of land annually. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 3490.00 lakhs. The project is cleared by Planning Commission in April, 1978. State Government has also accorded administrative approval to the project for Rs. 25.35 crores in January 1979. Preliminary works on the project have already been taken-up and agencies for dam works have been fixed and works have already been started. At the end of the year 1978-79 expenditure incurred was Rs. 398.43 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for 1979-80. The expenditure is however likely to be of the order of Rs. 350 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81, for the project to take-up effectively the dam works and to make a start with canal works. The break-up of the outlay would be as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam.	225.00
2. Canals.	40.00
3. Establishment and other works.	35.00
Total	300.00

2.15.15 Sipu

2.15.15.1. Sipu project originally estimated to cost Rs. 2262.00 lakhs envisages construction of an earthen dam (maximum height 102ft) with a gated masonry spillway in the river portion, right bank canals directly taking from the Sipu Reservoir, new Khakhal weir to be located about 100 Kms. down stream and extension and remodelling of the existing inundation canals and to be fed from the weir. The dam will be

constructed near village Atal in Dhanera Taluka of Banaskantha District of Gujarat State. The project caters to an irrigation of 15,500 hectares directly and 16,600 hectares by inundation. The inundation irrigation will be accomplished through a regular weir to be built at Khakhal. As a part of the catchment area of the project lies in Rajasthan the work could not be taken up for want of agreement with Rajasthan regarding the catchment area that would be freely available from Rajasthan for purposes of yield. In July, 1977 a decision has been finally taken under the auspices of Government of India that Gujarat can consider 96 sq. miles of catchment lying in Rajasthan for purpose of yield. The detailed project report has been submitted to Central Water Commission and this will be cleared shortly. In the meanwhile, preliminary works on the project are commenced.

2.15.15.2. A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 to make effective start on the dam works and complete colony buildings, approach road etc. Canal works will also be commenced in this year. The break-up of expenditure will be as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dam	85.00
2. Canal	15.00
3. Establishment and other works	50.00
Total.....	150.00

2.15.16 Medium Irrigation Schemes.

2.15.16.1. Because of concentration on on-going major projects during the course of the Fifth Plan, only a few of medium schemes (15 Nos.) could be taken-up and only 13 schemes could be completed in the plan period. It has to be recognised that in the water deficient areas of Saurashtra, Kachchha and most parts of North Gujarat, major irrigation schemes are not feasible intrinsically and as a result, irrigation development has to be sustained by medium irrigation schemes alone. Promotion of irrigation development in the drought affected or dry areas and also the tribal areas, in a national objective medium schemes have a significant role to play as far as Gujarat is concerned for serving these areas and thereby removing also the regional disparity in the development of irrigation resources. It is in this context that a special thrust has been given to this programme in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 and large number of new medium schemes in

the water deficient areas of Saurashtra, Kachchha and North Gujarat have been provided therein. The picture would become clear from the following details:—

	Nos.
1. No. of medium schemes that were in progress in the Fifth Plan.	62
2. No of medium schemes completed during the Fifth Plan.	13
3. No. of medium schemes spilling into Five Year Plan (1978-83).	49
4. No. of medium schemes newly taken-up in the year 1978-79.	34
5. No. of medium schemes taken up newly in the Annual Plan (1979-80).	37
6. Outlay spent on medium schemes in the last year of the Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs).	1271.

7. Outlay spent on medium schemes during 1978-79. (Rs. in lakhs).	1637
8. Outlay to be spent on medium schemes in the Annual Plan 1979-80. (Rs. in lakhs).	2344
9. Outlay provided on medium schemes for the Annual Plan 1980-81 (Rs. in lakhs).	2652

2.15.16.2. It has also to be appreciated that at the present stage of exploitation of projects, not many new major projects are feasible and the tempo of irrigation development even otherwise has to be maintained by including new medium schemes in the developmental frame work pending flow of benefits from the Narmada Project.

APPENDIX

Outlays provided for the projects posed for World Bank Assistance

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the project posed for world Bank Assistance	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
World Bank Projects under Medium Line of Credit-		
1	Panam	600.00
2	Sukhi	780.00
3	Watrak	300.00
4	Sukhbhadar	100.00
5	Machhundri	120.00
6	Kalubhar	135.00
7	Machhan Nalla	90.00
8	Ver-II	150.00
9	Deo	200.00
10	Vanu-II	125.00
11	Aji-II	125.00
12	Und(Jivapur)	130.00
13	Bhadar	135.00
14	Sipu	150.00
15	Aji-III	120.00
16	Mazam	50.00
17	Demi II	60.00

1	2	3
18	Hadaf	80.00
19	Guhai	100.00
20	Zankahari	200.00
21	Kelia	80.00
22	Jhuj	50.00
23	Uben	100.00
24	Modernisation of Canals	800.00
Total::		4657.00

Major Composite Group Projects posed to World Bank-

1	Karjan	800.00
2	Heran	300.00
3	Damanganga	1000.00 +500.00
4	Ukai Kakrapar	
(Rs 400 lakhs included in item 24 above for 1980-81)		
5	Saurashtra Coastal Project	300.00
6	Command area for Roads of all Projects.	Provided separately Under road Sector.
7	C. A. Works	Provided separately under Agriculture Sector.
Total :-		2400.00

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector :--Water Development (Irrigation)

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme.	Outlay-1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Continuing Schemes :				
(I) Multipurpose Projects :				
1.	IRG-1 Ukai	2.19	147.81	150.00
2.	IRG-2 Narmada	..	2780.00	2780.00
3.	IRG-3 Kadana	..	200.00	200.00
4.	IRG-4 Sabarmati	..	338.00	338.00
5.	IRG-5 Damanganga	..	1000.00	1000.00
6.	IRG-6 Panam	..	600.00	600.00
7.	IRG-7 Bajajsagar	..	250.00	250.00
Total		2.19	5315.81	5318.00
II. Irrigation projects :				
A. Major Projects :				
8.	IRG-8 Mahi Stage-I	17.60	32.40	50.00
9.	IRG-9 Kakrapar	..	5.00	5.00
10.	IRG-10 Watrak	..	300.00	300.00
11.	IRG-11 Sipu	..	150.00	150.00
12.	IRG-12 Karjan	..	800.00	800.00
Total		17.60	1287.40	1305.00
B. Medium Projects :				
13.	IRG-13 Saraswati	..	..	..
14.	IRG-14 Dhatarwadi	..	..	..
15.	IRG-15 Kalindri	..	2.00	2.00
16.	IRG-16 Ver-II	..	150.00	150.00
17.	IRG-17 Harnav-II	..	40.00	40.00
18.	IRG-18 Maohhana-Nala	..	90.00	90.00
19.	IRG-19 Rami	..	12.00	12.00
20.	IRG-20 Baldeva	7.00	7.00	7.00
21.	IRG-21 Pigut	..	25.00	25.00

STATEMENT (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
22.	IRG-22 Vaidy	..	4.00	4.00
23.	IRG-23 Madhuvanti	..	..	..
24.	IRG-24 Pnophal	..	8.00	8.00
25.	IRG-25 Fulzar-II	..	..	..
26.	IRG-26 Sukhabhadar	..	100.00	100.00
27.	IRG-27 Dhari	..	..	..
28.	IRG-28 Bagad	..	4.00	4.00
29.	IRG-29 Shinghoda	..	5.00	5.00
30.	IRG-30 Chaparwadi (J)	..	1.00	1.00
31.	IRG-31 Chaparwadi (L)	..	..	..
32.	IRG-32 Ambajal	..	1.00	1.00
33.	IRG-33 Raval	..	20.00	20.00
34.	IRG-34 Maohhundri	..	120.00	120.00
35.	IRG-35 Venu-II	..	125.00	125.00
36.	IRG-36 Kaswati	..	..	..
37.	IRG-37 Nara	..	8.00	8.00
38.	IRG-38 Deo	..	200.00	200.00
39.	IRG-Adj Sani	..	25.00	25.00
40.	IRG-Adj Ghodathad	..	2.00	2.00
41.	IRG-39 Bhadar (P)	..	135.00	135.00
42.	IRG-40 Kalubhar	..	135.00	135.00
43.	IRG-41 Amipur	..	80.00	80.00
44.	IRG-42 Jivapur	..	130.00	130.00
45.	IRG-43 Godavari	..	40.00	40.00
46.	IRG-44 Hiran (s)	..	19.00	19.00
47.	IRG-45 Jangadia	..	38.00	38.00
48.	IRG-46 Bhukhi	..	40.00	40.00
49.	IRG-47 Wankleshwar Bhey	..	10.00	10.00
50.	IRG-48 Rajwal	..	20.00	20.00
51.	MISC. Schemes of Third Plan	..	..	..
	Total....	..	1605.00	1605.00
Nearing Completion.				
B-1. New Schemes of Fifth Plan.				
1. Multipurpose Projects.				
2. Irrigation Projects.				
A. Major Projects.				
52.	IRG-49 Heran (Vadodara)	..	300.00	300.00
53.	IRG-50 Sukhi	..	780.00	780.00
54.	IRG-ADJ Orsang	..	..	..
55.	IRG-51 Zankhari	..	200.00	200.00
	Total ....	..	1280.00	1280.00

STATEMENT (contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
B- Medium Projects :				
56.	IRG-52 Mutti (Kachchha)	..	30.00	30.00
57.	IRG-ADJ Dam on Nani Vahial	..	..	..
58.	IRG-53 Hadaf (Panchmahals)	..	80.00	80.00
59.	IRG-54 Guhai	..	100.00	100.00
60.	IRG-55 Mazam (Sabarkantha)	..	50.00	50.00
61.	IRG-56 Lakhigam	..	25.00	25.00
62.	IRG-57 Kabutri	..	30.00	30.00
63.	IRG-58 Sankara	..	25.00	25.00
64.	IRG-59 Kelia	..	80.00	80.00
65.	IRG-60 Dholi	..	25.00	25.00
66.	IRG-61 Umaria	..	25.00	25.00
67.	IRG-62 Constructing Shedhi Branch from M. R. B. C. I.	..	110.00	110.00
68.	IRG-63 Constructing Lift Irrigation Scheme for Rivers or Canals.	..	10.00	10.00
68A.	Schemes nearing completion including Extension and Improvements.	..	..	..
Total ....		..	590.00	590.00
New Scheme of Five Year Plan, 1978-83				
69.	IRG-64 Vrajani	..	5.00	5.00
70.	IRG-65 Uben	..	100.00	100.00
71.	IRG-66 Datardi	..	5.00	5.00
72.	IRG-67 Ozat	..	..	..
73.	IRG-68 Somati	..	..	..
74.	IRG-69 Dai (Minsar)	..	1.00	1.00
75.	IRG-70 Khara	..	5.00	5.00
76.	IRG-71 Lakhanka	..	1.00	1.00
77.	IRG-72 Karmal	..	4.00	4.00
78.	IRG-73 Demi-II	..	60.00	60.00
79.	IRG-74 Aji-II	..	2.00	2.00
80.	IRG-75 Phophal-II	..	1.00	1.00
81.	IRG-76 Raidi	..	1.00	1.00
82.	IRG-77 Rupen	..	16.00	16.00
83.	IRG-78 Mathal	..	4.00	4.00
84.	IRG-79 Edalwada	..	18.00	18.00
85.	IRG-80 Sidhumber	..	5.00	5.00
86.	IRG-81 Chopadvav	..	10.00	10.00
87.	IRG-82 Kaladamba	..	10.00	10.00
88.	IRG-83 Khambhavav	..	1.00	1.00
89.	IRG-84 Bakrol	..	1.00	1.00
90.	IRG-85 Mukteshwar	..	5.00	5.00

STATEMENT (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
91.	IRG—86 Aji-III	..	120.00	120.00
92.	IRG—87 Sagawadi	..	0.50	0.50
93.	IRG—88 Bangawadi	..	0.50	0.50
94.	IRG—89 Malgadh	..	0.50	0.50
95.	IRG—90 Porechia	..	0.50	0.50
96.	IRG—91 Fatehgadh	..	1.00	1.00
97.	IRG—92 Mithapur	..	0.50	0.50
98.	IRG—93 Samadhiara	..	..	..
99.	IRG—94 Ramnath	..	1.00	1.00
100.	IRG—95 Don	..	1.00	1.00
101.	IRG—96 Brahbamani-IIj	..	0.50	0.50
102.	IRG—97 Nyari-II	..	0.50	0.50
103.	IRG—98 Men	..	5.00	5.00
104.	IRG—99 Jhuj	..	50.00	50.00
105.	IRG—100 Fulpari	..	..	..
106.	IRG—101 Kajipur	..	..	..
107.	IRG—102 Rel	..	0.50	0.50
108.	IRG—103 Ani	..	5.00	5.00
109.	IRG—104 Kaniyed	..	0.50	0.50
110.	IRG—105 Falla (Kankavati)	..	0.50	0.50
111.	IRG—106 Veradi	..	0.50	0.50
112.	IRG—107 Kalagiogha	..	0.50	0.50
113.	IRG—108 Baiyawn	..	0.50	0.50
114.	IRG—109 Saran	..	0.50	0.50
115.	IRG—110 Limbedi	..	0.50	0.50
116.	IRG—111 Hanol	..	0.50	0.50
117.	IRG—112 Darad Melans (Navagam)	..	0.50	0.50
118.	IRG—113 Lolians	..	0.50	0.50
119.	IRG—114 Hathiwan	..	..	..
120.	IRG—115 Gubda	..	0.50	0.50
121.	IRG—116 Fulka	..	0.50	0.50
122.	IRG—117 Khari-II	..	0.50	0.50
123.	IRG—118 Sarangpur Gula (Ningala)	..	0.50	0.50
124.	IRG—119 Rangmati	..	0.50	0.50
125.	IRG—120 Aji-IV	..	0.50	0.50
126.	IRG—121 Und-II	..	0.50	0.50
127.	IRG—122 Kharikhijalia	..	0.50	0.50
128.	IRG—123 Satali	..	0.50	0.50
129.	IRG—124 Karan	..	0.50	0.50
130.	IRG—125 Shel Delumal (Haliasand)	..	0.50	0.50

STATEMENT (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
131	IRG—126 Khakharia	..	0.50	0.50
132	IRG—127 Vadi Thebi	..	0.50	0.50
133	IRG—128 Machhu-III	..	0.50	0.50
134	IRG—129 Hamirpur	..	0.50	0.50
135	IRG—130 Sodavadar	..	0.50	0.50
136	IRG—131 Jaspar Mandva	..	0.50	0.50
137	IRG—132 Ishavria	..	0.50	0.50
138	IRG—133 Ozat II	..	0.50	0.50
139	IRG—134 Uben-II	..	0.50	0.50
140 to 151—IRG	135 to 146 Other twelve schemes.	..	..	..
	Total ....	..	457.00	457.00
	Water Development Services-			
152	IRG—147 Survey and Investigation.	230.00	..	230.00
153	IRG—148 Research	70.00	..	70.00
154	IRG—149 Workshop and Training.	..	..	..
	Total	300.00	..	300.00
155	IRG—150 Drainage	56.00	344.00	400.00
156	IRG—151 Modernisation of Canals, Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.	30.00	824.00	854.00
	Total	86.00	1168.00	1254.00
157	IRG—152 Flood Control works.	106.00	94.00	200.00
158	IRG—153 Prevention of Salinity Ingress.	..	300.00	300.00
	Total	106.00	394.00	500.00
	GRAND TOTAL	511.79	12097.21	12609.00

3. POWER DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1. Gujarat has very favourable infrastructure for rapid industrial and agricultural growth. The growth rate can be maintained provided important basic facilities like power are available without any constraints. The development of agricultural and industrial sectors is also necessary from the point of view of tackling the unemployment problem. The demand for power in Gujarat is increasing at a fast rate and the past experience is that whenever new generating units are installed their capacity is booked up very quickly and the State would be faced with intermittent power shortages. This situation has to be rectified by ensuring addition of adequate generating capacity in future, commensurate with the load growth.

3.1.2. For the purpose of power planning it is essential that load forecast should be made on realistic basis and the required generation planned. Besides, the generating capacity should not only be adequate to meet the estimated peak demand satisfactorily but also to provide required margin for auxiliaries, schedule maintenance and forced outages.

3.1.3. According to the estimates made by the 10th Annual Power Survey Committee the power demand in Gujarat will reach 2296 MW by 1982-83 and 2500 MW by 1983-84. To meet this demand and also to provide adequate margin for auxiliaries, scheduled maintenance and forced outages, the total installed capacity required would be 3580 MW and 3900 MW respectively. The plans have been drawn up to add new generating capacity to meet the load growth.

3.2 Review

3.2.1. At the end of 1978-79, the installed generating capacity available was 2192 MW after allowing retirement of 8 MW of Sikka Thermal Power Station, 1 MW of Kandla Thermal Power Station and 16 MW of Bhavnagar Thermal Power Station. During the year 1978-79, 310 MW generating capacity was added to the system comprising 110 MW of Ahmedabad Electricity Company & 200 MW of Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension (3rd Unit). In addition, the fourth Unit of 200 MW of Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension was commissioned in September, 1979 raising the total installed capacity to 2392 MW.

3.2.2. In order to take care of the future load growth, the following schemes have been approved by

the Planning Commission and their execution is taken on hand:—

- (i) Wanakbori Thermal Project (3×210 MW)
- (ii) Wanakbori Thermal Project Extn. (3×210 MW)
- (iii) Ukai Thermal Project Extn. Unit V. (1×210 MW)
- (iv) Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2×2.5 MW)
- (v) Kadana Hydro Project (2×60 MW)
- (vi) Lignite Based Thermal Station in Kachch— (2×60MW)

3.2.3. The schemes at Sr. No. (i) to (v) aggregating to 1595 MW are already taken on hand and will be completed by 1983-84, raising the installed capacity to 3895 MW after allowing the retirement of 92 MW. In addition 187 MW will be available from Korba Super Thermal Station and thereby total generating capacity available would be 4082 MW. The work of Lignite Based Thermal Station in Kachch which is recently cleared by the Planning Commission, will also be taken up during the present plan period, but its benefits will be available only in the next plan period.

3.2.4. Besides the above schemes, project reports for the following schemes have been prepared and submitted to CEA and the Planning Commission for their consideration:

- (a) Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension (1×210 MW).
- (b) Replacement of old and small units at Shapur and Sikka by one 120 MW Thermal Unit at Sikka.
- (c) Replacement of old and small units by one 120 MW Thermal Unit at Utran.
- (d) Replacement of old and small units by one 60 MW Thermal Unit at Kandla.
- (e) Gas Based Thermal Project at Mahuva (2×210 MW).

3.2.5 These schemes will be taken up for execution as soon as clearance is received from CEA and Planning Commission.

3.3. Programme for 1980-81

3.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 11000 lakhs is provided for power sector for the year 1980-81; a broad break up of which is given below:—

<i>Sub-Head of Development</i>	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay 1980-81
1 Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	15
2 Power Projects	6411
3 Transmission and Distribution	3389
4 Rural Electrification	1100
5 General	85
Total. ...	11000

3.3.2. Broad outline of major projects and programmes is as under:

Ukai Hydro Power Station (4 x 75 MW)

3.3.2.1. All the four units each of 75 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 1798 lakhs have been commissioned at the foot of Ukai Dam. Total expenditure incurred by the end of 1978-79 is Rs. 1576.3 lakhs on this project. An expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 to meet the liability of modifications carried out in turbine generator units and make payment against supply of spares by BHEL.

Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2 X 60 MW)

3.3.2.2. At Kadana across the river Mahi, it is envisaged to develop pumped storage scheme by installing two units each of 60 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 3280 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1103 lakhs has been incurred for the scheme upto the end of 1978-79. A provision of Rs. 400 lakhs is made for the year 1979-80. For the year 1980-81, Rs. 650 lakhs are provided to carry out civil works, and to make payment for supply of equipments. The above provision

includes payment of Rs. 100 lakhs to BHEL. The scheme is targetted for completion during the year 1983-84.

Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2 X 2.5 MW)

3.3.2.3. This scheme envisages installation of two hydro sets each of 2.5 MW at the emergence of the left bank canal from Ukai Dam. The scheme is cleared by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 305 lakhs. Orders for main equipment have been placed with M/s. Jyoti Limited, Vadodara. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81.

Gandhinagar Thermal Project (2 x 120 MW)

3.3.2.4. Installation of two units each of 120 MW at Gandhinagar has been completed and the units are commissioned. An expenditure of Rs. 5615.6 lakhs has been incurred on the project upto the end of the year 1978-79. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided for the year 1979-80, out of which Rs. 40 lakhs are anticipated to be spent. Provision of Rs. 125 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for making final payment to suppliers and contractors and for procurement of some spares and balance civil works.

Ukai Thermal Project Extension (2 x 200 MW)

3.3.2.5. Extension of Ukai Thermal Project by installing two units each of 200 MW has been completed and the units have been commissioned in January 1979 and September 1979 respectively. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9330 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 8143 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of 1978-79. An outlay of Rs. 276 lakhs has been provided for the year 1979-80 against which Rs. 531 lakhs are expected to be spent. Rs. 100 lakhs are provided for the year 1980-81 to carry out balance works.

Wanakbori Thermal Project (3 X 210 MW)

3.3.2.6 This project comprises installation of three thermal units of 210 MW each at Wanakbori at an estimated cost of Rs. 17214 lakhs. Work on the project is taken up. Civil works have been started. Erection of structures and boilers and TG unit has commenced. Orders for all major equipments are placed. Total expenditure incurred upto March 1979 is Rs. 6296 lakhs. The budget provision for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 3000 lakhs. Against this, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2890 lakhs. Rs. 3300 lakhs are provided in the Annual Plan 1980-81 to carry out further works on the project.

The first unit of the project is programmed for commissioning in March 1981 followed by the second unit in September, 1981 and the third unit in March 1982.

Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-V (1 × 210 MW)

3.3.2.7. Planning Commission has approved the further extension of Ukai Thermal Power Station by installation of one 210 MW Thermal Unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 6683 lakhs. Rs. 1704 lakhs have been spent upto March, 1979. Civil works are being taken up. Rs. 610 lakhs are provided for the year 1979-80. Against this Rs. 805 lakhs are anticipated during the year. For the year 1980-81, Rs. 460 lakhs are provided to carry out civil works and for placing orders for other equipments. This project is programmed for completion during 1982-83.

Wanakbori Thermal Project Extension (3 × 210 MW)

3.3.2.8. This scheme envisages installation of three thermal units each of 210 MW as an extension to Wanakbori Thermal project under execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,679 lakhs. Global tenders have been invited for main equipments like turbo-generator units with matching boilers. The tenders are under finalisation. Rs. 950 lakhs are provided for the year 1980-81.

Lignite Based Thermal Power Station in Kachchh (2 × 60 MW)

3.3.2.9. The project for installation of two thermal units each of 60 MW using lignite as fuel, found in Kachchh is recently cleared by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 7127 lakhs. Project will be taken up for execution soon. Against provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for the year 1979-80, Rs. 8 lakhs are likely to be spent. A provision of Rs. 250 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for making advance payment to suppliers for main equipment etc.

Replacement of old and small sets at Shapur and Sikka by one 120 MW Unit at Sikka.

3.3.2.10. There are at present several units of 3 MW, 4MW and 5MW installed at Shapur and Sikka. These sets are very old having lower thermal efficiency of the order of 10 to 13% and are very uneconomical to operate. In view of the high thermal efficiency of the modern sets the present fuel linkage can support large size unit with some increase in fuel. It is proposed to replace these small units by installing one large size unit of 120 MW at Sikka.

The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 4414 lakhs. The project report for this scheme has already been sent to CEA/Planning Commission. The work on this project will be taken up as soon as scheme is cleared by CEA/Planning Commission. An adhoc provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

Replacement of old and small sets at Kandla

3.3.2.11. The present installed capacity of Kandla Thermal Power Station is 15 MW comprising two units each of 3 MW, one unit of 4 MW and one unit of 5 MW. These are old and small units and uneconomical to operate. It is proposed to instal one modern large capacity unit of 60 MW in place of these old units, utilising the present fuel linkage with marginal increase and available infrastructure facilities. The project report for the scheme is prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 2815 lakhs and submitted to the CEA/Planning Commission for consideration. For the year 1980-81 an adhoc provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made.

Replacement of small sets at Utran

3.3.2.12. At present several 7.5 MW and 15 MW thermal units have been installed at Utran. The aggregate installed capacity is 67.5 MW. These sets are very old and its thermal efficiency is very low. It is proposed to replace these small units by installing one large size unit of 120 MW having thermal efficiency of the large unit, the present fuel linkage can be more efficiently utilised. The revised estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 4587 lakhs. The project report for this scheme has already been sent to CEA/Planning Commission. The work on this project will be taken up as soon as the scheme is cleared by CEA/Planning Commission. An adhoc provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

Gandhinagar Thermal Extension (1 × 210 MW)

3.3.2.13. The scheme envisages installation of one Thermal unit of 210 MW as an extension to the existing thermal station. The infrastructure such as availability of land, railway siding, colony etc. will help to complete this scheme in the shortest period. Water required for the extension unit will be available from the radial wells constructed in the bed of Sabarmati river. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 6930 lakhs. The project report has already been prepared and sent to the CEA and the Planning Commission for consideration. The work on the project will be taken up as soon as the scheme is cleared by CEA/Planning Commission. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

Gas Based Thermal Station at Mahuva (2 × 210 MW)

3.3.2.14 Oil and natural gas found in Gujarat have been fully utilised. The power generation in Gujarat is primarily on coal obtained from far off Central India. With the completion of the scheme already approved, transportation of coal by railway will reach a saturation stage. In order to meet the growing demand the State has to find out alternative sources for its power needs. Gujarat has already presented its case for allocation of adequate gas from Tapti High to meet its energy needs. To start with, it is proposed to have gas based thermal station of 420 MW comprising of two units each of 210 MW at Mahuva. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

Ahmedabad Electricity Co.

3.3.2.15. The Ahmedabad Electricity Co. has undertaken the expansion of existing projects for which an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs has been provided in the Five Year Plan 1978-83. This is required to be given in the form of loan to the Ahmedabad Electricity Company. For the year 1979-80, provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made which has already been utilised. For the year 1980-81, an allocation of 100 lakhs has been provided to be given to the Ahmedabad Electricity Company for the expansion programme in the form of loan to enable the A. E. Co. to implement the expansion programme.

Narmada Hydro Project

3.3.2.16. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has given its Award on 16th August, 1978 and after hearing the points for clarification asked for by the party States, and rejoinders thereon, the Tribunal has given its final Award on the 7th December, 1979. The works will now have to be taken up on hand in a big way. It is planned to complete the dam and the power component of the project in a period of 8 years and canal in 12 years. The work of foundation excavation for the dam is taken on hand. For the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 2.86 crores is made in the Power sector for Narmada Project.

3.3.3 Survey and Investigation

3.3.3.1. In order to carry out survey and investigation work a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980-81.

3.3.4 Transmission and Distribution

3.3.4.1. Development of Transmission and Distribution system is a continuous process and has to keep

pace with the growth of the generating capacity and expected load growth of the various regions. Thus Transmission and Distribution capacity should not only be adequate to evacuate power from generating stations but also to distribute it further to various load centres and also upto the consumer's premises.

3.3.4.2. During the year 1978-79, 520 circuit Kms. of 220 KV lines, 115 circuit Kms. of 132 KV lines and 191 circuit Kms. of 66 KV lines have been erected. Besides, works on 11 KV and 0.44 KV Distribution lines were under progress. Similarly 5 Nos. of 220 KV new sub-stations and 6 Nos. of 66 KV new sub-stations were completed and commissioned.

3.3.4.3. For the year 1979-80, provision of Rs. 3500 lakhs is made for transmission and distribution works against which an expenditure of Rs. 3100 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred.

3.3.4.4. A provision of Rs. 3389 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81. Works on several 220 KV and 132 KV lines are taken up.

3.3.4.5 Besides, works on many 66 KV transmission lines will also be carried out. In addition works of inter connected Sub-stations will also be simultaneously completed.

3.3.5 Acquisition of Licences

3.3.5.1. Gujarat Electricity Board has taken over most of the licences of the State on expiry of their licences. This has accelerated the process of acquisition of licences. In order to make payment to the licences which are likely to be acquired a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs is made for the year 1979-80 which is expected to be mostly utilised. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

3.3.6. Assistance to Gujarat Energy Development Agency.

3.3.6.1. The Government of Gujarat have taken a decision to set up the Gujarat Energy Development Agency. Accordingly, the Agency has been established under the Societies Registration Act. The object of the Agency is to diffuse useful knowledge in the various fields of energy and to deal with the situation posed by the rapid depletion of non renewable energy resources. With the setting up of the Gujarat Energy Development Agency, it would be possible to take appropriate steps to explore the various ways of harnessing alternative energy sources. To enable the Agency to commence its work as quickly as possible an amount Rs. 5.00 lakhs

was sanctioned in the form of a grant in aid in 1979-80 for taking preparatory action. Now that the agency has started functioning it would be necessary to provide sizeable funds so that the agency can not only function effectively but is also able to attract funds from other sources. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs as a grant in aid to the Agency is therefore made for the year 1980-81.

3.3.7. Rural Electrification

3.3.7.1. By the end of the year 1978-79 out of total 18275 villages, 9457 villages were electrified in the

State. The number of pump sets energised has reached 177798.

3.3.7.2. A provision of Rs. 1125 lakhs is made in the State Plan for the year 1979-80. 1400 villages and 25000 pump sets are targeted for electrification during the current year.

3.3.7.3. A provision of Rs. 1100 lakhs is made for 1980-81 in the State plan. 1500 villages and 25000 pump sets are proposed to be electrified during the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs. 130 lakhs is earmarked for taking up electrification of wells in tribal areas.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—POWER DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Outlay 1980—81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1 Generation.				
A Ongoing Projects :				
1	PWR— 1 Ukai Hydro Project (4X75 MW) .. .. .	..	50.00	50.00
2	PWR— 2 Kadana Hydro Project (2X60 MW) .. .. .	..	650.00	650.00
3	PWR— 3 Ukai Left Bank Hydro Project (2X2.5 MW) .. .. .	..	50.00	50.00
4	PWR— 4 Ukai Thermal Project (2X120 MW) .. .. .	..	..	..
5	PWR— 5 Gandhinagar Thermal Project (2X120 MW) .. .. .	..	125.00	125.00
6	PWR— 6 Gas Turbines at Dhuvaran (2X27 MW) .. .. .	..	..	..
7	PWR— 7 Ukai Thermal Project (Extension (2X200 MW) .. .. .	..	100.00	100.00
8	PWR— 8 Wanakbori Thermal Project (3X210 MW) .. .. .	..	3300.00	3300.00
9	PWR— 9 Ukai Thermal Station Extension Unit-V (1X210 MW) .. .. .	..	460.00	460.00
10	PWR—10 Wanakbori Thermal Project Extension (3X210 MW) .. .. .	..	950.00	950.00
11	PWR—13 Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Kachhiacha (2X60 MW) .. .. .	..	250.00	250.00
		Sub-Total (A)	..	5935.00
B New Schemes				
12	PWR—11 Replacement of 120 MW unit at Sikka .. .. .	..	20.00	20.00
13	ADJ. Replacement of 60 MW unit at Kandla .. .. .	..	20.00	20.00
14	PWR—12 Replacement of 120 MW unit of Utran .. .. .	..	20.00	20.00
15	PWR—14 Gandhinagar Thermal Project Extension (1X210 MW) .. .. .	..	20.00	20.00
16	PWR—15 Gas based Thermal Project at Mahuva (2X210 MW) .. .. .	..	10.00	10.00
17	PWR—16 A. E. Company's Project .. .. .	..	100.00	100.00
18	PWR—17 Narmada Hydro Project .. .. .	..	286.00	286.00
		Sub-Total (B)	..	476.00
		Total—Generation	..	6411.00

1	2	3	4	5		
2 Transmission and Distribution :						
19	PWR—18 Transmission and Distribution	..	..	3389.00	3389.00
Total:—Transmission and Distribution		..	..	3389.00	3389.00
3 Rural Electrification :						
20	PWR—19 Rural Electrification	..	..	1100.00	1100.00
Total:—Rural Electrification		..	..	1100.00	1100.00
4 Power Development :						
(Survey, Investigation and Research)						
21	PWR—20 Survey and Investigation	..	..	15.00	15.00
Total:—Power Development		..	..	15.00	15.00
5 General						
22	PWR—21 Acquisition of licences	..	..	60.00	60.00
23	ADJ: Assistance to Gujarat Energy Development Agency	..	25.00	..	25.00	
Total:—General		25.00	60.00	85.00
Grand Total		25.00	10975.00	11000.00

4. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

4.1. The agriculture and industries sectors together contribute over two thirds of the State Domestic Product. The level of the State income is largely dependent upon the performance of both these vital productive sectors. Rapid development of industries is necessary both for accelerating economic development and for increasing agricultural production. The ultimate goal in the industrial field is to create a situation in which even the small man will have the opportunity of perceiving and participating in the immense possibility of growth through organised efforts.

4.2. In the large and medium sector, a judicious balance has to be achieved between production and employment. Emphasis has to be laid on adoption of labour intensive methods without weakening growth of production. Industries which contribute to agricultural and rural development, development of village and cottage industries, production of wage goods and employment oriented programmes will be encouraged. The current policy of dispersal of industries will be pursued vigorously.

4.3. By taking industrialisation to the rural areas the dichotomy between the rural economy and the urban areas can be avoided. This would also help reduce regional imbalance. Apart from using the Growth Centre concept as a tool of micro level planning, the need for developing industries in rural, tribal, drought prone and other areas with low levels of development has been duly taken into consideration. Khadi, Village and Cottage and Small Scale Industries widely dispersed in the rural areas and small towns will be given due importance. A District Industries Centre has been created in each District. This important institutional change will make expertise available to the entrepreneurs at the door step.

4.4 Review

4.4.1. The pace of industrialisation in the State has been impressive. As per the results of the Annual survey of Industries 1976-77, among all the States in India, Gujarat ranks second only to Maharashtra in terms of number of factories and investments in fixed capital, Gujarat ranks third after Maharashtra and West Bengal in terms of productive capital and total output, ranks fourth after Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamilnadu in

terms of employment in factories and value added by manufacture.

4.4.2. Number of working factories has grown from 3646 in 1960 to 9508 in 1977. The total output in registered factories rose from Rs. 3002.13 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 3531.43 crores in 1976-77. During the same period the value added rose from Rs. 571.11 crores to Rs. 687.49 crores. As regards Large and Medium scale Industries, Gujarat State stood second to Maharashtra, in securing letters of intent, licences and DGTD registration in 1978, Licences and Letters of intent are issued for the engineering units, chemicals, drugs, cement ceramics. This indicates that there is a change over from the traditional industries of cotton and cotton based industries. There were 35,160 registered SSI units at the end of the year 1978.

4.4.3. The industrial economy of the State however, leaned heavily on the consumer industry. The development of the textile industry and engineering industries ancillary to textile created imbalance in the industrial set up making it vulnerable to fluctuations in the economy. The last decade has, however changed the entire complexion of the industrial situation largely due to the discovery of petroleum resources within the State. The diversification of the industrial base has become possible with extensive oil finds in the State and the setting up of oil refinery, fertilizer units and the petro chemical complex.

4.4.4. The general trend in industrial development has been towards concentration in big industrial cities such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot etc, because of the easy availability of physical as well as social infrastructure around these places. Availability of raw materials, technical skills, market and entrepreneurship also contributed to this tendency. As a result, of this, some areas remained backward in industrial development. However, adoption of a purposeful and dynamic policy by the State Government has helped the process of dispersal of industries to rural and backward areas. More recently with a view to encouraging the growth and dispersal of industries the State Government has announced new industries scheme with a package of incentives in the form of subsidy, sales tax exemption, interest free sales tax loans, etc. to new industries set up and commissioned after the 1st November, 1977. The Scheme has generated a good response.

4.4.5 Under the Government of India scheme of accelerating development of the industrially backward areas initiated in the Fourth plan, ten districts of Gujarat have been declared as industrially backward and industries set up therein are held eligible for concessional finance from the financial institutions. These are Ameli, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Banaskantha, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar. Out of these ten districts, three districts namely Bharuch, Panchmahals and Surendranagar are selected as specially backward districts. These districts are eligible for outright grant from the Government of India. The Industrial activities in the backward districts have begun to gain momentum as a result of the implementation of the central schemes and the steps taken by the State Government and the State public undertakings in these areas.

4.4.6. The Balanced Development Committee appointed by the State Government in 1970 (Hathi Committee) has identified 56 talukas as industrially backward. Of these 35 talukas are covered under the 10 backward districts. Under the new industries scheme the remaining 21 talukas are also now eligible for some of the incentives offered to the industries in the backward districts.

4.4.7. Over and above the backward districts and backward talukas, the State Government has selected growth centres in most of the districts which are eligible for receiving certain incentives according to the new scheme. There are in all 68 growth centres of which as many as 40 are located in 10 industrially backward districts.

4.4.8. In view of the high priority now being given to rural development and employment generation the State Government has begun to give special attention to the development of Khadi, village and cottage industries.

4.4.9. A principal feature of the State's policy has been to provide a comprehensive corporate net work to offer expert service, to give assistance to self employed technicians and artisans in respect of potentialities to locational advantage etc. The Gujarat State Finance Corporation set up in 1962 is helping entrepreneurs by way of finances. It offers loans on fixed assets on various terms and conditions underwriting, deferred payment, guarantee lower interest rate, liberal margin, longer moratorium period mini loans at concessional rates to the SSI.

4.4.10. The State Government has set up the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation in 1962 with a view to developing industrial areas and estates in a widely dispersed manner. Incentives offered by GIDC are allotment of plots and sheds on hire purchase with other infrastructure such as water power etc.

4.4.11. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has been formed to provide industries with equity capital. The Corporation has undertaken various joint sector projects. It also offers incentive such as long term loan up to 75% of their fixed capital to large and medium industries and incentives under the capital schemes.

4.4.12. The Gujarat Small Industries Corporation has been established to serve the needs of small scale industries by the distribution of controlled raw materials, sale of finished products, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis etc.

4.4.13. The Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been playing a notable role in the development of Khadi and Village industries with the support of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The State Government has set up two separate corporations. viz (1) Gujarat Handloom and (2) Handicraft Development Corporation with a view to promote the development of the handloom and handicraft industry. The Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation has been set up for the agriculture based industries. The Gujarat Industrial Co-operative Bank provides loans to small industries and artisans for working capital. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation set up in 1963 has been utilised to develop mineral based industries in the State. The Gujarat State textile Corporation has been set up in 1969 to take care of the deteriorating position of textile mills. The Gujarat Export Corporation has been established in 1966 for promoting exports.

4.5. Objective and Strategy.

4.5.1. The industrial development strategy evolved is essentially based on the following major guidelines.

(i) A high priority for maximising employment opportunities consistent with the efficient use and distribution of productive resources, creating a wide base for employment in consumer based medium and small industries encouraging and supporting Khadi villages and Small Industries and developing an effective marketing net work.

(ii) A process of geographical decentralisation and dispersal of industries in the less urbanised and industrially less developed areas to be accelerated and package of incentives to be provided by the State for attracting entrepreneurs to these regions.

(iii) Optimum utilisation of indigenous mineral resources and planned development of petrochemical and mineral based industries.

(iv) Growing need for an increasing supply of engineers and technicians turned entrepreneurs. Equally important would be the need for effecting

corresponding changes in technical training and building up adequate and right type of floor shop experience and devising appropriate curricula for technical institutions in keeping with the changing demand of the employment market.

4.5.2. The catalytic role which the State Government will play for the industrial production will cover the following aspects:—

(a) Mobilising entrepreneurial skill through training and pre-investment counselling.

(b) Developing a cadre of skilled labour force to meet specific needs of industries.

(c) Financial assistance for investment.

(d) Building an effective institutional base for research and developing and encouraging quality consciousness in production.

(e) Obtaining the existing production capacity locked up in sick units especially in the small scales sector by an effective package of assistance.

4.5.3. The locational strategy for industrial development will have two important aspects. The first relates to checking the present tendency for industries to cluster around metropolitan areas so that the strain on the local resources for services does not reach unmanageable proportions. A scheme of incentives for decentralisation of industries and decongestion of metropolitan urban areas forms part of the strategy for development.

4.5.4. The second aspect of locational strategy in industrial development relates to the large areas in State which are prone to frequent scarcity and failure of monsoon. Such areas have to be made drought proof and industries which are foot loose should be encouraged. The diamond cutting watches and clocks, hosiery are instances of such foot loose industries which would be developed in drought prone areas to provide on a continuing basis a steady source of employment.

4.5.5. However, good a strategy for industrial development, its success ultimately will depend upon implementation. For implementation of various programmes of industry which are of a commercial nature, the agency of public enterprises of the State like GIDC, GIIC, GSFC, GMDC, GCEL etc., will be utilized. The regulatory mechanism of the administration will be utilised to ensure orderly growth of industries and keeping effective check on the hazards of industrial development.

4.6. Programme for 1980--81.

4.6.1. The programme under Industries and Mining Sector is comprised of large and medium Industries, small scale industries, khadi Village and cottage Industries and mineral development.

4.6.2. An outlay of Rs. 2843.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980--81. The broad break up is given in the following table.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Programme	Proposed outlay 1980-81
1 Large and medium Industries.	1703.00
2 Village and Small Industries.	
(a) Small Industries.	392.00
(b) Khadi, Village and cottage Industries.	558.00
3 Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	190.00
Total ..	2843.00

4.7. Industries.

4.7.1. The following are the important components of the outlay of Rs. 2843 lakhs for industries sector of development.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Outlay for 1980-81.
Large and Medium Industries	
(i) Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.	110.00 (market borrowing)
(ii) GIIC Projects.	589.00
(iii) Share Capital contribution to Gujarat petrochemical Corporation.	300.00
(iv) Third GNFC Plant (Water Supply)	100.00
(v) Loans to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd.	100.00
(vi) Government Contribution to Narmada Cement Company.	53.00
(vii) Grant of Loans to industries for the amount of sales Tax paid on the sale of finished products.	100.00

Small Industries.

(i) Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.	110 (Market Borrowing) 100.00 (margin money.)
(ii) Critical industrial facilities for Backward Areas.	15.00
(iii) Capital subsidy and Growth Centres	250.00
(iv) District Industries Centres (State share)	45.00
(v) Rural Industries Project (State share)	31.00
(vi) Industrial Self employment in Rural and Backward Areas.	10.00
(vii) Workshop in Rural and Backward Areas.	6.00

Village and Cottage Industries :

(i) Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board.	277.00
(ii) Handloom	85.00
(iii) Training of artisans.	18.00
(iv) Financial assistance to industrial artisans.	20.00
(vi) Financial assistance to industrial Co-operatives.	30.00
(vii) Gujarat Marketing Corporation Cottage and Village Industries.	15.00
(viii) Rural Industrial Development Centres.	30.00
(ix) Mini Industrial Estates in rural areas.	20.00
(x) Rural Technology Institute.	20.00

4.7 2. An outline of selected schemes is given in the following paragraphs.

4.8 Large and Medium Industries.

Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries.

4.8.1. Gujarat state Petrochemical Corporation Limited.

4.8.1.1. The Corporation has been taking preparatory action so as to expedite the implementation of the Project once the letter of intent is received from Government of India. The Corporation has also initiated action to select a site for the complex and it is expected that in the next 3 months or so this would be finalised.

4.8.1.2. Taking the above facts into consideration and subject to the availability of the letter of intent within the next 3 months or so, it would be feasible for the company to finalise licensing agreements by 1980. It would then be necessary to make initial payment to the process licences. It should also be feasible before the end of 1981 to place orders for considerable amount of material and this would call for down payments with the orders. Further it would be necessary to start site related work including land acquisition and land development improving communications to the site arranging for supply of construction power and water etc.

4.8.1.3. A provision of Rs. 3 Crores is therefore provided for G. S. P. C. L. for the year 1980-81.

4.8.2 Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd.

4.8.2.1. GNFC is executing a project for the production of 1350. MT of Ammonia and 1800 MT of Urea in a Centrally Notified backward district viz., Bharuch. Initially the project cost was placed at Rs. 270 crores. However, on detailed engineering and considering the time lag in mechanical completion and commercial production, the revised project cost is now placed at Rs. 445 crores.

4.8.2.2. By end of March, 1979, an amount of Rs. 143 crores was disbursed for the project. Whereas promoters contribution to the extent of Rs. 27.54 crores was fully received, loan from financial institutions and commercial banks received was to the extent of Rs. 115.28 crores. An amount of Rs. 0.17 crore was also received by way of Central/State subsidy. During 1979-80, outflow of cash on the project would be around Rs. 150 crores.

4.8.2.3. During discussions with IDBI and other financial institutions, it was indicated that the promoters, should bring in their revised contribution of share capital fully on the basis of revised project cost of Rs. 445 crores, which in respect of the State Government works out to Rs. 23.14 crores. After adjusting an amount of Rs. 14.04 crores already disbursed by Government of Gujarat a further amount of Rs. 9.10 crores has to be disbursed as equity contribution of the State Government so as to ensure that the project is completed as per the revised schedule according to which the plant goes into commercial production by March 1981.

4.8.3. New Fertiliser project based on Bombay High Gas

4.8.3.1 The State Government have submitted a detailed memorandum on utilisation of off-shore gas in Gujarat. In this memorandum, mention has been made about the applications for expansion of capacity by Gujarat State Fertiliser Company and Gujarat Narmada Fertiliser Co. In this connection, indications were given to the State Government

that the Centre would be agreeable to the setting up of one more Fertiliser unit in Gujarat in addition to the two that are being set up in Hajira based on Bombay High Gas. It has already been conveyed to the Central Government that the location of this unit would be at the existing site of GNFC at Bharuch. Since this project would be by way of an expansion project, it is estimated that it would cost around Rs. 400 crores. Assuming a debt equity ratio of 4:1, which had been allowed for GNFC, and also considering the normal joint sector pattern of 26% investment by the State Government, the equity requirement will be about 5 % of the total cost *viz.*, Rs. 20 crores.

4.8.4. Third GNFC Plant (Water Supply)

4.8.4.1. Since the water supply scheme under erection by Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co., Limited for its captive use is not adequate to meet the needs of Bharuch Municipality and also for the future expansion of the project, it was decided by the Government of Gujarat that Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company limited would investigate and execute an alternative scheme of water supply from up-stream of Narmada taking into account the requirement of (i) Expansion of GNFC (ii) the Bharuch Municipality and (iii) the adjoining Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation estate, if required, on long term basis. The funds required for this scheme are at present estimated between Rs. 5 crores to 6 crores. The amount is to be made available initially in full, by the State Government as a loan to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company.

4.8.4.2. The entire amount is to be treated as an interest bearing loan. The rate of interest will be the same as charged by the State Government to such public sector enterprises. After the scheme is completed the cost of the scheme attributable to the expansion project of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company would be worked out and will be continued as loan. When the expansion project is approved and the means of financing are finalised, the loan would be continued as loan or would be converted into equity or partly both.

4.8.4.3. An amount of Rs. 105 lakhs has been sanctioned to GNFC in the form of loan. The company has already initiated action for executing the project. The company has estimated that for implementing this scheme a further amount of Rs. 200 lakhs will be required during the year 1980-81. However a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made in the form of loan.

4.8.5. Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries.

4.8.5.1. Alcock Ashdown Company.

4.8.5.2. M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co. Limited went into liquidation in 1971. The Government of India nationalised this company in 1973 and appointed the Industries Commissioner as the Manager of its Bhavnagar Unit.

4.8.5.3. The State Government has decided to form a new company taking over the management of the unit. In this company, the State Government and the Mazagaon Docks, Bombay proposed to participate to the extent of 33 percent and 67 percent respectively in the equity capital. The Government of India have approved of the arrangements and the Company will be formed and registered as soon as the writ petition in the High Court of Bombay is disposed off. Until the company is formed, the State Government has appointed a Management Committee for supervising the management of the Bhavnagar Unit. The Unit has been given a loan of Rs. 5.39 lakhs by the State Government as well as the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation upto 1976-77. Technical guidance is provided to the unit by the Mazagaon Dock, Bombay.

4.8.5.4. The unit started production from 1st September, 1975, with technical assistance and supervision of Mazagaon Docks who have also provided designs and drawings for the construction of barges. After reactivation the unit has carried out job work worth Rs. 172.00 lakhs upto 10th August 1978 since 1st September, 1975, No. of workers employed is 195.

Progress of barges constructed is as under:—

- (1) 6 Barges of 500 Tonnes with engine.
- (2) 4 Barges of 300 Tonnes without engine for Iron.
- (3) 2 Barges without engine for Norway and Pontoons capacity 1000 Tons for pontoons.
- (4) 15 Barges 150/250 Tonnes without engine for Eden.
- (5) 2 Barges with Engine for Gujarat Government.

4.8.5.5. Work regarding 5 barges and one tug for Porbandar port is in progress. For this company a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1979-80. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the form of the share capital.

4.8.6. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.

4.8.6.1. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited has been set up as a Public Sector Company, owned by the State Government with a view to promoting the electronic industry in the State by manufacturing professional grade equipments which are presently being imported or in short supply in the country.

4.8.6.2. The scheme for setting up this unit envisages fulfilment of certain socio-economic objectives, which are—

(a) Providing employment, directly and indirectly.

(b) Development of the State's manpower resources through training scheme.

(c) Regional development of the electronic industry in the State.

(d) Acquiring of technological base in the State either by Research and Development within the Company or by acquiring it from the National Laboratories by obtaining technical know-how from abroad.

(e) obtaining reasonable rate of return on the investment.

(f) Development of ancillaries and import substitution.

Social objectives :

4.8.6.3. The Company has been very successful in meeting the social objectives and has been able to create greater employment prospects, increased production by harnessing the capacity of small scale industries. In addition it has provided training for the development of special skills required for production of precision and quality products. Small scale and local industries have been able to successfully participate in the Company's production programmes and this has been achieved by intensive upgrading of the skills in small units by sending experienced company engineers in order to provide technical know-how, engineering guidance and technical information. Additionally, the promotional guidance and consultancy is provided to new entrepreneurs and existing small scale units either to expand their product lines or to enter the field of electronics. In this manner considerable indirect employment has been generated. The Company has also derived considerable advantage in that it has been able to diversify its product mix and achieve an expanding production capacity without itself incurring heavy investment in plant and machinery.

Training :

4.8.6.4. Intensive inplant training is being given to fresh graduate engineers and diploma holders from Universities and Technical Institutions to develop engineering and technical skills. On completion of the training such personnel are absorbed in the regular cadre of the Company depending upon available vacancies and the results have been most gratifying in that the company has today a highly skilled task force capable of precision engineering work.

4.8.6.5. **Main Achievements.**—(a) **I.L.S.**—The first ILS. System was delivered to the Civil Aviation authorities by the stipulated delivery date after it has passed without any deviation all prescribed evaluation tests required by the Civil Aviation Inspectors.

(b) **Telephones.**—The Company has secured a manufacturing licence for 2,00,000 Telephone Instruments. Prototypes have already completed and action is now being taken to launch production immediately. Import of capital goods have been effected.

(c) **Communication System:**—The Company has secured firm orders for Communication Equipments in the UNF frequency band from the Railways and the equipment is not only the most sophisticated produced in India but fully meets all international standards.

(d) **TV & Broadcast studio Equipments.**—As a result of its engineering activities, the Company's prototypes for TV and Broadcast Studio Equipment have been accepted by Door Darshan and the Indian Space Research Organisation. As a result, substantial orders for these equipments have been received.

(e) **Factory Complex.**—The expanding production requirements of the Company have made it necessary for the Company to acquire factory space. Accordingly, the new factory complex has been planned and the Company has acquired 12 acres of land where the factory is being constructed. It is intended that the factory will be completed by March, 1980.

Programme for 1980-81:—

4.8.6.6. During the year 1980-81 it is likely to supply the items mentioned below on the basis of indications of orders received from various Government offices :—

1. Instrument Landing System.
2. TV and Broadcast Studio Equipment.
3. Communication equipment.
4. Telephone Instruments.
5. Extended Range VHF Equipment, and
6. Data Processing System.

For all these products, development efforts have been completed and are well advanced and requisite production facilities have now been finalised.

4.8.6.7. The company has been able to demonstrate its Research and Development capabilities by winning prestigious contracts against stiff competition and further Research and Development is being directed in order to update existing product lines and also to introduce diversification to create a wide technological base on which the Company's future can be firmly established. The development programme will be covering the development of Multiplex Equipment, Direct Reception System. There is a considerable market available for these products and it is anticipated that the production base of the Company will be considerably broadened once these development projects have fructified.

4.8.6.8. In order to carry out the activities during the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made in the form of loan to be advanced to GC-&EL.

4.8.7. Gujarat State Textile Corporation limited.

4.8.7.1. Gujarat State Textile Corporation Limited was formed in the year 1968-69 to run the sick textile mills which were closed. The Corporation has run 9 mills till April, 1974 when these mills were nationalised and taken over by National Textile Corporation (Gujarat). In August, 1977 the Corporation had taken over Priya-Laxmi Mills, Vadodara, and Shree Subhalaxmi Mills Limited, Cambay as its authorised controller and authorised person respectively. The production was regularly started in the month of December, 1977. Both the mills made a loss of Rs. 28 lakhs mainly because the utilisation was not reached to its fullest capacity and lot of restarting expenditure was made as the mills were almost closed for 2 years. However, during the year 1978-79 both mills have made profits of around Rs. 30 lakhs after making a provision for depreciation, investment allowance etc. Both the mills are working on three shift basis. The Corporation has got sanctioned the soft loan from the Industrial Development Bank of India, to the extent of Rs. 104 lakhs for Shree Subhalaxmi Mills Limited and Rs. 200 lakhs for Priyalaxmi Mills. The modernisation programme is under implementation and it is expected to be completed by March 1980. Thereafter the mills would be taking up manufacturing of blended fabrics. This would increase the profitability of the Mills.

4.8.7.2. During the 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for GSTC in the form of loan. However for year 1980-81 a token provision of Rs one lakh is made.

4.8.8. Government Contribution to Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.

4.8.8.1. Government of India has issued Industrial Licence to M/s Narmada Cement Company Limited, Bombay for setting up a cement plant of one million tonnes per annum capacity, at Jafrabad in Amreli

District, Gujarat. The project will be set up on a split location basis with the cement clinker manufacturing unit at Jafrabad and a clinker grinding unit at Magdalla (Gujarat) and another one at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra). The Company would meet full requirement of Cement for the Narmada Project, subject to the approval of the cement Controller of India. According to the pattern of financing of the project a sum of Rs. 11.50 crores is to be raised by way of share capital (Rs. 8.80 crores equity share capital and Rs. 2.70 crores preference share capital) against the total project cost of Rs. 56.41 crores. M/s Chowgule and Co. pvt. Ltd. Goa and the Government of Gujarat being the promoters of the company have decided to contribute to the equity share capital of of the company in the ratio of 2:1. Government of Gujarat have thus decided to contribute Rs. 1.73 crores to the equity share capital of M/s Narmada Cement Company Limited during the period of Five year plan 1978-83.

4.8.8.2. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 53.00 lakhs is made in the form of share capital contribution to be provided to Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.

4.8.9. Industrial Financial Institutions

4.8.9.1 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation

4.8.9.2. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited is established under the Companies Act, 1956 on the 12th August, 1968. It is wholly owned by the Government of Gujarat. The Corporation acts as a Catalyst for industrial investment in the State. This objective of the Corporation is achieved through various schemes operated by the Corporation providing different types of financial assistance to new units as well as to the existing units for their expansion/Diversification. The industrial Growth in the State is accelerated by the corporation in three different ways as under:—

1. By granting financial assistance to large, medium and small scale industries for their requirement of fixed assets, equity participation and issuing the guarantees for purchase of machinery under deferred payment scheme of IDBI.

2. Training to new entrepreneurs in all aspects of industry that they can enter into the industrial field with confidence and to channelise the industrial growth in the desired direction.

3. Establishment of manufacturing units by corporation by acquiring letters of Intent (own projects).

4.8.9.3. The Corporation also undertakes the preparation of project feasibility study reports on various items either through its technical Adviser

or from outside consultants. The Corporation is having an authorised share capital of Rs. 20.00 crores comprising of equity share Capital of Rs. 18.00 crores and a preference share capital of Rs. 2.00 crores. The issue capital is of Rs. 8.00 crores and paid up being Rs. 5.00 crores. In order to achieve the objective of industrialisation, the corporation has devised various schemes which are discussed in brief herein below:—

General Schemes :-

4.8.9.4. Under this scheme the financial assistance is provided to those units whose requirement exceeding Rs. 30.00 lakhs as upto Rs. 30.00 lakhs, the financial assistance is considered by GSFC. The present effective rate being 12 1/2% per annum the Corporation is also sanctioning financial assistance at a lower margin and also participates in equity and concessional rate of interest charged for the units situated in 3 backward districts as well as in 56 backward talukas and additional 7 backward districts where IDBI Refinance facility is available. From 1974-75 to March 1979 the Corporation had disbursed Rs. 1125 lakhs to 76 units and during 1979-80 it is likely to disburse Rs. 500 lakhs to 30 units. During the year 1980-81 it is envisaged to assist 20 units by Rs. 650 lakhs.

Technicians Scheme:-

4.8.9.5. The Corporation under this scheme sanctions financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 lakhs to an individual and upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs to a partnership concerned. The unique feature of this scheme being that the 100% financial assistance is provided to a small entrepreneur as well as a marginal money is also provided to the commercial banks who in turn provided necessary working capital facilities to these entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the interest is not at all charged in the first year and in the second year concessional rate of interest at 5% is charged and from third year onwards, the normal rate of interest is charged. Under this programme, an amount of Rs. 96 lakhs was disbursed to 28 units from 1974-75 to March, 1979.

Promoted Projects of GIIC

4.8.9.6. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation limited promotes projects on behalf of the State Government, either in the joint sector or its own. Besides the plan priorities and objectives, the following factors are considered while selecting the projects.

1. Utilisation of abundant raw materials.
2. Supplying essential products to small industry
3. Industrial Development of the Backward Areas.

4.8.9.7 The Corporation has so far obtained 6 letters of intent and has floated 10 subsidiary

companies to implement the projects. The progress made in the implementation of various letters of intent is as under:-

(1) Caustic Soda and Chlorine Project:-

The capacity sanctioned under the Industrial Licence is for—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------|
| (i) Caustic Soda | 36 & 425 | tonnes/annum. |
| (ii) Liquid Chlorine | 33,000 | „ „ |
| (iii) Hydrochloric Acid | 15,000 | „ „ |

4.8.9.8. The original letter of intent was converted into an Industrial Licence in September, 1972. The project is implemented through the Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited, in which GIIC has 40% of the equity, The plant with a capital cost of Rs. 1660 lakhs commissioned in October, 1976 has been in production since then. This is the first project of the corporation which has gone into production. The company has already received from the Government of India a letter of intent to double its present licenced capacity. The company has also received a letter of intent for the manufacture of cyanuric chloride This project has been envisaged on the basis of utilisation of HCN which would be available from Acrylonitrile plant of IPCL as by product. The project would also utilise substantial quantity of chlorine being produced in the caustic Soda Plant. Cyanuric Chloride is in short supply and a substantial quantity is being imported in the country. Arrangements for collaboration for this purpose are being finalised. The project is located at Jawaharnagar in Vadodara District. The Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited, is also implementing the Cyanide Salts projects for which letter of intent has been obtained by GIIC and it is being transferred to Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited. The foreign Collaboration for this project has been finalised with an East German Company.

(2) Poly Methyl Methacrylate Project.

4.8.9.9. The capacity sanctioned under the Industrial licences:

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|
| (i) Methyl Methacrylate Monomer | 5,000 | tonnes/annum. |
| (ii) Polymethyl Methacrylate (Pellets) | 1500 | „ |
| (ii) Poly--Methyl Methacrylate (Sheets) | 2000 | „ |

The new company, Polymers Corporation of Gujarat has been formed and registered for the implementation of this project at capital cost of Rs. 1400 lakhs in which GIIC's share of equity is Rs. 280 lakhs. This project has been planned to utilise hazardous material like hydrocyanic acid which will be available from Acrylonitrile plant of IPCL. Foreign Collaboration for this project has been obtained from

Mitsubishi Rayon, Japan. The Company entered into capital market in November, 1977 and has taken all effective steps to implement the project. The plant has gone into production. The project is located adjacent to IPCL near Vadodara.

(3) Carbon Black Project.

4.8.9.10. Capacity sanctioned under the letter of intent is for Carbon Black at 10,000 tonnes per annum. A new company under the name and style of Gujarat carbons Limited has been formed to implement the project. The project is being implemented in joint sector in association with Philips Carbon Black Limited. GIIC holds 26% investment in equity with PCBL holding 25% and the balance 49% has been offered to the Public. The company has already entered into capital market on 24th November 1977. PCBL alongwith Philips petroleum Company, U.S.A. will make available the know how and basic engineering to the project. The collaboration agreements and capital goods application have been approved by the Government of India. The project with capital outlay of Rs. 500 - lakhs is commissioned in the middle of 1978. GIIC share at 26% will account for Rs. 43.68 lakhs. The raw materials for this project will be met from the pyrolysis fuel oil from IPCL and residuary tank bottoms from the Refinery's cracker. The project is located at Palej in industrially backward district of Bharuch.

(4) Machine Tools Project.

4.8.9.11. The capacity sanctioned under the industrial licence is Central Lathes 2,000 Nos. annum, column drilling Machine upto 40 MM. capacity 200, Radial Drilling Machine 400 MM capacity 100 Hydro Copying attachments 200.

The letter of intent issued in May, 1974 has since been converted into an industrial licence. The project is being implemented in technical and financial collaboration with Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. An agreement has been signed between Hindustan Machine Tools limited and GIIC for the implementation of this project. GIIC and HMT would hold equity in equal proportion in the new company at 25.5% each. the balance 49% will be offered for public subscription.

4.8.9.12. The application for financial assistance has been accepted by the Central Financial Institution and the project is under appraisal. The estimated capital cost is Rs. 1250/- lakhs. The project is located at Bhavnagar, and land for the project has already been acquired. The civil construction of the project is completed. The project has gone into production in the second quarter of 1979 with a phased manufacture programme starting from 600 central lathes initially to 2000 lathes ultimately.

(5) Cresols Project:—

4.8.9.13. Capacity sanctioned under the industrial licence is—

(i) Cresols 5000 tonnes per annum.

(ii) Sodium Sulphate (By-Product) 5200 tonnes per annum.

4.8.9.14. The Government of India had issued a letter of intent in January 1972 which has since been converted into an industrial licence in July 1976. Technical collaboration from M/s. Mitsui & Co. Honshu Chemical Industry Pvt. Ltd. Tokyo M/s. Mitsui Ship-building and Engineering Co. Ltd., Japan have been obtained. The basic engineering documentation has been received and is being converted into detailed engineering by an Indian Consulting firm. A new Company under the name and style of Gujarat Aromatics Ltd. in joint sector with participation of M/s. Raipur Mfg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad has been promoted for implementing this project. GIIC holds 26% and Raipur and associates holds 25%. The balance 49% has been offered for public subscription. The project has started its trial of production in November 1979. The estimated cost of this project would be around, Rs. 960 lakhs. This project is import substitution based and will use Toluene as a basic raw material. The project is located at Ankleshwar in industrially backward District of Bharuch.

(6) Cyanid Salt Project.

4.8.9.15. Capacity sanctioned under the letter of intent is for the manufacture of 1500 tonnes per annum cyanide salts. The Government of India issued a letter of intent in 1974, which has been re-validated upto December, 1979. This is highly sophisticated project based on the utilisation of Hydrocyanic acid to be obtained as by product from the Acrylonitrile project of IPCL. It is an import substitution item and will ultimately result in saving of foreign exchange. As indigenous technology of processing of HCN is not available, foreign technical collaboration for this project has been obtained from an East German Firm. The project is being implemented by Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Limited, which has earmarked necessary land for this project. Infrastructural facilities are also readily available at the site. The implementation of the project is under way.

(7) Automobile Tyres and Tubes Project :

4.8.9.16. Automobile tyres and Tubes Project for which an industrial licence was issued by the Government of India on 23rd July, 1975 is being implemented through a new company Gujarat Tyres Limited. The collaboration agreement for this project have been approved and taken on record.

The application for financial assistance is under the consideration of Central Financial Institutions. The necessary steps will be taken soon after the approval of financial institutions.

(8) Nylon-6 Project :

4.8.9.17 GIIC has obtained a letter of intent for the manufacture of 2100 tonnes per annum of Nylon-6 Yarn. As advised by the concerned Ministry in Government of India, GIIC has submitted a fresh application for 4200 tonnes per annum Nylon-6 Yarn capacity project. It is believed that 2100 tonnes/annum capacity plant may be not economically viable. The collaboration arrangements and the application for capital goods licence are pending with the Govt. of India since 1973. In view of the fact that development of the powerloom industry in the State accounts for over 40% of the country's production and the consumption of an equivalent proportion of the Nylon Yarn production in the country it is necessary to increase the spinning capacity in the State, which is at present is limited to 2100 tonnes per annum. The raw material viz. Caprolactum is available from the State sponsored GSFC, and also provides a well established growing market. This project is to be located at Ankleshwar, midway between Vadodara and Surat which provides an ideal location for economic production and distribution of this strategic raw materials to the Nylon Weavers based in and around Surat.

(9) Gujarat Leather Industries Limited

4.8.9.18. Gujarat has tremendous potential for the development of Leather Industry. As per the survey conducted by the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) about four million pieces of hides and skins are available in the State, and 90% of them are sent outside the State for the purposes of processing. The Gujarat Leather Industries Limited was introduced in April, 1978 for implementing a leather processing project for which a letter of intent was issued by Government of India. The Company has actively pursued the implementation of the letter of intent. Land for the project has been acquired and civil construction is in full swing. The machinery have been imported. Loan for the project is sanctioned by GIIC, GSFC and State Bank of India. This project is likely to be commissioned by March 1980. GLIL has also studied the aspect of the over all development of the industry so that the benefits of these schemes are passed on to the primary producers who belong to weaker sections of the society. The scheme covers modernisation of flaying centres at village level, modernisation of cottage Tanning units, setting up of organisation for training, testing and design facilities. The total cost of this programme is Rs. 60 lakhs.

(10) Methanol Project

4.8.9.19 The Corporation has obtained a letter of intent for the manufacture of 20000 PT/Methanol based on the natural gas. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd. (GNFC) has also obtained a letter of intent for the manufacture of the same product from the syngas. GIIC has already obtained foreign collaboration from M/s. Linde, West Germany for a process based on ICI low pressure technology. Manufacture of methanol based on syngas is most economic and technically feasible proposition. Since this plant is to be integrated with the ammonia plant of GNFC, implementation of this project is being taken up expeditiously. The project is being implemented jointly with GNFC. The projected outlay is about Rs. 1200 lakhs. During 1979-80 expenditure likely to be incurred is Rs. 40 lakhs. During 1980-81 about Rs. 46 lakhs would be spent on Building, Machinery etc.

(11) Phenol Project :

4.8.9.20. The Corporation has obtained a letter of intent for manufacture of 10000 TPA Phenol. For this project, a foreign collaboration has been finalised with Stemcarbon By. Holl and Krebs and Cie France have been appointed as consultants for detailed engineering. An application for FIB clearance has been made to the Government of India, which is expected to be cleared shortly. Phenol is in short supply and thus this project when implemented would help to meet the demand. It is expected that this project would go into production by 1981. During 1979-80 the total expenditure likely to be incurred on land and know how would be Rs. 69 lakhs. During 1980-81 it is envisaged to spend Rs. 100 lakhs for machinery and knowhow.

(12) T D I And Polyol Project

4.8.9.21. The Corporation has obtained a letter of intent for 5000 TPA teluene-di-isocyanate (TDI). TDI is one of the basic raw materials for the manufacture of polyurethane foam and is not presently manufactured in the country. Other equally important basic raw materials for the manufacture of polyurethane foam is polyole, which is not manufactured in the country. It is therefore necessary to synchronise the manufacture of polyols with that of TDI. GIIC also obtained a letter of intent for the manufacture of 12000 TPA Polyols. It has been decided to put up both these projects together. Manufactures of polyurethane foam is at present mainly confined to small scale industry. These units are not in a position to utilise their installed capacity due to their inability to undertake systematic/orga-

nised market development. The product manufactured by them is also not of consistent quality due to obsolete process practised by them. GIIC has requested the Govt. of India to grant permission for conversion of 50% of the Polyols production for the manufacture of polyurethane foam. Conversion into polyurethane foam will permit GIIC to utilise the balance capacity after meeting the requirements of small scale industry and help to develop the market by way of introducing new applications in the field. The most modern process adopted by GIIC for the manufacture of polyurethane foam could then be transferred to small scale industry. Application for conversion of part capacity granted for polyols into special type of foam may be considered by the Government of India.

4.8.9.22 During 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs is provided by way of market borrowings. The total estimated requirements of funds for GIIC Projects during 1980-81 is placed at around Rs. 1920 lakhs. However, a provision of Rs. 589 lakhs is made in the form of loan in the Annual Plan 1980-81.

Scooter Project

4.8.9.23 The Government of India granted a letter of intent on 17th March, 1971 in favour of GSIC for the production of Girnar Scooters. This was converted into an industrial licence on 1-10-1972 with an annual capacity of 24000 Scooters.

4.8.9.24 The entire expenditure on Scooter Project was obtained till 1976 from the profit of the Trading division of the Corporation. The present production capacity of the Project is 9000 scooters per annum. Commercial production of scooters commenced in 1972 with a batch of 100 scooters. The production of scooters in 1976 was 334 whereas in 1977 200 scooters could be produced. In the year 1978, the production was of 177 scooters. 531 Scooters have been produced in the current year till end of September 1979. There is no problem about the sale of the scooters.

4.8.9.25. However due to failure in providing body panels by the Scooters India Ltd. there has been a set back to the Project and therefore, the Corporation has decided to prepare its own dyes and press tools by March, 1980.

4.8.9.26. Due to rise in the price of materials the project cost has increased from Rs. 553.35 lakhs to Rs. 704 lakhs. In the year 1979-80 a project loan of Rs. 50 lakhs was sanctioned

to GSIC. The Corporation requires a loan of Rs.150 lakhs in the year 1980-81 to keep the present production tempo. Attempts would be made to procure institutional finance for the project. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is however made for 1980-81 in the State Plan.

Grant of Loan to Industries for the amount of Sales Tax paid on sale of finished products.

4.8.9.27. For accelerating the industrial growth ensuring balance and systematic development of industries and also with a view to deconject already developed areas and cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat, Government have introduced a scheme of interest free sales tax loan with effect from 1st November, 1977.

4.8.9.28 The scheme envisages grant of interest free sales tax loans to all new medium and large scale industrial units as well as expansion and diversification of existing units commissioned during the period of the scheme. The loan amounts will be sanctioned equal to the amount of sales tax paid by the industrialists on the sales of their finished products during the first five year of production under the scheme, limited to ceiling of 15% to 25% of the fixed assets of new undertaking or expansion or diversification as the case may be or Rs. 15 to 25 lakhs whichever is less. For being eligible for these loans, the industrial units should be established in areas beyond 24 Kms. from the Municipal limits of Ahmedabad and Vadodara and 10 kms. from Municipal limits of Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar and also not located in towns/Cities, having a population of more than one lakh on the basis of 1971 census. Within these areas loans at half scale would be given at selected growth centres. The scheme will be in force for a period of five years.

4.8.9.29. An amount of Rs. 113.43 lakhs has been disbursed to 10 units by GIIC. For the year 1980-81 a provision of 100 lakhs in form of loan is made.

Extension wing in the office of the Industries Commissioner.

4.8.9.30 The main task of the unit is to help industrialists in obtaining infrastructural facilities, and other pre-requisites for establishing new Industries and having the existing one in solving their problems. It has been decided to

create posts of Development Officer (for plastic, Ceramic and Precision instrument) with some staff. Development officer, Ceramics is already appointed. A provision of Rs. 6.75 lakhs is made for the year 1979-80 for this activity and in 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed.

Data Bank Scheme.

4.8.9.31. There is no system of regular collection of industrial statistics regarding small scale industries in the State. It is therefore, necessary to establish machinery for regular collection of data from the registered SSI units which are given added importance with a view to providing more employment. During 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs is made and Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

Weights and Measures.

4.8.9.32. The Act regarding weights and measures has to be implemented for creating consumer awareness and consumer protection. The new Act will cover the measuring instruments such as Clinical thermometers, taxi and Auto rickshaw meters etc.

4.8.9.33. The Government of India have enacted a revised Act of Weights and Measures and requested the State Government to proceed on the same lines. Looking to the needs of the people, more and more traders are brought under the purview of this Act. Similarly to protect the interest of the consumers, a package Commodities Act also has been passed. Looking to the onerous work that would be required to be done by the department it has now been decided to reorganise the present set up. The scheme provides necessary facilities for checking, weighing and measuring instruments etc. The present set up has been reorganised since August 1977 and a separate State Department of Controller of Weights and Measures has come into existence. To carry out the activity of weights and measures Rs. 10 lakhs are provided for the year 1980-81.

4.8.9.34. With the growing consumer consciousness as regards the quality of the products available in the market it is quite imperative that the industry may have to improve their quality of production and meet the requirement of the consumers. The task of building up quality consciousness in the industry particularly in the small and medium scale sectors was served to a certain extent by the quality marking schemes initiated by Government when the product is meant for markets outside the

State and some time outside the country there is need for an accepted standard of quality. It is from this angle the industry should be encouraged to get their products under I.S.I. There are about 85 manufacturers of diesel engines in and around Rajkot. The other state Governments like Uttar Pradesh where there is good market for these engines insist that the diesel engines should be covered by the ISI mark. This testing of diesel engine can be taken up either at the prototype Testing Centre at Rajkot or at Engineering College at Morvi or the L. D. Engineering College in Ahmedabad. The Testing facilities are inadequate and would need to be reinforced. It is also in the broader interest of the industry to cover more products under ISI mark. The provision made under this scheme will also cover reinforcement of the testing facilities which is recognised Testing Centre for ISI appliances, etc. A new base will be created to cover such products under ISI mark. In order to carry out these activities, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

Industrial Chemist's Laboratory, Vadodara.

1.8.9.35. The Industrial Chemists Research Laboratory at Vadodara provides Technical guidance and facilities to the SSI Units and the technical entrepreneurs for the development in the quality of manufacturer. The use of the equipment of the laboratory is allowed to private individuals and institutions to enable them to carry out experiences investigation work on chemicals, minerals, etc. It was planned to develop the laboratory into a full fledged Chemical research and development Centre on the lines of C.S.I. R. national laboratories during the Fifth Plan period with following four divisions :—

- (1) Technical information Centre,
- (2) Analytical Laboratory,
- (3) Unit Process/operation equipment and
- (4) Administrative Wing.

4.8.9.36. During the year 1979-80 it is expected to incur an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for this programme.

Glass and Ceramic Research Institute.

4.8.9.37. Ceramic industry occupies an important place in the industrial structure of the State. There is a large number of pottery units as well as glass industries in existence in the State but there was lack of facility for

systematic development of these industries. The Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has set up a branch of that Institute in Gujarat in collaboration with state-cum-industries with a view to assist the ceramic units located in the State for testing ceramic raw materials, guidance to ceramic units for manufacturing ceramic products, research on raw materials available in the State and technical guidance to new entrepreneurs etc. For the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1980-81.

Process-cum-Development Centre for Glass and Ceramics Industries.

4.8.9.38. This scheme was initially proposed as a centrally sponsored scheme since 1/4/1978. But the Government of India decided not to establish the centre in Gujarat at present. However, due to heavy floods in Morvi, State Government has established the centre at Morvi to serve more than 100 factories for Tiles etc. For the year 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made and for 1980-81 also a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made.

Industrial Research Grants :

4.8.9.39. This scheme has been evolved with a view to assist industrial research activities in the State. Proposals for undertaking research and development programmes of direct interest to the development of industries are being approved. Grants are given to such research programmes as have a direct bearing on the existing technology and scope for improvements, therein. The amount is utilised in identifying research work in consultation with the State Universities, in the organic chemicals from the IPCL, HOC and other Central Government Undertakings, the manufacture of Organic Chemicals such as intermediates of dyestuff synthetic aromas and inputs of plastic and rubber industry. The amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be spent during the year 1979-80. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for this programme.

Man made fibre research institute at Vadodara.

4.8.9.40. Formerly it was decided to establish this Institute at Vadodara but no decision has yet been received from Government of India. Therefore the scheme is to be merged in the Polymer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, which is to be established in near future. During the year an allocation of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for this institute. For the year 1980-81 also a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided.

Poly Technological Clinic at Ahmeabad

4.8.9.41 The Poly Technological Clinic is established with a view to sort out the problem of industry, small and large and to obtain their solution from CSIR and other laboratories. The technical achievements of the CSIR laboratories will be brought to the steps of the industry. This clinic works as liaison between industry and CSIR laboratories. It will maintain a good library for the industries at large. Initially the clinic is looking to the needs of three industries (1) Mechanical Engineering (2) Chemical Engineering and (3) Electronics Engineering. During 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made and for 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made.

Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation Centre

4.8.9.42 Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur has set up a number of extension centres in various States. These are known as Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation (Merado Centres). The purpose of setting up of Merado Centres is to give the Research Development support to the Small Scale Industries in a particular region in which such centre is located. The facilities and the skills made available in such centers pertain to following activities:—

1. Design and Development.
2. Metrological Facilities,
3. Tool Room and Heat Treatment.
4. Projects consultancy services,
5. Technical Library, Literature and documents etc.,

4.8.9.43 The pattern of the Merado Centre is similar to the one in Central Technical Engineering Research Institute except that it is on a miniature scale. The Centre maintains a close liaison with the National Research Institution/Laboratories. It serves a very vital link between the small scale industries and the research institution in the country. Government of Gujarat has already taken up the task of setting up a Merado Centre at Rajkot. It is estimated that the total cost of the project may work out to Rs. 2 crores. The normal pattern of financing such project is 1/3 of the cost of plant and equipments by Central Scientific Institute of Research 1/3 by State Government and 1/3 by the Industries in the region. Besides this, the land is to be provided free of cost by the State. In the first phase the emphasis is laid on the dissemination of technical and scientific information by the experts at Merado Centres. The plant and equipments are added in a phased manner reviewing the requirement from time to time.

For this programme a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made in the year 1979-80 and for 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is made.

Opening a branch of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Tools, Madras, in Gujarat.

4.8.9.44. The Petrochemical Industries are coming up very fast in the Gujarat State. In view of this development, the subsidiary industries connected with the Petrochemical Industries would also come up to a big way. Plastic Industry is one such industry. The Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Tools offers facilities for training, tooling as well as testing for plastic industry. In view of setting up of production of I. P. C. L. in Gujarat and the petrochemical Industries coming up in a big way it will be in the interest of the State if a branch of Central Institute of plastic Engineering, Tools is set up in Gujarat. The establishment of such institute will give boost to the development of plastic industry and ensure optimum utilisation of IPCL raw materials which could be produced in Gujarat. The establishment of such institute would require land approximately of 5 acres, a building and machineries. These requirements shall have to be provided by the State Government. In case of machineries about 30% cost of machineries amounting to Rs. 30/- lakhs will be provided and the balance cost of machineries would be borne in equal proportion by Industry and CIPET. The recurring expenditure will also be borne by CIPET and industry. A token provision of Rs. 1/- lakh would be required for this purpose to start the preliminaries such as meeting the cost of land, construction of building etc. during 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is therefore made for 1980-81.

Hosiery Training and Research Institute Centre.

4.8.9.45. In the recent past, Surat has turned out to be a Centre for processing synthetic yarn and a centre for synthetic yarn hosiery goods. There are 70 units engaged in the manufacture of hosiery items in Gujarat State. Cotton hosiery, woolen hosiery and hosiery items of man made fibres are three major areas of industrial importance. Cotton and man made fibre industries have already made a beginning in the State with the setting up of manufacture by way of offering acrylic fibre to the extent of 12,000 Metric Tonnes per annum. The acrylic yarn based hosiery is one of the interesting lines of manufacture.

4.8.9.46. This Industry faces the problem of shortage of skilled workers, who are trained on the modern imported knitting machines. The need for such trained workers becomes more appropriate when the hosiery items of the export markets are to be manufactured. Further, there is need for market guidance as regards the skills in dyeing and processing of hosiery items. There is need for

setting up hosiery training and Research Institute to start with a view to supplement indigenously available hosiery machine by sophisticated imported machinery. It is therefore proposed to establish this centre at Ahmedabad.

4.8.9.47. The activities of the centre would include;

1. Demonstration of the use of new synthetic yarn like acrylic
2. Providing Common facility for the industry.
3. Preparation of Hosiery designing,
4. Consultancy,
5. Development and design of hosiery machines
6. Research and development in the area of hosiery manufacture.

4.8.9.48. For this centre, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made in 1979-80 and in 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made.

Electrical research and development association (Erda) complex at Vadodara.

4.8.9.49. The electrical industry in India has set up a Electrical Research and Development Association. The objectives of the Association are to keep its members abreast of advances in technology, to set up and operate research development tests and certification test facilities, and to undertake applied research and development work related to the needs of the industry keeping in view the material process/product development needs of the small and medium scale industrial units, to consolidate, assimilate and disseminate through a group of sponsors existing know how related to the products and process of the electrical industry, to carry out studies in properties and utilisation of their use etc., These activities are presently carried out by the larger units. The activities of ERDA would be of particular assistance to the small and medium companies which have neither expertise nor financial resources to achieve these objectives.

4.8.9.50. The executive committee of ERDA has seen different sites and locations of the Complex at Vadodara in particular, is considered most suitable, in view, of the industrial manufacturing facilities located in and around Vadodara. To enable ERDA to take a firm decision to locate the ERDA Complex in Gujarat, Government has offered 25 acres of land initially in the Makarpura Industrial Areas of the GIDC near Vadodara, free of cost. The GIDC will however, have to be reimbursed the cost of the land which is estimated at around Rs. 25 lakhs.

4.8.9.51. It has been decided by State Government to share 1/3rd of the capital cost of the project

with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 90 lakhs which is required to be paid to the Association spread over a period of 3 years and for this purpose for the year 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs made. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided.

Export Award.

4.8.9.52. Gujarat is contributing substantially to the All India exports through its registered as well as un-registered exporters of various categories. In order to keep up and accelerate the tempo of exports, export awards may be given to the best exporters every year as per the scope and commodities which will qualify for grant of such awards defined under the scheme. The awards will be in the form of metal plates and the selection will be done by a special committee. The scheme was introduced in 1978-79 and is implemented during 1979-80 for which a provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh is provided. A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh is made for 1980-81.

Pollution control.

4.8.9.53 Environmental pollution is a natural result of growing industrial activities and the resulting concentration of pollution around the urban centres. Need for protecting the environment and offer clean water and atmosphere to the people need not be over emphasized. The deep concern for controlling pollution is reflected in the enactment of Central Water Pollution Control and Prevention Act, in 1974.

4.8.9.54 The Act is adopted by a number of the States and the State Level Water Pollution Control Board has come into being. Laws alone do not offer solutions to the problems of pollution. There are problems connected with the implementation, problems of technical, managerial and financial nature. Keeping these factors in view and the long term objective of protecting the environment, suitable scheme, viz., (1) Creation of testing facilities at polytechnics etc., (2) Cash subsidy for purchase of pollution testing equipment, (3) Subsidy for employment of environment Engineers and (4) subsidy for consulting Water Pollution Control Board are proposed to be included in the plan for which a total outlay of Rs. 7-50 lakhs provided for 1980-81.

Marine Chemicals.

4.8.9.55 Gujarat State is producing more than 60% of the Country's total production of Salt. However the bitterns are not utilised to a major extent at present. The bitterns provide a very useful source for the production of bromine, potassium Salt, Magnesium Salt etc. There is at present an average annual production of 40 lakhs tonnes of Salt in the State which will produce approximately 40 lakhs tonnes of bitterns. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

Approach Roads for Industries.

4.8.9.56 This is an incentive scheme for grant of 50% subsidy to industries which build approach Road between High Road to the destination of the factory. This scheme is reopened since 1st April, 1978. An expenditure of Rs. 0.26 lakhs was incurred for the year 1978-79. For the year 1979-80 provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is made.

Financial Incentive to the Studios set up in the State-

4.8.9.57 The Scheme envisages giving financial incentive to the film studios to be set up in State and to give encouragement to the film industry in Gujarat. The assistance is given to each studio at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per film up to four films and at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per film up to 12 films. 3 film studios have been given assistance worth Rs. 6.80 lakhs during the year 1977-78 During the year 1978-79 Studios were assisted to the extent of Rs. 2.60 lakhs. Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80, and full amount will be utilised. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made in the form of subsidy to assist more film studios.

Gujarat State Financial Corporation.

4.8.9.58 The Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in 1960 under the State Financial Corporation's Act. The Corporation is the premier financing Agency of the State Government and under its charter of operations, it is permitted to finance both by way of loans and equity/preference underwriting upto a limit of Rs. 30 lakhs to industrial units whose share capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 100 lakhs. The Gujarat State Financial Corporation, has, during the 19 years of its operation, reached commanding heights and has emerged as the single biggest financing institution in the State. The total quantum of financial assistance made available by Gujarat State Financial Corporation upto 1978-79, is Rs. 10931.78 lakhs spread over to 9305 units of which 8948 units are in the S.S.I. Sector. The share of S.S.I. Sector in terms of the amount is Rs. 7530.57 lakhs.

4.8.9.59 The Corporation has taken up the challenge of diverting the very large portion of financial assistance to industries located in backward industrial areas. The share of backward areas in the sanction of loans was 53.31% in respect of amount and 47.10% in respect of number of units during the year 1978-79. The disbursement of loans during 1978-79 was 922.13 lakhs as compared to disbursement of Rs. 439.62 lakhs in 1975-76, Rs. 609.19 lakhs in 1976-77 and Rs. 696.06 lakhs in 1977-1978. This indicates rise of 32.48% in amount over the year 1977-1978.

4.8.9.60. Since Gujarat State Financial Corporation is functioning under the supervision and control of the Industrial Development Bank of India from whom it is eligible for refinance, investment in the share capital of the Gujarat State Financial Corporation by State Government is matched by an equal contribution from Industrial Development Bank of India. The total quantum of refinance for which Gujarat State Financial Corporation is eligible is equivalent to 4 times its share capital and reserves. The State Government has contributed Rs. 10 lakhs towards ordinary share capital of Gujarat State Financial Corporation during the year 1978-79 and Industrial Development Bank of India has also contributed Rs. 10.00 lakhs on matching basis.

4.8.9.61. During the year 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is sanctioned to Gujarat State Financial Corporation as a share capital contribution. For the year 1980-81 Rs. 10 lakhs to GSFC in the form of share capital are provided.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.

4.8.9.62. The GIDC has from inception endeavoured to provide infrastructure and other facilities and amenities on a comprehensive scale. The Corporation has established 78 industrial estates ranging in size from 2 hectares to 1200 hectares. Out of these, 36 estates are in backward areas. The construction work of 5 more industrial estates are going on during the year 1979-80 and 800 hectares of land are envisaged to be developed against the target of 638 hectares. For this programme, a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs as market borrowing and margin money was provided in the Plan 1979-80.

Programme for 1980-81.

4.8.9.63 In accordance to the anticipated development and new work programmes likely to be undertaken the total estimates for the year 1980-81 would be Rs. 32.75 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 20.75 crores will be allocated against capital expenditure and the remaining amount of Rs. 12 crores would be mobilised towards committed expenditure such as repairing and maintenance, establishment, contingency and repayment of loans including interest charges etc. It has been anticipated to acquire about 950 hectares of land. In order to acquire the land an expenditure of about Rs. 450 lakhs has been estimated. Out of the total land acquired, about 500 hectares of land has to be developed, for which the total developmental expenditure would cost Rs. 375 lakhs.

4.8.9.64 Since the last couple of years the progress of the industrial development made a break-through towards the increased industrial activities and demand for industrial infrastructure such as, factory sheds,

water and electricity requirements. In order to sustain the demand, it has been decided by the Corporation to build 1500 factory sheds and 3500 housing tenements for industrial workers at various industrial estates. For this purpose the Corporation would need to expend Rs. 950/- lakhs. In addition to the above, the Corporation has also undertaken the construction work for effluent channel project. During the year 1980-81 it has been estimated to incur an expenditure of Rs. 300 lakhs for this work. Thus, the overall requirement for capital expenditure for the year 1980-81 would be Rs. 17.75 crores. Added to that, the Corporation is also to bear the burden of various revenue expenditures like repairing and maintenance of existing infrastructure, establishment and contingency expenditure, re-payment of past loans and payment of interest charges thereof. The total committed expenditure for the above items would account for Rs. 985 lakhs and the overall budget for the next year will be around Rs. 31.25 crores.

4.8.9.65 For these programme, Rs. 110 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs are provided as market borrowing and margin money respectively in the Annual Plan Programme 1980-81.

Critical infrastructure facilities in Backward Areas.

4.8.9.66 It is proposed to promote development in rural, backward and distant localities. It is also seen that the provision of basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, or power supply, approaching roads is very costly and such basic infrastructure cannot be provided in the backward areas. Based on the criteria of economic viability, on the other hand such subsidised infrastructure package is essential for the mini industries which have been set up in the developing industrial estates and accordingly during the year 1979-80, it has been decided to take up a scheme pertaining to critical infrastructure in backward areas namely: (1) Veraval water supply scheme (2) Power Supply at Bamanbore for which a sum of Rs. 14.8 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively are sanctioned in the form of subsidy to GIDC ambitious programme for the development of Fisheries at Veraval. The scheme also has the benefit of obtaining development activities envisaged by World Bank scheme pertaining to Veraval harbour development. The main idea of this scheme is to benefit the fish industry especially, processing and marketing the fish by providing basic infrastructure such as fresh water supply, refrigerator and storage facilities which would tremendously increase the activities related to fish industry. A Scheme has been drawn up for bringing fresh water from Heran-II at Umreti. There is a

possibility of supplying 2.5 MGD water to the Harbour project and other ancillary projects. The scheme is to cost about Rs. 85.31 lakhs. As a part of the existing scheme it is proposed to develop critical infrastructure in backward areas in the year 1980-81 and the cost estimated is Rs. 20 lakhs for providing water supply at Halol, Panchmahal district. The GIDC has set up an industrial estate at Halol where an acute shortage of water has been experienced. Even the ground water is not available, therefore the water sources are to be drawn from a distant location of industrial estates. For both the water supply schemes, total provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1980-81.

Pilot Plant and Testing Facilities :

4.8.9.67 The State has now acquired a position of importance in the chemical industry in the country. Not only does the State has several large chemical complexes like IPCL, IFFCO, GSFC, there are a large number of chemical industries in the medium and small scale sector as well. The Chemical industries have developed in the centres like Nandesari, Pandesara, Vapi etc. where adequate water supply is available. The State has also decided to see that the resultant pollution does not assume serious proportion and a special Board has been constituted to look into the pollution problem. It is felt that a public health training and effluent testing facility would be very useful in achieving these objectives.

4.8.9.68 In order to undertake the pollution control programme it has been decided to set up a Pilot Plant and testing laboratory at Ankleshwar industrial estate during 1979-80 for which an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is sanctioned to GIDC in the form of subsidy. During the year 1980-81 it is also proposed to set up a Pilot Plant and testing Laboratory at Vapi industrial estate. The Pilot Plant and testing laboratory is to cost Rs. 2 lakhs and estimated recurring expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1 lakh.

Workshops in Rural and Backward Area :

4.8.9.69 While there is large unemployment in the State, hundreds of industrial jobs remain unfilled because of shortage of skilled and semi skilled man power. The man power shortages are affecting the industries especially the small scale entrepreneurs. The shortages of employment opportunities are not restricted to the industrial centres like Ahmedabad and Vadodara alone, but are also present in rural and backward areas like Valsad, Mehsana and Surendranagar. Though there are different technical training institutions and facilities available, they are either not able to

meet the demand or they are producing such highly skilled personnel that their high wage expectations can be met only by large industries. The need for trained persons is proposed to be made by the setting up of specially devised and industry oriented developmental workshops within the industrial complexes and accordingly Kalol (Panchmahal), Rajpipla (Bharuch), Lunawada (Panchmahal) are selected as locations for setting up such workshops for which an amount of Rs.9 lakhs is spent as provided in the Annual Plan 1979-80. During the year 1980-81 it is proposed to set up 5 more large workshops at Umargam, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Dehgam and Patan in GIDC Industrial Estates which are optimum locations in the order of preference. The above stated workshops would have fixed investment in land and building, machinery and equipment including other related expenditure of Rs. 9 lakhs and as recurring expenditure such as wages for trained staff, raw-materials, spares and stipends for trainees would be Rs. 3 lakhs in the initial period. The recurring expenditure is estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs for the ensuing year.

Common Industrial Facility Centres :

4.8.9.70 Many a times, the entrepreneurs especially those having small scale units are not able to afford certain equipments or facilities which are very costly and which are required occasionally. Such facilities can improve quality of production and certain diversification. It is proposed to provide such tools and equipments at the industrial estates where the group of industries can profitably utilise the same.

4.8.9.71 In order to provide common industrial facility it has been decided to set up 2 common industrial facility centres during 1979-80.

1. Tool Bank at Surendranagar industrial estate is to cost Rs. 2 laks.
2. Testing Laboratory at Vapi is to cost Rs. 4 lakhs.

The laboratory requires Rs. 1 lakh for chemicals and materials as recurring expenditure every year. The total provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided in Plan 1979-80. For the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided in the form of subsidy to be provided to GIDC.

Grant in aid for providing integrated training skills to industries in G.I.D.C. estates.

4.8.9.72 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has so far set up more than 86 industrial estates up to 31st March, 1979. Over 4000 industries are functioning in these estates employing about 70,000

workers. Considering the current pace of progress these figures are expected to be doubled within the next three years.

4.8.9.73 Looking to the acute shortage of trained workers suitable for the units in the G.I.D.Cs. estates, GIDC has envisaged a new scheme for creating an estate industrial training centre. This will be located in the first phase in the major estates about 20 in number where training needs are more acute. Total labour replacement (skilled workers) required is estimated to be of the order of 2000 to 3000 per year for these estates. Emphasis will be more on practical training which will be on the machine in the institutes, supplemented by on the job training in the producing units in the estates. The basic ground work and the critical knowledge would also be included. The key note of the entire scheme would be flexibility and the courses will be modified from time to time based on the feed back from the industrialists.

4.8.9.74 Estimated capital expenditure on the training Centre including land, building, and equipment would be Rs. 10 lakhs per each centre in a major estate and Rs. 5 lakhs per each centre in a medium estate. In addition to this capital expenditure, there will be recurring expenditure also. Out of the total capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs on a centre in a major estate and Rs. 5 lakhs on a centre in a medium estate—the cost limited to Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively will be borne by G.I.D.C. Thus, the total capital expenditure for the entire Scheme consisting of 10 estates training centres in major estates and 5 estates training centres in medium estates would be of the order of Rs. 100 lakhs (excluding the cost to be borne by GIDC) spread over five years (1980-81 of 1984-85) or Rs. 20 lakhs per year. This is proposed to be given as a grant by the State Govt. under the Scheme.

4.8.9.75 The recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1.50 lakhs per training centre in the major estates per years and Rs. 1.25 lakhs in the medium estate per year, which is also proposed to be borne by Government. However it is envisaged that the training centre will slowly be able to create their own resources and meet a part of the recurring expenditure at least from fees, sponsorship charges also. Thus, it is envisaged that Government grant towards recurring expenses could be gradually reduced on a tapering basis going down from 100% to 20% in five years.

4.8.9.76 In the year 1980-81 total capital expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs and recurring expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1.00 lakhs

Against the total expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs capital expenditure Rs. 5 lakhs will be borne by G.I.D.C. leaving a balance of Rs. 20 lakhs as capital expenditure and Rs. 1 lakh as recurring expenditure, proposed to be borne by Government.

4.8.9.77 However Government would contribute only Rs. 10 lakhs during 1980-81. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

4.9 Village and Small Industries :

4.9.1. Small Industries:

Financial Assistance to Small Scale Industries :

4.9.1.1 Under the Scheme, loans up to Rs. 3000/- and in special cases upto Rs. 5000/- are sanctioned to professionals and artisans in order to meet their requirement of machineries, tools and working capital under the Gujarat State Aid to professionals and Artisans Rules, 1971. Similarly, loans upto Rs. 10,000/- are sanctioned by the Commissionerate of Industries to un-employed Engineers and Technicians under the State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, to meet the demand of working capital. This scheme is known as package Loan Scheme. The rate of interest is fixed by the Government year to year. At present rate of interest is 12.25 percent. An allocation of Rs. 9.00 lakhs provided in the year 1979-80 is likely to be utilised by the end of the year. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed.

Tool Room Project :

4.9.1.2 It has been established beyond doubt by a Survey conducted by Western Region by the officers of Small Industries Service Institute that there is a need of establishing the Tool Room in the Western Region. There are nearly 10,000 Engineering units in small scale sector and about 300 Engineering units in the medium and large scale sector in Gujarat. It is observed that the growth of industries in the highly sophisticated and higher technological processes required for the design, fabrication of precision toolings is scottled because of non availability of facilities and jigs and fixture required in the process. Government take lead in the establishing and identifying the need for the facilities to be created for these Engineering industries and particularly in the Small scale Sector. Since there are a large number of industries located in Vadodara and Bharuch it is tentatively proposed to set up the proposed tool room at Vadodara.

4.9.1.3 The cost of the proposed project is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lakhs. In the year 1979-80 provision of Rs. 10 lakh was made. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made in the form of subsidy.

Subsidy of Power Consumption :

4.9.1.4 Under the Scheme subsidy is granted to Small Scale Industries under the provision of the Gujarat State Subsidy to Electric Power Consumption (Cottage and Small Industries) Rules, 1965, on consumption of electric power in their manufacturing processes. The idea behind giving this subsidy is to enable the Small Scale Industries Unit to stand in competition in the market. The quantum of subsidy given per unit depends upon the place of establishment of the unit.

4.9.1.5 A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81.

Testing facilities to Small Scale Industries and Promotion of Electronics Industries :

4.9.1.6 In order to make people quality conscious, SSI Units are given subsidy for the purpose of testing equipments to test their finished products. In the State a wide range of engineering goods are being manufactured in SSI Sector. It is necessary that goods are manufactured in accordance with specified standard. The difficulties experienced by the SSI Units of testing facilities which call for a heavy capital investment. To avoid these difficulties the scheme for testing products of SSI is introduced in the State. Subsidy is paid to the S.S.I. Units to get their finished products tested in approved laboratory. The factory owners who desire to obtain their own testing equipments will be given grant-in-aid for the purchase of equipments. Establishment of testing house is encouraged by giving assistance. The quantum of subsidy paid is 50% of cost of the testing equipment purchased or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less. If the unit gets its products tested in approved laboratory, it is also eligible for 50% of the testing charges or Rs. 10,000,- whichever is less.

4.9.1.7 An amount of Rs. 2.20 lakhs was provided for the year 1978-79 against which expenditure of Rs. 4.87 lakhs was incurred. An amount of Rs. 1.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs is made.

Financial Assistance to Common Facility Centres :

4.9.1.8 Small Scale Industries experience hardship for certain operation in absence of requisites or

lack of sufficient work. They have to depend on other units for such job which results in high costs of production. To overcome these difficulties, it is decided to encourage organisation of Industries for establishment of common facility centres at various places in the State with certain plant and machinery which will cater to the needs of groups of such units, in the area. For this purpose Govt. provides grant in aid to such units.

4.9.1.9 During the year 1979-80 an allocation of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided which is likely to be utilised fully. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made.

Development of Small Scale and Ancillary Industries :

4.9.1.10 Development of tiny, rural cottage and small scale industries holds a place of vital importance in our national economy, the development of ancillary industries is perhaps the most patent instrument to achieve the goal. Development of ancillary industry will have a great impact of the rapid growth of small scale industries. Therefore, various steps are being taken both by the Central Government and the State Government for ancillary development. A very large industrial chemical complex is set up at Vadodara which is still expanded. There is a great potential for development of ancillary industries around this Complex. As an initial step it would be necessary to provide infrastructure facilities as a nucleus for such development to provide the various infrastructure facilities for having common facility Services for establishment of ancillary industries around the Vadodara industrial complex. Alternatively, there is very good field for ancillary industries in places like Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Surat. It would be desirable to help the growth of such ancillary industries by creating infrastructure and common facility centre in such places. In order to provide such facility in initial stage a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80. Plan provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

Diamond Industries Complex :

4.9.1.11 The Diamond Cutting and Polishing Industry which has developed in Gujarat is highly labour intensive industry. It is estimated as of today that this industry provides employment to about 1.5 lakh people. The industry is at present mainly concentrated in Surat, Navsari, Bhavnagar and Palanpur. The growth of this industry has however, not been consciously planned and as a result, it has developed certain unhealthy features such as the unhygienic surroundings in which the workers have to operate, lack of adequate facilities for the welfare of the labour, etc.

4.9.1.12 The Diamond Industry is also basically an export oriented industry. The formation of the Hind Diamond Trading Corporation by the Government of India is a significant measure in the context of boosting the export of diamonds.

4.9.1.13 In this context, therefore, it is necessary to provide for a systematic growth of the diamond industry in Gujarat to serve the twin purposes of optimizing the employment potential of the industry and maximizing the export. To achieve this, it is decided to set up a Diamond Complex which will have the following facilities :

(a) A Diamond Training school where the training in the latest techniques of diamond cutting and polishing is imparted to selected 100 trainees from 1.4.1978. From 1.6.1978 to 31.3.1979, 263 trainees are trained.

(b) Setting up a series of standard design sheds at minimum cost where the diamond polishing units can be set up. The design of the shed will be such that the workers can operate in a healthy atmosphere.

(c) A Diamond Trading Centre with close liaison with the Hind Diamond Training Corporation and the Gujarat Export Corporation as well as the site holders of Diamond to take full advantage of the Air Cargo Complex set up at Ahmedabad.

4.9.1.14 The proposed Diamond Complex will have to be located in the backward district adjoining Ahmedabad so that the employment opportunities are created in a backward and rural area and at the same time the export potential of the Air Cargo Complex at Ahmedabad is fully utilised.

4.9.1.15 The Government have already initiated various measures for encouragement of the diamond cutting and polishing industry in the State and the proposed Diamond Complex will be part of the multi-pronged approach of the Government to develop this industry covering the aspects of training of workers, creating infrastructure for the industry and providing the necessary incentive for the commercial activities to flourish.

4.9.1.16 During 1979-80 an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs is likely to be incurred. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made.

Hire Purchase Scheme of G.S.I.C. :

4.9.1.17 The Corporation operates Hire Purchase Scheme since 1964 and provides machinery to Small Scale Industrial Units at a nominal service charge of

2%. If the value of the machinery is less than Rs. 25,000/- in each individual case, earnest money deposit recoverable is 10% and in case the value of the machinery exceeds Rs. 25,000/- in each individual case, earnest money deposit recoverable is 20%. The maximum limit for supplying machinery under this scheme is Rs. 5 lakhs in each individual case. Third party guarantee is taken if the value of the machinery exceeds Rs. 25,000/-. The balance amount is payable in seven years in 13 equal half yearly instalments after moratorium period of one year. In the developed areas, the rate of interest now charged is 12% if the value of the machinery does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000/- and it is 12½% if the value of the machinery exceeds Rs. 2,00,000/- and in the case of backward District 9½%. Earnest money deposit is recovered at half the normal rate in backward districts. The benefit of this Scheme is made available to 8 project areas as well as to scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe community. In the year 1978, machinery worth Rs. 19.50 lakhs was provided to 33 small scale units. In the current year, till 30.9.1979, machinery worth Rs. 18.00 lakhs was provided to 27 units. It is likely to achieve a target of Rs. 40.00 lakhs by the end of 1979-80.

4.9.1.18 In the year 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 15/- lakhs in the form of loan has been sanctioned to G.S.I.C. and for continuation of this Programme in the year 1980-81, Rs. 10 lakhs in the form of loan are provided.

Subsidy to Agencies for Marketing SSI Products :

4.9.1.19 The Marketing Division of the S.S.I. Corporation comprises of two Divisions namely General Marketing Division and Tender Marketing Division.

4.9.1.20 The General Marketing Division under takes marketing of various products of small scale industrial units located in the State to about 70 big cities and Towns in the country. Tender Marketing Division is providing assistance to the small scale industrial units in procuring orders from Government agencies, Public Sector- undertakings, local Government bodies etc. by offering the products of SSI Units against tenders issued by the aforementioned organisations.

4.9.1.21 Marketing the products of small scale industrial units is a problem which needs immediate attention. The main handicap faced by the SSI Units is lack of market knowhow and limited financial

resources. It is therefore, decided that assistance by way of subsidy to agencies which are marketing the products of SSI Units are required to be sanctioned.

4.9.1.22 In the year 1980-81 it is proposed to take up this activity as below:—

(1) To strengthen the present set up of the Marketing Division.

(2) To cover up more and more number of SSI Units and to provide advance to them for working capital.

(3) To reduce the financial burden of SSI Units on payment of Earnest money deposit and Security Deposit.

(4) To launch a programme of Joint publicity alongwith the SSI units in order to create better image of the products marketed by the corporation and lessen the burden.

(5) To render assistance to SSI Units in conducting this activity.

(6) To prepare a Brochure for marketing activity in order to have first hand information and the various Schemes launched by the Corporation to boost the sale of the product of SSI Units.

(7) To take assistance of external agency for getting marketing survey done of additional products to be marketed.

4.9.1.23 The turn over achieved was to the tune of Rs. 21.26 lakhs in the year 1978-79 as against this it is likely to reach the level of Rs. 25 lakhs by the end of 1979-80. The target for the general working and the Tender marketing activity during the year 1979-80 is likely to be to the tune of Rs. 65 lakhs. In the year 1978-79 Corporation also created a reserve fund of Rs. 4 lakhs. It is also proposed to create similar reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1979-80 as to enable the Corporation to absorb losses incurred in running the Marketing activity. In order to carry out these programmes during the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the form of subsidy is made.

Trade Centre.

4.9.1.24 Due to the problem of seller's market till recently, marketing assistance did not receive prominence in the growth of small scale industries. It is not possible for the small scale units to attend

to double fronts namely that the growth and its development due to limited financial resources and lack of market know-how. Government of India therefore took steps to encourage marketing the products of Small Scale Units. Government of India decided in 1972 to set 16 Trade Centres in the country through which it would be easy for the small scale units to market their products. Accordingly a sanction to set up a Trade Centre in Ahmedabad was received on 12th January, 1979. The objectives of the Trade Centre are briefly as under:—

1. Market development for the sale of the products of small units.
2. Exhibition of the products of SSI units.
3. Activities conducive to the promotion of market and sale of the products of SSI Units.
4. Creation of information and business Cells.
5. Raising of Sub-contracting agencies.
6. Assistance to be rendered for quality products and its standardisation.
7. Creation of library of technical magazines, periodicals, guide books, giving details of Trade regulations etc.
8. Products of SSI Units are to compete with the products of large industries.

4.9.1.25 The Scheme is required to be implemented both by the Central and State Government. 50% of recurring and non-recurring expenditure to be incurred on equipments, stocks, library, documentation etc. will be borne by Central Government subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 2 lakhs. The remaining expenditure shall be borne by the State Government 100% expenditure on purchase of land, construction of building for the Trade Centre and expenditure of Administrative and Financial Wings will be borne by the State Government. In March, 1979, Central Government's share of Rs. 1.40 lakhs and State Government's share of Rs. 40,000/- was sanctioned as initial grant. State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.19 lakhs for the Trade Centre during the year 1979-80 out of which Rs. 2 lakhs will come from the Central Government. In the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made so as to meet recurring and non-recurring expenditure as well as to carry out construction work.

Capital subsidy to industries in Backward Areas and Growth Centres. Package of Incentives for Industries.

4.9.1.26 For accelerating the industrial growth and also ensuring balanced and systematic development of industries in the State the question of evolving suitable package of incentives scheme had been under the consideration of Government. The new industrial policy of the Government of India has laid emphasis on the encouragement for the development of small scale Village and Cottage Industries which generate employment potentialities in rural areas. With a view to achieving these objectives Government set up this Scheme since 1st November, 1977 in developing areas.

4.9.1.27. According to the sanction given by Government ten backward districts have been covered under the State cash subsidy Scheme. Over and above these ten backward districts, there are 66 Growth Centres which are also eligible for State cash subsidy. Out of these 66 Growth Centres, 39 centres are already covered in the above 10 districts. The remaining 27 centres are in the districts of Surat, Rajkot, Valsad, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Vadodara. As per the report of the Hathi Committee, there are 56 economically backward talukas in the State and out of these 56 talukas, 35 talukas are in the 10 backward districts.

4.9.1.28. In 1977-78 as many as 79 units were paid Rs. 22.39 lakhs by way of State cash subsidy (*i.e.* during 1st November, 1977 to 31st March, 1978). Since the inception of the Scheme from 1st November, 1977 till the August, 1978, as many as 1486 units in different districts have been registered under the State Cash subsidy scheme for Subsidy. From 1st April, 1978, to 31st March, 1979 Rs. 252.64 lakhs were disbursed in favour of 733 units. This scheme is progressively implemented by commissionerate and day by day it is gathering momentum. More and more industrial units have been coming up for establishing new units in the developing areas of this State.

4.9.1.29. A provision of Rs. 135 lakhs was made for year 1978-79. Against this the expenditure was of Rs. 252.64 lakhs among 733 units. Looking to the prospects of development of industries in rural and backward areas, same provision of Rs. 135 lakhs is made for the year 1979-80 against which expenditure of Rs. 335 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

Subsidy to Agencies for Marketing of S.S.I. Products.

4.9.1.30. There are 31,000 small Scale Industries in the State which are engaged in the manufacture of different products. As per the Government policy for

the industries to be developed in rural area, there is a possibility that there will be an increase of 2000 small scale industries per annum in the State. They will also produce variety of products. In scrutiny of the problems of small scale units it is revealed that marketing of products is being handled by the units themselves or through agencies. The need to extend the marketing assistance has become inevitable. It is therefore felt necessary that assistance by way of subsidy to agencies which are marketing the products of Small Scale Industries and which intend to market the products of SSI units be considered. For the year 1979-80 a provision of Rs.10 lakhs is provided. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is also provided.

District Industries Centres.

4.9.1.31. According to the new Industrial policy of the Central Government 17 District industries Centres have started working in Gujarat State. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. In the State the DICs were started first in 10 backward districts of the State on 1st May, 1978 and the rest of the districts were covered on 2nd October, 1978. With a view to arrange for all the necessary help from one place only, the powers of Industries Commissioners and the Director of Cottage Industries have been delegated to the General Managers of the District Industries Centres.

4.9.1.32. It has been decided to appoint Managers to help the General Manager to carry on the activities of the District Industries Centres for the following industrial matters.

- (1) Khadi and Village Industries.
- (2) Raw Materials.
- (3) Infrastructure such as Land., Bldg. Water. Power etc. Industrial Development.
- (4) Economic Investigation.
- (5) Marketing.
- (6) Plant and Machinery.
- (7) Economic assistance.
- (8) Economic evaluation.

4.9.1.33. Out of 153 posts of managers 122 have been appointed.

4.9.1.34. Necessary guidance is given for the effective and efficient working of the District Industries Centre. In each of the districts targets and programmes have been chalked out and given to them for 18 months period from October, 1978 to March, 1980. As per the instructions of the Central Government, targets for 4 years have been fixed.

A Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the District Industries Centre.

4.9.1.35. The Central Government gives Rs. 5.00 lakhs per DIC as non recurring expenditure for the building, vehicles etc. As per the revised pattern the Central Government contributes 50 percent of the recurring expenditure.

4.9.1.36. The Schemes implemented through the DIC are cash subsidy on capital investment, power subsidy, interest subsidy, testing subsidy, Sales tax loans and tax holiday State Cash subsidy, bankable scheme for Cottage Industries, the tribal sub-plan schemes and general plan schemes implemented through the DICs.

4.9.1.37 The General Managers have been instructed to find out the immediate needs of the District. The General Managers are instructed to take up their programme in coordination with the Drought Prone Area Programme, rural employment programme, rural electrification programme and such other programmes. The intensive cottage industries development programme, Rural Industrial Programmes and its training programmes for artisans are implemented through the D.I.C.

4.9.1.38. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to Control and supervise the progress of the District Industries Centre and to help in smooth implementation of the programme.

4.9.1.39. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis *i. e.* 50% Central and 50% State share. The total requirement for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 90/- lakhs against which Rs. 45 lakhs are proposed to be provided as a State Share.

Village and Cottage Industries.

4.9.1.40. In an industrial development plan of the Country, where abundance man power is available, village, and cottage Industries play a vital role in maximising the employment potential also in increasing the production of goods for the common need of the community at large. The major elements of the programme undertaken by the State are the development and promotion of handloom, handicrafts and Cottage Industries by way of assisting the weavers, craftsmen and other artisans either individually or through the organisation of the cooperatives, training of artisans, and other modern crafts and thereby give opportunities either of self employment or other gainful employment.

4.9.1.41. It is necessary to create productive vocations in Village and Khadi Industries based on the available local materials and skills. These industries have an important place in rural industrialisation and more particularly in view of their capacity to create large employment oppor-

tunities at low capital cost. They are based on simple techniques and help develop local initiative, cooperation and spirit of self reliance.

4.9.1.42. It will be possible to accelerate the development by providing facilities such as training cum demonstration centres, common worksheds, cheap and adequate credit etc. Identification of cheap intermediate technology deserve high priority. Scheme designed to train the artisans will be made more job oriented. Besides, the artisans need to be enabled to procure tools and equipments. It will be necessary to ensure appropriate easy cheap credit. Setting up of Rural production Centres, Rural Technology Institute and proposed Handloom Technology Institute during 1980-81 will help in dispersal of rural industries. Problems of marketing is being solved by establishment of a Cottage Industries Marketing Corporation. Over and above, package schemes proposed under the Handloom now will meet the requirements of Cottage and villages Units in a more rational method.

4.9.1.43. Different schemes have been formulated to achieve the above goals and to raise employment opportunities to the extent possible. Some of the important schemes proposed to be undertaken under the villages and Cottage Industries Programmes are as under :—

Handlooms

4.9.1.44. The Handloom Industry is the biggest and most important Cottage Industry providing employment to a large number of people in rural area. The major thrust of the scheme for the development of Handloom Industry is to assist the individual weaver, who generally, belongs to the weaker section of the community through the cooperative organisations as well as on individual basis.

4.9.1.45. Under the programme it is proposed to provide financial assistance to weavers by way of share capital loans and to members for purchase of shares of the Cooperative Societies, subsidy cum loan for purchase of tools and equipments, interest subsidy on borrowings from C.F.A. imparting training in improved techniques and designs, rebate on the sales of handloom clothes, etc.

4.9.1.46. During the period from 1974-78 an amount of Rs. 63.43 lakhs has been spent for the programme. Financial assistance was given to 3742 individuals and 419 weavers societies. During 1978-79, 1074 individuals and 126 societies with the total outlay amounting to Rs. 38.25 lakhs were provided with assistance. A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is made for 1979-80 of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided for Tribal Sub-Plan. This is likely to be fully utilised.

4.9.1.47. A review of the operations of the schemes has revealed that most of the societies experience

difficulties due to inadequate owned and working funds. These societies are also unable to employ full time trained managerial staff which play an important role in the failure of the industrial societies (Handloom). To overcome these short falls a PACKAGE scheme for handloom weaver's cooperatives is proposed for the year 1980-81 covering the various schemes of handlooms with revised pattern. The package scheme has been divided into two divisions viz., (1) production and (2) Marketing. The following are the main features of the package scheme.

(1) To assist the weavers by giving share capital loan.

(2) To supply the weavers modern looms and accessories at concessional cost.

(3) To provide adequate funds to build up the working capital base of the cooperatives and help the cooperative in establishing godowns and other accommodations.

(4) For better marketing of handloom cloth, incentive by way of rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

(5) Sales through hawkers, enough propaganda and publicity and establishment of sales depots at prominent business centres.

4.9.1.48. It has also proposed to set up Institution for Handloom Technology on the lines of the Indian Institute for Handloom Industry run by Government of India at Varanasi (U.P.) and Salem (A.P.) to provide necessary training to handloom weavers on modern techniques of weaving. The training courses would be of two types, viz., (1) long-term and (2) short term courses for diploma in Handloom Technology. Expert weavers and pattern makers, dyers and printers and designers with the admission capacity in all for 64 candidates in the initial stage.

4.9.1.49. In addition to above it is proposed to introduce new schemes viz. (1) F.A. to handloom weavers for construction of houses (2) F.A. to gate level institutions for propaganda and publicity (3) F.A. to industrial cooperatives societies of and Handloom Development Corporation for supply raw materials etc. The physical target for the year 1980-81 is estimated at 250 societies and 3300 weavers could get the benefit. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made for year 1980-81.

Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation.

4.9.1.50. This is a new Corporation formed by the Government in view to the bifurcation of the Gujarat State Handicraft and Handloom Development Corporation. This Corporation will be governed by the Companies Act, 1956. This corporation will

handle the activities pertaining to Handloom. The Intensive Handloom Development Scheme, which is now transferred to the State Government would also be implemented through this Corporation. During the year 1979-80, this corporation would be given share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 20/- lakhs. For the year 1980-81, on provision of Rs. 1 lakh is made as share capital contribution for this Corporation.

Intensive Handloom Development Project

4.9.1.51. One of the important programmes undertaken by the Handloom Development Corporation is the implementation of the Intensive Handloom Development Scheme. The project scheme has been implemented from December 1976 as a centrally sponsored scheme and the Central Government have funded a substantial portion of the project cost adding a total of Rs. 32.50 lakhs upto March 1979. As per decision of the Central Government, the project of Handloom Industry is to be implemented by the State Government. The Government has, therefore, to finance the Handloom Development Corporation in the pattern i.e. 60% loan and 40% subsidy for the implementation of the continued scheme of Intensive Development Handloom Project.

4.9.1.52. The objective of the scheme is to train handloom weavers for modern weaving techniques supplying them modern tools and equipments, to uplift the individual weaver in a private sector by giving more and steady work and better wages, to make weavers self sufficient.

4.9.1.53. The Corporation has covered 2000 handlooms still March, 1979 in Ahmedabad, Banaskantha and Surendranagar. It is envisaged that additional 1500 handlooms are to be covered in the year the new items of market research for handloom clothes and of exhibition and Exports promotion are included for the year 1980-81.

Market, Research of Handloom Cloths

4.9.1.54. The cloth manufactured by the handloom requires the change in quality as per demand of the market. Prospective buyers insist for quality fabrics. If they are linked up with the capacity of the handloom industry of Gujarat, marketable cloth can be manufactured and turnover can be increased.

Exhibition for Handloom Cloths

4.9.1.55. In order to popularise handloom cloth of Gujarat and to exhibit the same in different parts of Gujarat the Corporation will arrange six exhibitions in a year. This will help in boosting up sales of the handloom cloth.

Export Promotion

4.9.1.56. Prospective exporters of handloom fabrics will be attracted for the fabrics manufactured by handloom weavers. Close liaison, with the Export Promotion Council will be established. As a result of this handloom weavers of Gujarat will be guided and trained. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81.

Handicrafts

4.9.1.57. The programme aims for the development of the traditional handicrafts of Gujarat along with the object of providing better employment to the artisans engaged in such crafts. Under the programme, financial assistance is rendered to Handicraft societies and individual craftsmen and also for organisation of rural craft museum, sales promotion programme training of craftsmen running of State Design Centre etc.

4.9.1.58. Under the Handicrafts scheme during the period 1974-75 to 1977-78, Rs. 14.04 lakhs have been given to 335 Handicraft artisans and cooperatives. During the year 1978-79, Rs. 2.43 lakhs have been given to 25 Handicraft Cooperative artisans. During the year 1979-80, Rs. 16.20 lakhs is provided under the Handicraft Cooperative Scheme.

4.9.1.59. During the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 9.25 lakhs is provided with a view to give assistance to 3 institutions and 14 Handicraft Cooperatives.

Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation

4.9.1.60. Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation was established for development of the activities of Handicrafts and Handlooms in 1973. This Corporation has made good progress in both the fields. This Corporation was being assisted by the Development Commissioner, Handlooms, Government of India as well as the All India Handicrafts Board. Both of these agencies were having separate entity and working accordingly. It was insisted by these agencies as also it was felt necessary to have separate Corporation for smooth and proper development of the activities of handicrafts and Handlooms. Government accordingly decided to bifurcate the existing Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation into two Corporations viz. the Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation as a successor Corporation and the Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation as a new Corporation.

4.9.1.61. The objects of the successor Corporation viz. Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation are to aid assist, advise protect and promote the interest of the artisans engaged in the

production of handicrafts and to establish chain of emporia and sales depots to organise the sales of these products. The main emphasis along has been to provide to small artisans and craftsmen a marketing service which will help them to promote crafts activity in the State and progressively reduce the rule of middlemen. The corporation inherited an from emporium Government at New Delhi. The annual turn over has since substantially increased. Emporia have now also been opened at several other places. The corporation so far participated in or arranged 40 exhibitions in various parts of the country and abroad. The export activities are also steadily increasing. The Corporation also implements the scheme of Research Survey etc. of various craft of Kachchhi Bharat sanctioned by the Government of India during 1977-78. The yearwise physical achievements are as below :—

1974-75	26 Individuals
	2 Show-cases.
	2 Museums.
1975-76	68 Individuals.
	3 Show-cases.
	Museums.
1976-77	2 Societies.
	81 Individuals.
	2 Show-cases.
	2 Museums.

For the year 1980-81, Rs. 1.00 lakh as share capital contribution for Handicraft Corporation is provided.

Khadi and Village Industries.

4.9.1.62. Gujarat Rajya Khadi Gramodyog Board has been established with a view to develop Khadi and Village Industries in the State to increase its production and sales to provide employment opportunities to persons who are needy. It also carries out research training experiment and propaganda to accelerate the Khadi and Village Industries work.

4.9.1.63. The Khadi and Village Industries play an important role to solve the serious problem of unemployment and partial employment prevailing in the country. It provides opportunities for employment to large number of persons with less capital investment. Besides this is also helps to utilise the idle natural resources of the nation and for these reasons the demand of Khadi and Village Industries work is increasing day by day.

4.9.1.64. The Khadi and Village Industries Board provides financial assistance by way of loan and grant for the implementation of various schemes of Khadi and Village Industries to the institutions, societies and individuals who are working for Khadi and Village Industries in Gujarat. It also gives guidance and impart training to the workers and artisans. It carries out experiments, research and propoganda with a view to increase the production and sales. It helps to sell the finished goods locally and in other places so that stock may not increase at one place.

the various activities of Khadi and Village Industries, an outlay of Rs. 116 lakhs proposed in Annual Plan 1980--81, in the form of loans as well as subsidy to be sanctioned to Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

4.9.1.68. Thus for the year 1980--81, the programme to the extent of Rs. 277 lakhs would be carried by the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Programme for the Year 1980-81 (General Plan)

4.9.1.69 The detailed programme is as under :-

4.9.1.65. Existing schemes of the Board such as additional weaving subsidy, Incentive subsidy for Khadi Weaving, Rebate for Charkas, Rebate on Khadi Sales, Training Research, Seminars, Puni-Plants as well as some Small schemes for Village Industries and interest subsidy on Bank Loans are included in Plan programme 1980--81. It also include the programme of exhibition, publicity, Programme, Propoganda, establishment, expenditure for District Offices, Expenditure for construction of office building and house building loan for the Staff.

4.9.1.66. The Board envisages to provide employment to 7436 persons by introducing 7150 additional Ambar Charkhas through 143 Ambar Units. Besides, another 3110 persons will be employed through right to work scheme which will start 55 Ambar Units and 20 weaving Units. During the year 1980-81 it is expected to produce Khadi worth Rs. 3.85 crores which also includes the figures for Tribal Plan. It is also likely to provide Rs. 50 lakhs towards rebate for the sale of Gujarat Khadi during Gandhi Jayanti period or other period decided by the Khadi Board.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Khadi Yojna	86.35
2. Village Industries	12.70
3. Prohibition, Publicity & Propaganda	1.00
4. Board Office Building cost and Repairing.	8.40
5. Board Staff, House Building Advances.	7.00
6. District Organisation, Administrative Expenditure.	7.50
7. Tribal Area Sub Plan	154.05
Total	277.00

Tribal Sub-Plan.

4.9.1.67. The Tribal Sub-Plan scheme is implemented in Tribal Areas with a view to provide self employment with self reliance to adivasis at raw materials another accessories to the party. In this way, Khadi Board helps to develop and work of Khadi and Village Industries day by day. Simultaneously, it also affords to give employment to more and more persons. During 1980-81 it is envisaged to provide employment to 2454 persons by starting new 1875 Ambar Charkhas through 75 Ambar Charkha Units, 20 Weaving Units and 3 Puni Plants in the Tribal Areas. In order to carry out

Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Spinning Mills.

4.9.1.70. Spinning Mills have proposed to undertake extension programme for Spindles in their Mills, the main spinning mills being the Saurashtra Co-operative Spinning Mills. The Mills would require more capital for obtaining finance. It is, therefore, necessary to give share capital contribution in the ratio of 2: 1 to the Co-operative Spinning Mills. During the year 1980--81 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Training of Artisans

4.9.1.71. The main objective of the scheme is to train artisans and others in different Cottage Industries for improving skills and acquiring new skills with a view to improve opportunities for employment. The training is imparted in the existing training centres or new centres set up for the purpose. The trainees receive training usually for a period of one year and are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 60 p. m. the tribal trainees are being paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 125 p. m., On completion of the training, efforts are also made to assist the trainees to establish themselves by providing financial assistance under the different schemes operated by the department of Cottage Industries.

4.9.1.72. At present following centres are run directly by the Directorate of Cottage Industries.

(i) Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute, Vadodara imparting training in 19 different trades having a capacity to train 367 persons.

(ii) Regional centres at Shamlaji Chhotadepur and Ukai are set up in year 1976-77 with a capacity of 200 trainees in each centres.

(iii) District Training Centres at Rajpipla (District Bharuch) and Himatnagar (District Sabarkantha) with the capacity of 20 to 60 trainees respectively. The following centres are started from 1st January 1979.

Sr. No.	Name of the Centre	Present capacity	No. of Trades.
1	Devgadhbaria.	100	5
2	Vansda	100	5
3	Amreli	100	5
4	Visnagar	100	5

4.9.1.73. During the year 1978-79, 1058, artisans have been trained for which an amount of Rs. 22.88 lakhs was spent. During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided and it is likely to train 1059 individual artisans.

4.9.1.74. Besides, for continuing ongoing activities during the year 1980-81 a scheme of Training Programme is proposed for unskilled artisans through Institutions. During the year 1980-81 it is proposed to start 100 training classes and 2000 trainees are to be trained. A total outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 with the target to train 3120 artisans in all.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives.

4.9.1.75. The scheme aims at organising and assisting industrial co-operative Societies formed of artisans. Individual artisans can solve their problems of credit raw materials and marketing in a more efficient and economical way if they form themselves into Co-operatives.

4.9.1.76. In the context of the new industrial policy, setting up of the District Industries Centres with the emphasis on development of Villages and Cottage Industries in rural areas, the industrial Societies have been assigned a vital role. It is, therefore, proposed to identify viable, potentially viable and non viable industrial societies, and to take action to strengthen viable societies, revitalise potentially viable societies and liquidate such societies which cannot be activated. It is envisaged to organise new societies on sound lines keeping in view the infrastructure of the area, availability of local resources, consumption and marketing, out-lets. It is, therefore, proposed to provide them all necessary inputs and facilities, in the form of share capital contribution, management subsidy, loans to members for contribution of share capital of the society, interest subsidy assistance for tools and equipment, work-sheds and godowns sales depots. etc., During the year from 1974-75 to 1977-78 Rs. 47.10 lakh have been spent to assist 585 Industrial Co-operatives. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 16.08 lakhs was utilised benefitting 259 societies. For the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided to assist 138 Industrial Co-operative Societies and it is expected to fulfill this target during the year. For the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided with a target of providing financial assistance to 4191 individuals.

Financial Assistance to Artisans.

4.9.1.77. It is proposed to advance funds to artisans through public sector banks under the scheme of advancing funds to artisans. The Public Sector Banks will advance loans to individuals upto Rs. 25,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding 12 1/2 per cent.

The benefit of the differential rate of interest, scheme will also be made available to all eligible, artisans, but in respect to the artisans belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes the loans will be routed to them through the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and the Tribal Development Corporation respectively. Those artisans who are not entitled to get the benefit of D.R.I. Scheme will be given interest subsidy at a rate of 6% in case of tribal artisans and 4% in case of others. Besides, as against loan sanctioned by the Banks for purchase of tools and equipments a subsidy at the rate of 50% for tribal artisans and 25% to others will be given.

4.9.1.78. The expenditure incurred for the year 1974-78 was of Rs. 177.63 lakhs which provided assistance to 1371 individuals. During the year 1978-79, 2719 individuals were given benefit of this scheme. It is anticipated to incur an expenditure equal to the current year's plan allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81. This will provide financial assistance to 6500 individuals.

Carpet Weaving Centres.

4.9.1.79. **Training cum Production Centre.**—This scheme was originally introduced by Government of India through All India Handicraft Board. On account of modification in the list of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, this scheme is now transferred to State Sector. During Five Year Plan, 1978-83 it has been envisaged to establish 30 centres for imparting training carpet weaving and then converting to production centre. The then Gujarat State Handicraft Development Corporation has set up, 5 centres in the year 1978-79. *viz.*, (1) and (2) at Dolvan and Vedchi in Surat District (3) Bhuj, District Kutch (4) Valam District Mehsana and (5) Jamnagar. It has also commenced work on additional 5 centres in the year 1979-80. Each carpet weaving centre required Rs. 2 lakhs for its establishment and initial training cost of one year. The trainees are also given stipend at Rs. 60/- to Rs. 125/- per month depending on their skill. It is proposed to establish 5 training-cum-production centres in the year 1980-81 to achieve the target of 30 centres during Five Year Plan 1978-83. The work of training is co-ordinated by Gujarat State Handicraft Development Co-operation which in turn identifies suitable locations, selects the trainees and entrusts the job of running the centre of training and production to any suitable voluntary agency. The Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation is to set up a process houses to centrally process the products of these training centre and market them in and outside the country.

4.9.1.80. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs in the year 1980-81 to establish 5 Carpet weaving centres through the Gujarat State Handicrafts Development Corporation, is provided.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation.

4.9.1.81. Gujarat Rural Industries marketing Corporation has been set up and has been entrusted with the responsibilities of providing forward and backward linkages for the units of cottage industries and rural artisans. It is also entrusted with task of setting up rural production centres to generate additional employment for rural artisans in backward taluaks in the State. This work is being done by the corporation with the help of various local agencies. The activities of Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation are being expanded.

4.9.1.82. Gujarat Rural Industries marketing Corporation has been entrusted with 40 rural production centres in the year 1979-80. The cost of each centre which is run on 100 percent subsidy for the first year is estimated to be Rs. 70,000. During the year 1979-80, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided to Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation.

4.9.1.83. With a view to cover a large number of activities and artisans it is necessary to strengthen Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation. This will enable the corporation to provide for margin against institutional finance.

4.9.1.84. Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation is negotiating with various public sector Banks for institutional finance to support its production and marketing programme. Therefore it requires additional equity to strengthen its operations. GRIMCO being a new Corporation needs to set up various production centre depots and will also need transport facilities for the goods produced in its programme. Moreover for working purpose of the corporation and the production centre established by it, an assistance in the form of grant, in aid would be required. A total provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

Rural Industrial Development Centres.

4.9.1.85. It is envisaged to set up Rural Industries Centre on the basis of the local available skills raw materials and market. Normally RIDC would serve a cluster of villages. The RIDC will implement the production programme in the following manner.

1. Identify the suitable items of production.
2. Identify the traditional artisans.
3. Organise suitable training programme.

4. Provide necessary tools and equipments on liberal terms of credit.

5. Supply raw materials on credit to the workers

6. Purchase the finish products and pay for it on the basis of quality.

7. Encourage formation of mini industrial estate, common facility centres etc.

8. Work as agency for marketing the finished products.

4. 9. 1. 86. The District Industries Centres will be in over all charge and supervision of these centres.

4. 9. 1. 87. An amount of Rs 30. 00 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80. About 40 such centres are proposed to be opened. It is expected to fully utilize the allocation of 1979-80. For the year 1980-81, Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided.

Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation.

4. 9. 1. 88. Taluka level Co-operatives serve the society in tribal areas. Development and betterment of members is being implemented through The programme of Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation. The pattern of the scheme would be in the form of revolving capital grant, share capital and management grant as well as for opening of sales Depots, prize distribution to artisans and societies to finance to taluka level society is as under.

1. Share capital of Rs. 20,000 to each society.

2. Reserve Fund grant Rs. 20,000 to each society.

3. Managerial grant @ Rs. 60000, Rs. 5000 and Rs. 4000/ per year for 3 years.

4. 9. 1. 89. For the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs 5. 00 lakhs has been provided.

4. 9. 1. 90. For the year 1980-81, the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the welfare of taluka level cooperative seva Societies. The proposed target for the year 1980-81 is estimated at 15 societies for opening of sales depots, 5 societies for assisting share capital and 13 societies for managerial subsidy.

Rural Technology Institute.

4. 9. 1. 91. The Rural Technology institute was registered in Feburay 1979 under the Registration of

Cooperative Societies Act 1860 and public Trust Act 1950 for promotion of appropriate Technology in various Rural Insdustries.

4. 9. 1. 92. Rural Technology Institute, Gandhinagar has started functioning. It has engaged consultants from intermediate Technology Development Group Limited London to prepare a project report on function and organisation of institute. The institute has identified four areas for research study, extension and publicity work. The institute intends to undertake projects for renovation of de-centralised textile units. These units are owned by weavers, dyers and printers in the State. It also takes up project to identify appropriate technology for various ceramics units at Cottage Industries level. It also plans to take up indepth study for production and marketing of various consumer articles of daily necessities such as soap, match boxes. plastic wares etc. It will also co-ordinate its efforts with other institutions responsible for development of improved method of production and marketing.

4. 9. 1. 93. In order to carry out the various activities by Rural Technology Institue a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in the year 1980-81.

Mini Industrial Estates.

4. 9. 1. 94. Development of infrastructural facilities for Cottage units assumes great significance in the context of area planing. There is a scheme for construction of workshops cum godowns for industrial cooperatives but there is no scheme to provide such type of facilities to the individual artisans. Formation of mini Industrial estates, common facilities centre or individual workshops, will go a long way in the development of rural economy. Such centres can be set up wherever there is a concentration of Cottage Industries and workers. It is there fore proopsed to establish mini industrial estates for the promotion of the local craft. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs 20 lakhs is provided for the Mini Industrial Estates.

4. 10. Mining & Metallurgical Industries.

4. 10. 1. Apart from the mineral exploration and administration undertaken by the Directorate of Geology and Mining. Mineral development in the State also covers the activities of the State owned Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd which has been set up to exploit commercially some of the stratagic minerals such as bauxite, lignite, silica sand fluorite and base metals.

Overall Resume.

4. 10. 2. The Directorate of Geology and Mining implements programmes of survey and mapping

Mineral exploration, Education and Training. These programmes are to be continued during 1980-81 for which an outlay of Rs 86 lakhs is provided.

4.10.3. The physical target envisaged against the proposed allocation of Rs. 86 lakhs in order to deploy 19 field investigation parties for base Metals bauxite graphite dolomite, bentonite, silica sand coal brine water etc. in various parts of the State with the aim to drill 4000 meters and to map 1350 number of samples and to train one officer in photo geology at Dehradun.

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation

4.10.4. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation has been taking up various mining activities through its various Mining Projects. The Corporation is also likely to take up some new projects during the next years. The details of the on going projects as well as new projects are as follows :—

Multimetal Projects.

4.10.5. Multimetal Project envisages total capital outlay of about Rs. 2,600 lakhs based on the feasibility report of RTZC of London. The Corporation has already invested about Rs. 260 lakhs in various mining equipments, other infrastructural facilities, mining operations, pilot plant, laboratory and laboratory test work and preoperative expenses including interest on the borrowed funds.

4.10.6. Based on the feasibility report submitted by RTZC, London the Corporation has in principle decided to go ahead with the implementation of the project. The Industrial Development Bank of India, Bombay, has also accepted in principle to finance the project with a debt equity ratio of 2:1. For undertaking financial appraisal of the project, IDBI has appointed Indian Bureau of Mines for the technical appraisal of the project. Ambamata Project Evaluation Committee consisting of expert officials of IBM, Ministry of Mines and Metals, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and the officials of the Corporation has been reviewing the progress of the consultants from time to time. During the last meeting of the Committee held on 13th July, 1979 where representatives of RTZC were also present, it was ascertained that based on the laboratory tests carried out so far, RTZC will now be in a position to carry out the following functions within next 4 to 5 months.

(a) Confirmatory tests to determine final design criteria.

(b) Preparation of process flow-sheet.

(c) Preparing basic engineering data.

(d) Preparation of tender documents.

4.10.7. On receipt of the above information/data from RTZC, the Corporation, would be in a position to float the tender for supply, erection and commissioning of the main plant as well as other ancillary equipments and machineries for utilities etc.

4.10.8. The Corporation has already decided to put up a 50 M. T. per day pilot plant with a view to observe the behaviour of the ore and to get certain critical data which would be useful for the consultants to decide the final process flow sheet for the main beneficiation plant. The erection work of the pilot plant is already in advanced stage of completion and it is expected to be commissioned in September, 1979. The trial runs on the pilot plant will be taken immediately thereafter. With a view to feed the required quantity of ore to the pilot plant, the pilot open pit mining has already been commenced and necessary equipment and machineries for mining work have been purchased.

4.10.9. Civil construction work in respect of administrative buildings, laboratory building, guest house and residential quarters for the staff have been completed. Further Civil construction work required for the additional staff will be carried out in the year 1979-80.

Utilisation

4.10.10. GEB has already agreed to supply 5 MW power by laying 66 KVA line from Khedbrahma to ore plant site. Decision has been taken for constructing a dam to store 3.15 million M³ water to feed the water supply system with a view to meet with the water requirements of mines and the plant. The estimated water requirement is 1.64 million M³ per year. On completion of the project, it will provide employment to about 700/800 persons in the backward area of Banaskantha District.

4.10.11. The estimates in respect of capital expenditure etc. for this project are based on the present data available from the consultants RTZC, London. This might undergo a change after the final process flow-sheet is prepared and basic engineering data are made available to the Corporation. The requirement of fund for this project by GMDC for the years 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 640 lakhs.

Lignite Project

Lignite Project Panandhro, Kachchha

4.10.12. The Corporation has taken up mining of lignite on a large scale and has supplied about 1,60,000 MT of lignite in 1978-79 to the various industries facing shortage of coal in Gujarat. In order to cope up with the demand for lignite from the industry and others the mining was practically more than double in 1978-79 as compared to the previous year and it is expected that the mining activity will increase further during the current year. For this

purpose, GMDC has decided to employ more mining machinery and equipments to meet with the requirement of about 2000 MT per day of lignite which would be required by GEB for its proposed 110 MW thermal power station based on lignite, which would be required by GEB for its proposed 110 MW thermal power station based on lignite. In addition to this, the Corporation would be mining further 2000 MT of lignite per day for sale and for being used in briquetting and carbonisation plant which is proposed to be set up by the Corporation. The Corporation has taken up construction of residential quarters as well as other buildings such as workshop, office building etc.

4.10.13. This lignite projects has been providing employment to about 500 labourers and this employment will be further increased to 1200 when full scale mining will be undertaken to meet demands of proposed Thermal Station and briquetting plant. The requirement of funds for this project by Corporation for the year 1980-81 is estimated at Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

Jagadia Lignite Project

4.10.14. With a view to cater the needs of consuming industries of South Gujarat and to assure regular supplies of Lignite it is proposed to open a new Lignite mine in Jagadia Taluka of Bharuch District. For this purpose, two mining lease applications for different blocks have been submitted. Total reserves of lignite in Jagadia taluka has been estimated to be 20 million tonnes. The Corporation has plans to mine one of the economical blocks containing less than one million tonne of lignite. When once the mine is opened up, industries situated in South Gujarat can be assured of regular supplies of lignite. There are several industries in South Gujarat which are also facing shortage of coal. In addition, the proposed mining activities will help to generate employment opportunities for the local people of the backward district of Bharuch.

4.10.15. It is considered to mine 500 tonnes of lignite per day and for this purpose nearly 3,000 tonnes of over burden has to be removed every day as the lenear ratio between lignite and over burden on an average is around 1:5.

4.10.16. In order to excavate the over burden and lignite, a mining feasibility report has been prepared and this envisages a total outlay of Rs. 353 lakhs.

4.10.17. It is proposed to commence the lignite mining operations in Jagadia taluka. It would also create an employment opportunity for nearly 200 people besides the local workers whose number would be around 300.

4.10.18. As the equipment cannot be procured at a faster rate, it has been decided to hire or procure

the equipments from other sister organisations of the State Government Accordingly, Corporation has moved PWD and Irrigation Department and they have agreed to give on hire/sell spare equipments available with them for this project.

4.10.19. The estimated capital expenditure on mining equipments like excavators, dumpers, bull dozers etc. in Rs. 353 lakhs out of which Rs. 100 lakhs will be incurred in the year 1979-80 and Rs. 253 lakhs in the year 1980-81.

Flourspar Project.

4.10.20. The first major project undertaken by the Corporation has been generating revenues right from the year in which mining activities were commenced. The flourspar beneficiation plan was put up by the Corporation to upgade low grade of flourspar containing on an average 25% to 27% of CaF_2 into Acid grade fluorspar powder and Metallurgical grade fluorspar powder/briquestes containing CaF_2 96% and above and 85% above respectively. The Corporation had earlier appointed M/s. Sogeram of France to study the present process and the pattern of production and to advise steps to be taken to improve the production and the quality of Acid grade fluorspar being produced by the fluorspar beneficiation plant of the Corporation. The report of the said consultant was studied and reviewed by the review committee of experts appointed by the Board of Directors and the Committee came to the conclusion that the said report was not found to be useful and was not upto the expectations.

4.10.21. However, the persistant research and development work carried out by the Corporation has helped to improve the quality of Acid grade fluorspar powder consistently and we have now been able to produce Acid grade fluorspar which is acceptable to the consumers inspite of stringent specifications. Sales realisation of fluorspar till date is Rs. 1546 lakhs which has saved precious foreign exchange by supplying the same to various consuming industries of the country.

Silica Sand Project.

4.10.22. With a view to increase and improve the quality and quantity of Silica being produced in the Corporation Silica sand plant at Surejdeal, Chotila Taluka Surendranagar District the Corporation has added a couple of equipment. The additions and alterations of the plant has not yielded any tangible results. It is therefore, decided to modify the plant further by eliminating certain parts of the plant and adding different type of equipments.

4.10.23. It is hoped that with the proposed changes in the equipments desired quality could be produced and the suggested equipment would cost around Rs. 50,000/-only. The Corporation is also

contemplating to shift the Silica sand project to a site where the availability of water is good so that it can produce better quality of silica sand (wash silica sand).

Alumina Project

4.10.24. The Corporation has undertaken mining of bauxite at its two projects at Nevasa in Jamnagar District and Naredi in Kachchh District. The Corporation has taken up mining of bauxite on a moderate scale and is selling the high grade bauxite to various industries requiring the same. As an important step in the direction of an Alumina Plant the Corporation has entered into an agreement with a Hungarian firm for preparation of a techno-economic feasibility report on an Export Oriented Alumina Plant based on Gujarat bauxites.

4.10.25. The work of preparing the project report is in progress and the report is expected to be submitted by the end of 1979. Further decision in the matter of taking up the Alumina Project would be taken after submission and study of the project report.

Other Projects

Bentonite, Alumina Fluoride and Synthetic.

Crylite Projects

4.10.26. The Corporation is likely to take up projects much as Bentonite, Alumina Fluoride and Synthetic Crylite Granite cutting and Polishing etc.

A laboratory has been set up by the Corporation to analyse the quality of bentonite with a view to be able to supply good quality bentonite to the consumers.

4.10.27. It is expected that Rs. 100 lakhs might be required on the commitments and advances towards down payments against orders for purchase of capital equipments and other service contracts for implementing such projects.

4.10.28. The total funds required for the year 1980-81 by GMDC for its projects is as below.

	(Rs. in lakhs).
1. Multimetal project	640.00
2. Lignite Project Panandhro	300.00
3. Lignite Project Jagadia	253.00
4. Alumina Project	200.00
5. Other Projects.	..
(Bentonite, Synthetic Cryolite etc.)	100.00
	1493.00

4.10.29. For these projects, a provision of Rs. 104 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1980-81 in the form of loan to be advanced to GMDC. is provided.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : Industries and Minerals.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Direction and Administration				
1	IND-1 Monitoring and planning Cell in IMPD	1.00	..	1.00
2	IND-4 Extensuon wing in the office of Industries Commissioner	3.00	..	3.00
3	IND-24 Data Bank Scheme	5.00	..	5.00
	Sub-Total	9.00	..	9.00
(b) Standardisation of quality Control				
4	IND-3 Weights and Measures	5.00	5.00	10.00
5	IND-5 ISI Marking	5.00	..	5.00
	Sub-Total	10.00	5.00	15.00
(c) Industrial Education, Research and Training-				
6	IND-6 Diamond Cutting School	..	.	..
7	IND-7 Industrial Chemist Laboratory Vadodara	2.00	.	2.00
8	IND-8 Glass and Ceramic Institute Naroda	2.00	.	2.00
9	IND-9 Process cum Development Centre for Glass and Ceramic	1.00	.	1.00
10	IND-10 Industrial Research Grant.	2.00	.	2.00
11	IND-11 Man Made Research Institute at Vadodara	0.50	..	0.50
12	IND-12 Polytechnological Clinic Ahmedabad.	0.50		0.50
13	IND-13 Mechanical Engineering Research Development organisation Centres	0.50	..	0.50
14	IND-Adj Opening of a branch of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Tool, Madras in Gujarat	0.50	..	0.50
15	IND-14 Hosiery Training and Research Centre	1.00	..	1.00
16	IND-15 Electrical Research and Development Association.	15.00	..	15.00
	Sub-Total..	25.00	..	25.00
(d) Other expenditure-				
17	IND-2 Export Award	0.30	..	0.30
18	IND-16 Creation of Testing Facilities of Polytechnics etc	1.50	..	1.50
19	IND-17 Subsidy to small industries for control of anti pollution facilities	6.00	..	6.00
20	IND-18 Subsidy for employment of environmental Engineers.			
21	IND-19 Subsidy for consulting pollution board			
22	IND-21 Marine Chemicals	3.00	..	3.00
23	IND-22 Approach Road for Industry	0.50	..	0.50
24	IND-23 Financial Incentives to film studios etc. set up in the State	3.00	..	3.00
25	IND-37 Construction of residential quarters employees of Govt. press	..	10.00	10.00
	Sub-total	14.30	10.00	24.30

1	2	3	4	5
Large and Medium Industries				
(b) Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries.				
26	IND-25 Gujarat Petrochemical Corporation.	—	300.00	300.00
27	IND-26 Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd.	..	..	..
28	IND-Adj Third GNFC Plant (Water supply)	..	100.00	100.00
29	IND-36 New Fertilizer Project Based on Bombay High Gas.	..	..	..
	Sub-Total	..	400.00	400.00
Shid building and Aeronotical Industries.				
30	IND-27 M/s Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd.	..	1.00	1.00
	Sub-Total	..	1.00	1.00
(C) Tele Communication and Electronics Industry.				
31	IND-28 Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	..	100.00	100.00
	Sub-Total	..	100.00	100.00
(d) Consumers Industries				
32	IND-29 Gujarat State Textile Corporation.	..	1.00	1.00
33	IND-30 Government Contribution to Narmada Cement Co.	..	53.00	53.00
	Sub-Total	..	54.00	54.00
(e) Industrial Financial Institutions.				
34	IND-31 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation	..	110.00	110.00
35	IND-32 GIIC(Projects)	..	589.00	589.00
36	IND-34 Girnar Scooter Project	..	5.00	5.00
37	IND-33 Undertaking of share capital and Share capital contribution to GSFC.	..	10.00	10.00
38	IND-41 Gujarat Industrial Development Corp.(MB)	..	110.00	110.00
39	IND-Adj G.I.D.C. Margin money other expenditure	..	100.00	100.00
	Sub-total	..	924.00	924.00
40	IND-Adj. Indexith grant for promotional activities.	5.00	..	5.00
41	IND-35 Grant of loan to industries for the amount of sales tax paid on sale of finished products.	..	100.00	100.00
42	IND-42 Subsidy to GIDC for Industrial area and Townships.	0.20	..	0.20
43	IND-20 Pilot plant for testing facilities	0.50	..	0.50
44	IND-43 Critical Industrial Facilities for Backward areas.	15.00	..	15.00
45	IND-74 Workshop in Rural and Backward Areas	6.00	..	6.00
46	IND-76 Common Industrial facilities Centre	4.00	..	4.00
47	IND-Adj- Grant in -aid for providing integrated training skills to industries in GIDC Areas.	10.00	..	10.00
48	IND-77 Grant-in-aid to CED Industrial self employment in Rural and Backward areas.	10.00	..	10.00
	Sub-Total	50.70	100.00	150.70
	Grand-Total	109.00	1594.00	1703.00

STATEMENT (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5
Village and Small Industries				
(a) Small Scale Industries				
49	IND-52 Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation.	..	10.00	10.00
50	IND-53 Contribution for Marketing fund of GSIC to provide marketing assistance to to SSI units	..	5.00	5.00
51	IND-Adj. Trade Centres.	10.00	..	10.00
52	IND-44 Financial Assistance to SSI Units	6.00	..	6.00
53	IND-45 Tool Room Project	2.00	..	2.00
54	IND-45 Subsidy on power Consumption.	5.00	..	5.00
55	IND-47 Quality making of SSI products	2.50	..	2.50
56	IND-48 Testing facilities to SSI including electronic Industries	2.75	..	2.75
57	IND-49 Financial Assistance to common facilities centres	2.50	..	2.50
58	IND-50 Development of small Scale ancillary Units	2.00	..	2.00
59	IND-51 Diamond Industries Complex	10.00	..	10.00
60	IND-55 Capital Subsidy and Growth Centres	250.00	..	250.00
61	IND-57 Subsidy to agencies for marketing of SSI products	2.00	..	2.00
62	IND-58 Information Centre, Felament exhibition etc.	0.25	..	0.25
63	IND-58 District Industries Centres	45.00	..	45.00
64	IND-(Adj) Census on sample survey of SSI units	1.00	..	1.00
65	IND (Adj) Rural Industrial Projects	31.50	..	31.50
66	IND-64 Apprentice Training in Government printing presses.	4.50	..	4.50
Total (2) Small Industries....		377.00	15.00	392.00
(b) Village and Cottage Industries.				
67	IND-59 Powerloom industry	0.56	1.44	2.00
68	IND-60 Handloom Industry	32.00	18.00	50.00
69	IND(Adj)—Intensive development of Handloom Industry	35.00	..	35.00
70	IND-61 Handicraft Industries	9.00	..	9.00
71	IND-62 Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation.	..	1.00	1.00
72	IND(Adj)—Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation	..	1.00	1.00
73	IND-63 Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board	207.00	70.00	277.00
74	IND-64 Cooperative Spinning Mills	..	5.00	5.00
75	IND-65 Training of Artisans	6.00	12.00	18.00
76	IND-66 F.A. to Cooperatives	19.76	10.24	30.00
77	IND-F.A. Industrial artisans	19.10	0.90	20.00
78	IND-68 Carpet Weaving Centres	10.00	..	10.00
79	IND-69 Gujarat marketing Corporation for Cottage and Village Industries. (GRIMCO)	5.00	10.00	15.00
80	IND. Establishment of village flaying Centres and village tanneries	5.00	..	5.00
81	IND-70 Rural Industrial Development Centres	30.00	..	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
82	IND-71 Rural Technology institute	20.00	..	20.00
83	IND-72 Mini Industrial Estate in Rural Areas	20.00	..	20.00
84	IND-73 Tribal Development Corporation	..	5.00	5.00
85	IND-77 Administrative, Supervisory staff	5.00	..	5.00
	Total (a) Village and Cottage Industries.	423.42	134.58	558.00
(d) Mining and Metallurgical Industries				
(a) Mineral Exploration Development				
86	IND-74 Expansion and Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining.	86.00	..	86.00
87	IND-76 Link Roads in Mining Areas	..	..	..
(b) Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries				
88	IND-75 Loans to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	..	104.00	104.00
	Total (d) Mining and Metallurgical Industries..	86.00	104.00	190.00
	Grand Total-Industries and Minerals	995.42	1847.58	2843.00

5. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Development of infrastructural facilities has been given a high priority in the current phase of development. Transport constitutes one of the most important infrastructure facilities for supporting productive activities and the distribution system. Development activities in this sector also generate large employment opportunities. Each mode of transport has a distinct role to play in the economy and its inherent advantage should be exploited optimally within a coordinated system.

2. The State is lagging behind in the sphere of road development including rural roads. The passenger transport service also calls for expansion. It is, therefore, necessary to accelerate the road development programme with special attention to rural roads. The development of ports and harbours has also special significance for Gujarat which is a principal maritime State in the country. There is vast scope for development of tourism with a number of places of tourists interest both ancient and modern which can attract even foreign tourists in large numbers.

3. An outlay of Rs. 4940 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1980-81 for Transport and Communications Sector. Its distribution over the various sub-sectors is as follows :—

Sub-Sector of Development.	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay 1980-81.
1.	2.
1. Road Development.	2850
2. Road Transport.	1450
3. Tourism.	40
4. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.	600
Total ...	4940

An outline of the programme is given in subsequent paragraphs.

5.1. ROAD DEVELOPMENT

5.1.1.1. Roads play a vital role in the development of agriculture and industries, trade and commerce and the economy in general. They constitute important components of the basic infrastructure for economic development. That apart, construction of the roads is one of the most highly employment intensive activities. Within the road system the rural roads constitute one of the basic minimum needs.

5.1.2. Review of Progress

5.1.2.1. Total road length including national highways which was about 13,154 kms. in 1950-51 was increased to about 38,981 kms. by the end of the Fourth Plan and 42,359 kms. by the end of the Fifth Plan 1974-78. There was an increase of 19,730 kms. of road during the period 1960-61 to 1977-78. In the first year of the Five Year Plan 1978-83 *i.e.* 1978-79 total length of road was 43,256 kms. The details are given in the following table :—

(Fig. in Kms.)							
Sr. No. 1	Year 2	N.H. 3	S.H. 4	M.D.R. 5	O.D.R. 6	V.R. 7	Total 8
1.	1950—51	597	1,507	2,710	4,680	3,660	13,154
2.	1955—56	716	1,956	3,112	6,951	5,052	17,787
3.	1960—61	1,005	4,025	6,086	7,008	4,505	22,629
4.	1965—66	1,033	5,125	7,132	7,065	5,674	26,029
5.	1968—69	1,056	6,983	7,127	8,417	8,628	32,211
6.	1973—74	1,352	8,605	8,480	10,183	10,361	38,981
7.	1977—78	1,383	9,027	9,830	9,639	12,480	42,359
8.	1978—79	1,425	9,058	10,043	9,834	12,896	43,256

5.1.2.2. Despite the good rate of progress achieved in road development, Gujarat, in relation to several other States of the country, has been lagging in this field. According to the basic road Statistics 1974-75, the State ranks 15th amongst the States in the country with only 20 kms. of road length per 100 sq.kms. against All India average of 36 kms. In terms of road length per lakh population the State occupied the 15th place. Road length was only 7,622 kms. in 1947 *i.e.* only 4 kms. per 100 sq.kms. as compared to All India average of 12 kms. Thereafter the rate of progress in road development in State was more or less the same as the All India

average. However, mainly on account of the initial lag the State remained in deficit to the extent of 42 percent at the end of the Nagpur Plan period *i.e.* March, 1961, when India as a whole had exceeded the Nagpur Plan target by 36 per cent. The State was behind the second 20 year road plan (1961-81) by 29 percent in 1977 when the country as a whole had achieved 87 percent of the target.

5.1.2.3. The progress achieved till the end of the Fifth Plan (1974-78) and 1978-79 is indicated in the following table:—

(Fig. in kms.)

Sr. No.	Category of Roads	Kilometerage		20 year Plan Target 1961--81	Exis- ting on 31-3-1978	Exis- ting on 31-3-79	Balance (Col. 5-7)
		31-3-47	31-3-61				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Main Roads :							
1.	National Highways	..	1,005	3,602	1,383	1,425	(-)2,177
2.	State Highways	4,408	4,025	6,168	9,027	9,058	(+)2,890
3.	Major District Roads.	..	6,086	14,382	9,830	10,043	(-)4,339
Total-I.		4,408	11,116	24,152	20,240	20,526	(-)3,626
2. Rural Roads :							
1.	Other District Roads.	3,214	7,008	16,441	9,639	9,834	(-)6,607
2.	Village Roads.	..	4,505	17,035	12,480	12,896	(-)4,139
Total-II		3,214	11,513	33,476	22,119	22,730	(-)10,746
GRAND TOTAL : I + II ..		7,622	22,629	57,628	42,359	43,256	(-)14,372

5.1.2.4. Thus, as on 1st April, 1979, it is necessary to construct 14,372 kms. of roads to achieve the target of the Twenty Year Road Plan 1961-81. It is targetted to construct about 1450 Kms. of roads during 1979-80.

5.1.3 Basic considerations underlying the Plan for 1980-81.

5.1.3.1. The programmes for 1980-81 have been formulated with the following main considerations in view :—

(1) The spillover works are to be given top priority.

(2) Missing links and Missing bridges are proposed to be included where roads on either side are ready or nearing completion.

(3) Widening of the State Highway where traffic intensity is more than 3000 P.C.U. per day on the existing survey by carriage way.

(4) Rural roads connecting the villages having population more than 1500 and also the villages having population between 1000 to 1500 which are not connected with any all weather roads.

5.1.4. Programme for 1980-81

5.1.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 2850 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for the Road Development sub-Sector.

A broad break-up is given in the following table :-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Item	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	General Plan	
	(a) Works in progress	2024.00
	(b) New works of 1980-81	150.00
	Sub-Total ..	2174.00
2.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	
	(a) Works in progress	429.30
	(b) New works of 1980-81	246.70
	Sub-Total ..	676.00
3.	Total	
	(a) Works in progress	2453.30
	(b) New works proposed for 1980-81.	396.70
	Grand Total ..	2,850.00

5.1.4.2. Highest priority has been given to works in progress. The total liability of works in progress at the end of 1979-80 is about Rs. 8474 lakhs inclusive of about Rs. 610 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area. An outlay of Rs. 2453.30 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for works in progress inclusive of Rs. 429.30 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. An outlay of Rs. 396.70 lakhs is provided for new works including Rs. 246.70 lakhs in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

5.1.4.3. The following table shows the distribution of outlay of Rs. 2850 lakhs between the State Level Road Programme and the Rural Roads Programme.

(Rs. in lakhs).	
1.	State Level Roads Programme—
	(a) General Plan 1071.98
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan 61.70
	1133.68
2.	Rural Roads Programme :
	(a) General Plan 1102.02
	(b) Tribal Sub-Plan 614.30
	1716.32
	Total (1+2) .. 2850.00

5.1.4.4. The programme for 1980-81 envisages an addition of 1725 Kms. of roads of which rural roads will be 1175 kms. The additional road kilometrage for 1980-81 includes 460 kms. in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area

5.1.5. Rural Roads.

5.1.5.1. Out of 18,275 inhabited villages in the State, only 6,518 villages have all weather communications either through main roads or through approach roads, and 4076 villages have fair weather and the rest of the villages have no means of communications. The details are as under :—

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having population 1500 & above	Villages having population 1000 to 1500	Villages having population 500 to 1000	Villages having population 500	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Connected by pucca road as on 31-3-79.	2,146	1,168	1,643	1,561	6,518
2.	Connected by Kutchra road as on 31-3-79.	185	541	1,559	1,791	4,076
3.	To be connected by pucca road provided in B.E. for 1979-1980. (to be completely connected).	1,003 (350)	740 (150)	802 (200)	859 (200)	3,404 (900)
4.	To be connected by Kutchra road provided in Budget Estimates for 1979-80.	230	151	184	141	706
5.	Not connected by any road.	100	365	1,028	2,078	3,571
Total..		3,664	2,965	5,216	6,430	18,275

5.1.6. Minimum Needs Programme.

5.1.6.1. According to the revised norms fixed by the Government of India for the minimum needs programme for rural roads, it is necessary to provide all weather link roads to all villages having population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the remaining villages having population of 1000 to 1500 and having no fair weather communication. The State Government aims at achieving these norms for the minimum needs programme at the end of the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

5.1.6.2. By the end of March, 1979, out of 3,664 villages having population of 1500 and above, 2,146 villages have been connected by all Weather roads. During the year 1979-80, 350 villages will be joined by roads. In the year 1980-81 it is proposed to join further 350 villages by pucca roads.

5.1.6.3. There are 2,965 villages having population of 1000-1500. Out of these villages, 1168 villages have all weather communication by the end of March, 1979. During the year 1979-80, 150 villages will be connected by pucca roads. It is proposed to join further 200 villages by pucca roads in the year 1980-81.

5.1.7. National Highways, roads of Inter-State Importance and roads of Economic Importance.

5.1.7.1. The State Government has requested the Government of India to declare certain important State highways as National highways.

5.1.7.2. The programme of roads of Inter-State importance continues with 100 per cent central assistance; while the programme for roads of economic importance has been continued as Centrally Sponsored with 50 per cent share of the State Government. A few works under both the above programmes are in progress. Suitable new works are also proposed to be taken up.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :- Road Development

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of Head of Development	Outlay 1980-81.		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I RDP-I Roads and Bridges.				
1.	M. N. P. (Rural Roads)	—	1716.32	1716.32
2.	Other than M. N. P.	—	1133.68	1133.68
Total...		—	2850.00	2850.00

5.2 ROAD TRANSPORT

5.2.1. Nationalisation

5.2.1.1. The nationalisation of passenger road transport services has been completed 100% in Gujarat State since 1969-70. It is, therefore, necessary for the Corporation as a sole operator, to cater to the natural increase in traffic on the existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the uncovered areas for the economic, social and cultural development of the rural areas. The Corporation after its formation has, therefore, been taking active measures to meet the above needs of the travelling public in the State.

5.2.2. Growth of traffic in Gujarat State

5.2.2.1. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 12.9% per year as against 6.5% in the Country as a whole, and the growth of railway traffic at about 4.9% per year. To cope with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 8 to 10% per year, the balance of the rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicle utilisation. Out of the total increase in schedule, 6% is utilised to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes and the balance of 2 to 4% to extend bus services in uncovered areas.

5.2.2.2. It is the policy of the Corporation to extend direct services to all the villages in the State in stages subject to the availability of a motorable road connecting the villages and funds for expansion. On account of rapid expansion of services made by the Corporation, as on 31st March 1979, the Corporation provides direct services to 78.3% of the towns and villages, covering 93.8% of the State population. All villages with population above 1500, excluding those not connected by a motorable road, have been provided with direct services. Steps are being taken to extend direct services to the villages with population between 1000 and 1500 in the State in a phased manner. At present there are 3998 villages in the State which have not yet been directly served.

5.2.3. Annual Plan 1979-80

5.2.3.1. The Annual Plan 1979-80 provides for purchase of 1065 vehicles. It provides for replace-

ment of 774 vehicles and putting on road 291 new vehicles for expansion of schedules at 5.1%. The Plan provides for a total outlay of Rs. 1869.50 lakhs and a State Plan size of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs. The internal resources were placed at Rs. 397 lakhs, the net borrowings at Rs. 64 lakhs and the capital contribution from the State Government at Rs. 939 lakhs. The Central Government's capital contribution was placed at Rs. 469.50 lakhs.

5.2.3.2. However, after finalisation of the Annual Plan 1979-80, there had been considerable increase in the cost of operation due to increase in the prices of diesel, tyres and auto-parts as a result of Union Budget of February 1979. There was also increase in prices of diesel from August, 1979 and D.A. to the employees from December 1978. The fare of G.S.R.T. Corporation has been revised with effect from 15th April, 1979 which will result into increase in the resources of the Corporation. The expenditure during 1979-80 will exceed the outlay considerably.

5.2.3.3. The revised plan will enable the Corporation to purchase 1300 chassis and build bodies on 1200 chassis. Of these 1200 buses, 858 (774 revised estimate of vehicles likely to complete their life during the year 1979-80 and 84 for replacement of overaged vehicles) will be used for replacement and 342 for expansion in schedules at the rate of 6%. The Corporation will still have to run about 293 overaged vehicles for operation of 5210 schedules in S.T.T. 1980.

5.2.4. Annual Plan 1980-81

5.2.4.1. An outlay of Rs.1450.00 lakhs is proposed in the State Plan for the year 1980-81. The total outlay is placed at Rs. 2216 lakhs. It will be possible to purchase 1000 chassis and build bodies on 1125 chassis. Of these 1125 vehicles, 762 (718 vehicles likely to complete life in 1980-81 and 44 replacement of overaged vehicles reducing the number of overaged vehicles required for operation of schedules from 293 to 249) will be for replacement and 363 for expansion in schedules at 6%. At this rate of expansion, the no. of schedules to be operated will increase from 5210 in S.T.T. 1980 to 5523 in S.T.T. 1981. This expansion will generate additional employment of 3000 persons in 1981-1982 and linking of about 230 additional villages by direct bus services.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Road Transport.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	1980-81 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RTS-1 Road Transport.	..	1450.00	1450.00

5.3 TOURISM

5.3.1.1 Gujarat is rich in ancient temples and monuments, historical pilgrimage centres, beach resorts, wild life habitats, etc. and therefore there is immense potential for development of tourism in the State. It has also a great potential to attract a large number of foreign tourists.

5.3.2 Review of Progress

5.3.2.1 The outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs for the year 1979-80 is expected to be utilised fully. During 1979-80, provision has been made for the construction of staff quarters of tourist bungalows at Veraval and Porbandar, the bird sanctuary at Nal-Sarovar and site of the archaeological excavation at Lothal will be developed. Construction work of cafeteria was continued at Modhera near Sun Temple and the same has been completed. A few units of staff quarters at Ubharat Holiday Home will be put up. Construction of one more Holiday Home at Nargol and dormitory at Chorwad Holiday Home will be started during 1979-80. Some work of additions and alterations at Ubharat and Tithal Holiday Homes will be continued.

5.3.3 The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.

5.3.3.1 The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd., was incorporated on 10th June, 1975 with an authorised capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The main objectives of the Corporation are :—

(i) to take over, develop and manage places of tourist interest ;

(ii) to promote tourism by all ways and means ;

(iii) to carry on business as tourist and travel agent.

5.3.3.2. Government has decided to accelerate the tourism activities in the State. The Corporation has taken over the assets (*i. e.* all Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hill Station, etc.) from the Directorate of Tourism with effect from 1st September, 1978. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80 which will be fully utilised.

5.3.4. Programme for 1980-81

5.3.4.1. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs for this Sub-sector, an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for the Tourism Corporation. The Corporation would take up new projects like providing transport units at important places over and above development of existing centres. The remaining amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for various continuing schemes of the Directorate of Tourism. It is proposed to construct new dormitories etc. at Vadnagar (Mahesana district), Mandvi (Kachchh district) and Junagadh. Construction work of dormitory at Chorwad Holiday Home and Holiday Home at Nargol will also be continued.

STATEMENT
Schemewise outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : Tourism

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980—81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Tourist Accommodation :				
1.	TRB—1. Development of Sasan Veraval Porbandar Complex	—	—	—
2.	TRB—2. Development of Ahmedabad Complex	—	—	—
3.	TRB—3. Development of Hot Springs, Picnic Sports.	—	—	—
4.	TRB—4. Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hostels and Motels, Ropeways, opening of tourist offices, trainings of personnel, etc.	—	12.40	12.40
Total-I.		—	12.40	12.40
II. Tourist Information and Publicity.				
5.	TRB—5. Publicity Abroad	—	1.00	1.00
Total- II.		—	1.00	1.00
III				
6.	TRB—6 Coastal conducted tours and Inter State tours, development of tourist bungalow, transport facilities, improvement of dharmashalas, development of hot springs.	—	1.60	1.60
7.	TRB—7 Establishments of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited.	—	25.00	25.00
Total- III		—	26.60	26.60
Totals : I, II, III,		—	40.00	40.00

5.4 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

5.4.1.1 Gujarat is a principal maritime State in the Country with 39 minor and intermediate ports along its coast line and one major port. The Minor and intermediate ports under the State Government have been handling above 3.00 million tonnes of traffic per annum.

5.4.1.2 The 11 Intermediate ports and 28 minor ports are dotted over 1600 kms. of coastline from Koteshwar in the North to Umbargaon in the South. Three of these ports-Bhavnagar, Okha and Sikka are direct berthing ports for ocean going ships. 12 ports are lighterage ports where steamer traffic is worked by lighters. The remaining 24 ports are either sailing vessels ports or have fishing activities. About 98% of the total traffic is handled by only 15 ports viz., Bhavnagar, Okha, Bedi, Sikka, Porbandar, Veraval, Navlakhi, Mandvi, Mahuva, Pipavav, Salaya, Valsad, Jakhau, Bharuch and Mundra. The main feature of these ports is exports which constitute 60% of the total traffic mainly to foreign countries earning foreign exchange of more than Rs. 1 crore per annum. The development activities of the ports have, therefore, been concentrated at these ports. In the case of other ports either a small jetty is provided or some dredging is done but no major development activities have been undertaken so far.

5.4.2 Growth of traffic

5.4.2.1 The ports of Gujarat are traditionally net export oriented ports. The traditional commodities of imports are food-grains, fertilizers, mineral oils, coal, sulphur, etc. Whereas items of export are salt, Oil-cakes, groundnut seeds, cement, lime and lime stone, etc. The pattern of growth of traffic since the turn of the seventies and the projections for the two years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as follows :—

(in lakh tonnes)			
Year	Import	Export	Total
1	2	3	4
1970-71	7.05	19.61	26.66
1973-74	10.43	17.75	28.18
1974-75	12.47	17.80	30.27
1975-76	12.19	18.83	31.02
1976-77	6.25	22.03	28.28
1977-78	5.80	14.65	20.45
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80 (Projected)	10.40	24.60	35.00
1980-81 (Projected)	14.35	25.65	40.00

5.4.2.2 There has been drop in traffic on account of the stoppage of import of food-grains and fertilizers. Restrictions placed by the Government of India recently on export of cement, salt and groundnut seeds and oil-cakes which are the traditional and bulk export items of Gujarat ports are likely to affect the growth of traffic. The traffic of mineral oil at Okha has also come down considerably due to its diversion to Kandla which is comparatively nearer to the consuming centres in North India. In order to compensate for this loss, attempts are made to attract imported fertilizers at suitable ports and it is likely that a sizeable quantity of imported fertilizers will be handled at ports Bhavnagar, Veraval, Jamnagar and Navalakhi.

5.4.2.3 Provision of all weather direct berthing facilities at Porbandar, acquisition of additional lighters, deepening of turning circle at Okha by dredging and providing other facilities at important ports has been made for increase in traffic. The anticipated traffic during 1979-80 is about 3.50 million tonnes and during 1980-81, it may increase to 4.00 million tonnes.

5.4.3 Approach

5.4.3.1 Ports constitute one of the important infrastructural facilities necessary for economic advancement of a region. The development expansion and improvement at the ports are not only necessary for catering to the likely increase in traffic but also to improve efficiency of steamer working. It is necessary to develop modern direct berthing facilities. Present day shipping demands quicker turn round of the ships. Also large craft vessels are being employed increasingly in international trade. Even to cater to the present level of the traffic existing facilities at the ports are required to be expanded by providing additional berths, additional lighterage fleets increase in warehousing and transit facilities and addition of cargo handling equipments. It is also necessary to improve the navigational conditions by dredging and provide additional navigational facilities and introduce mechanisation of cargo handling.

5.4.3.2 M/s Narmada Cement Co., are putting up one million tonnes capacity cement plant at port Jafrabad. The plant will produce clinker at Jafrabad which will be shipped in self propelled barges to Magdalla port (about 6.67 lakh tonnes) and to Ratnagiri (about 3.33 lakh tonnes). The self propelled barges on their return voyage from Magadalla, will carry coal for Jafrabad. In order to serve this traffic of clinker and coal, it has been decided to provide port facilities including breakwater, dredging, etc. at Jafrabad at a cost of Rs. 393.62 lakhs and at Magdalla at a cost of Rs. 815.60 lakhs.

5.4.3.3 It has been decided to provide modern ferry service between Dahej on South Gujarat Coast and Ghogha on the Saurashtra Coast. A joint sector company, namely M/s. "Ghogha-Dahej Trans-Sea Ferry Service Limited" has also been formed. Necessary terminal facilities at Dahej and Ghogha such as landing jetty, parking areas, passenger facilities etc. will be provided by the State Government. The company will provide ferry boats and will operate the same. Preliminary work for providing the terminal facilities has been started.

5.4.4 Programme for 1980-81

5.4.4.1 Against the provision of Rs. 165.00 lakhs for the year 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. A broad break up of this outlay is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Development of Intermediate & Minor Ports.	511.00
2.	Construction of office buildings, staff quarters and other amenities	6.00
3.	Survey and Investigation	1.00
4.	Dredger and Dredging	18.00
5.	Inland water transport and Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service	60.00
6.	Navigational Aids	4.00
Total		600.00

The major part of the outlay is for development of (i) Jafrabad and Magdalla ports—Rs. 360 lakhs, (ii) Porbandar all weather port—Rs. 50 lakhs and (iii) Ferry Service Dahej-Ghogha—Rs. 57.13 lakhs.

5.4.5 Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports

5.4.5.1 **Jafrabad and Magdalla Ports Project.**—Infra-structural port facilities are proposed to be provided at Jafrabad and Magdalla ports, as M/s. Narmada Cement Co. has decided to set up cement plant at Jafrabad and clinker grinding plant and packing at Magdalla port. These facilities are proposed for transport of cement, clinker, coal, etc. These works are estimated to cost Rs. 12.09 crores for which administrative approval has been accorded to the plans and estimates. These works include infra-structural port facilities at Jafrabad port at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.94 crores and those at Magdalla port at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.15 crores. The works include approach bund, break-water, RCC jetty, dredging in Tapi river, roads, navigational aids, office building, electric power and water supply.

5.4.5.2 Tenders have already been invited for the works and as soon as the agency is fixed, the works will be started. As per the programme finalised, the M/s Narmada Cement Company will start its production by the end of 1981 and hence, it is proposed to provide port facilities by that time. The programme includes jetties at both ports, Break-water and Bund at Jafrabad, Navigational aids and miscellaneous items. The work is expected to start during 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

5.4.5.3 Other schemes such as security arrangements at important ports, sea protection works and reclamation, water supply, construction of a shed at Khadakwasla will also be carried out under this sub-head, for which a provision of Rs. 10.40 lakhs is made.

5.4.5.4 **Development of Porbandar port:**—A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for completing the remaining works under the project of all weather port at Porbandar. The work is almost completed except for acquisition of a tug and completion of transit godown etc. and these works are expected to be completed during 1980-81.

5.4.5.5 **Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties:**—Important works to be carried out are (i) jetty for port crafts at port Bhavnagar, (ii) landing wharf, (iii) extension of wharf at Rozi (Bedi), (iv) slipway at Bhavnagar, (v) wharf wall at Navalakhi, etc. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at various ports are proposed to be carried out. A provision of Rs. 17.10 lakhs is made for this purpose.

5.4.6 Port Equipment and Machinery

5.4.6.1 It is proposed to purchase equipments like wharf cranes, mobile cranes, dumpers, loaders, fire fighters, trucks, etc., for various ports. In addition, walki-talki set for lighterage working port is also proposed to be provided. An amount of Rs. 21.25 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

5.4.7 Transport Facilities and Fleet

5.4.7.1 It is proposed to provide concrete platforms for bulk cargo and other facilities at important ports for which a provision of Rs. 4.75 lakhs is made.

5.4.8 Floating Crafts

5.4.8.1 It is proposed to purchase two No. 1000 BHP Tug for one each for Bhavnagar and Okha, and two No. 350 BHP Tug for one each for Mandvi and for Dredging cell at Bhavnagar. Provision is also proposed for one water barge for Navlakhi and for final payment towards acquisition of self propelled barge from M/s. Alcock Ashdown and Co. A provision of Rs. 28.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

5.4.9 Gujarat Maritime Board

5.4.9.1 As per the recommendation of the Committee on the Administrative set up of Gujarat Ports, the State Government has taken a policy decision to enact a legislation for setting up an Autonomous State Maritime Board on the lines of the Major Port Trusts for the efficient management of the Gujarat Ports on commercial lines. It would, therefore, be necessary to provide for contribution to the new Autonomous Board. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for 1980-81 for this purpose.

5.4.10 Warehousing Facilities

5.4.10.1. At Bhavnagar and Veraval, there is demand for additional storage facilities which has to be met. The construction of storage godown at Bhavnagar and Veraval has been commenced in 1979-80. It is proposed to complete the work in 1980-81. It is also proposed to construct storage godowns and open transit shed at Valsad, Pipavav, Okha and Bedi. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

5.4.11 Construction of Staff Quarters and Amenities at Ports

5.4.11.1 It is proposed to provide Class-I, Class-II and Class-III staff quarters at the ports of Bhavnagar, Bedi, Veraval, Mandvi and Mahuva for which a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

5.4.12 Dredger and Dredging

5.4.12.1 A provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is made for carrying out dredging at various important ports in 1980-81.

5.4.13 Inland Water Transport

5.4.13.1 *Dahej Ghogha ferry service.*—It has been decided to undertake a project of development

of modern truck-cum-passenger ferry service between Dahej and Ghogha ports across the Gulf of Khambhat. For operation of the ferry service, it has also been decided to set up a shipping company in joint venture with M/s. Chowgule & Co., Private Ltd., and agreement has been executed between the Government & M/s. Chowgule Co. and shipping Co. will be formed shortly. For this, Government will require to contribute Rs. 26.00 lakhs during 1979-80 as share capital. The ferries will be provided by the Joint Sector Company which will be operating the Services.

5.4.13.2. It is proposed to provide infrastructural facilities at Dahej and Ghogha Ports, at an estimated cost of Rs. 515.40 lakhs. These infrastructural port facilities include the works like providing landing facilities including approach bund, jetty, floating, pantoon, platform, water supply, electrification, navigational aids, approach roads at both the ports, etc. For the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 57.13 lakhs is made for the scheme.

5.4.14. Landing facilities for Inland Water Transport at Matwad, Chandod, Rander and Mangeshwar

5.4.14.1. Till 1978-79, these schemes were fully financed out of assistance from the Central Government. However according to the reclassification of centrally sponsored schemes these schemes are continued as centrally sponsored on sharing basis. Accordingly provision of Rs. 2.87 lakhs is made for 1980-81 as State share for completing the works of landing facilities for IWT at the above ports. An equal provision is expected from the Government of India.

5.4.15. Constructions and Development of other Navigational Aids at various Ports

5.4.15.1. Local Navigational aids at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports where the lighterage fleet have to go in meandering creeks. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1980-81.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays.

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	1980-81 Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. PORTS AND PILOTAGE:				
I Development of Minor Ports.				
1	PRT-I	Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports.		
	(a)	—	67.10	67.10
	(b)	—	21.25	21.25
	(c)	—	4.75	4.75
	(d)	—	28.50	28.50
	(i)	5.00	—	5.00
	(e)	—	6.00	6.00
	(f)	—	370.40	370.40
	(g)	8.00	—	8.00
	Total: I	13.00	498.00	511.00
II. Construction and Repairs.				
2	PRT-2	—	6.00	6.00
	Construction of office buildings, staff quarters and other amenities at various ports.			
	Total: II	—	6.00	6.00
III Dredger and Surveying				
3	PRT-3	1.00	—	1.00
	Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast.			
4	PRT-4.	—	18.00	18.00
	Dredger and Dredging.			
	Total: III	1.00	18.00	19.00
IV Inland Water Transports				
5	PRT-5.	—	60.00	60.00
	Ferry Service (Dahej-Ghogha) (including I. W. T. scheme).			
	Total: IV	—	60.00	60.00
	Sub-Total : I to IV	14.00	582.00	596.00
B. LIGHTHOUSE AND LIGHTSHIPS:				
Construction and Development of other Navigational aids.				
6	PRT-3.	—	4.00	4.00
	Development and construction of other navigational aids at Intermediate and Minor Ports.			
	Grand Total: Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	14.00	586.00	600.00

6. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Economic development makes growing demand on the quality of human resources. It is necessary to pay greater attention to improvement in the quality of education at all levels and improvement diversification of the skills of the people. Better medical and health services, safe drinking water and housing facilities are needed not only for the social and economic well being of the people but also for improving the efficiency of the working population to ensure steady growth in the rate of production in fields and factories. The welfare programmes for the Backward Classes and other weaker sections and the poor have to be considerably expanded and speeded up.

2. An outlay of Rs. 7976 lakhs is provided for the social and community services for the Annual Plan 1980-81. The Sectoral and sub-Sectoral break-up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Outlay 1980-81
1.	2	3
1.	General Education	750
2.	Technical Education	95
3.	Medical and Public Health	1120
4.	Sewerage and Water Supply	1940
5.	Housing	1370
6.	Urban Development	400
7.	State Capital Project	550
8.	Information and Publicity	10
9.	Labour and Labour Welfare	375
10.	Welfare of Backward Classes	1181
11.	Social Welfare	70
12.	Nutrition	115
Total..		7976

An outline of the programme is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

6.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

6.1.1.1. An outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakhs is provided for General Education for the year 1980-81. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Minor head of Development	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1	Primary Education (MNP) (inclusive of Rs. 13.00 lakhs for Nucleus Budget)	348.00
2	Adult Education (MNP)	85.00
3	Secondary Education	136.52
4	University and Higher Education	75.33
5	Sports and Youth Welfare	28.92
6	Arts and Culture	64.23
7	Other Programmes (Development of languages)	12.00
Total		750.00

6.1.1.2. The highest priority is assigned to (1) Elementary Education and (2) Adult Education which are classified as Minimum Needs Programme. These two programmes account for Rs. 433.00 lakhs of the outlay.

6.1.2 Elementary Education (MNP)

6.1.2.1 According to the enrolment norm of the revised minimum needs programme, it is targetted to achieve 90% coverage of children in the age group 6-14 by the end of 1982-83. In view of the progress the State has already achieved and to avoid stagnation, it is envisaged to achieve an enrolment of 110 per cent in the age group 6-11 (class I to V) and 69 per cent in the age group 11-14 (Class VI to VIII) representing 95 percent of the entire age group 6-14 (Class-I-VIII) by the end of 1982-83. At the end of 1978-79, the No. of children enrolled in the age group 6-11 (Class I to V) was 40.87 lakhs representing 101 percent of total population of that age group of whom enrolment of boys were 23.69 lakhs representing 114 per cent and enrolment of girls was 17.18 lakhs representing 88 per cent of the respective population of the said age group. In the age group 11-14 (Class VI to VIII) the enrolment was 12.47 lakhs representing 60.29 per cent of the total population of that age group of whom enrolment of boys was 7.63 lakhs representing 71.91 per cent and girls 4.84 lakhs representing 48.06 per cent of the respective population of the said group. Overall enrolment for the entire age group 6-14 at the end of 1978-79 was 53.34 lakhs representing 87.49 per cent of the population of that age group of whom enrolment of boys were 31.32 lakhs representing 99.71 per cent and enrolment of girls was 22.02 lakhs representing 74.41 per cent of the respective population of the said age group.

6.1.2.2 By the end of the year 1979-80, 103 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 and 67.38 per cent of the children in the age group 11-14 will be covered. These achievements are expected to rise to 105 per cent and 67.94 per cent in the respective age group by the end of the year 1980-81.

6.1.2.3 More emphasis is laid on the enrolment of children in the Tribal and Backward Areas by providing incentives by way of free supply of Text-Books and uniforms to tribal pupils for regular attendance and also incentives to the families of primitive groups who send their wards to schools regularly by way of clothes and food. It is also proposed to provide financial assistance to talented scheduled caste girl pupils to avoid stagnation and wastage. There will be 30,000 beneficiaries for school uniforms and nearly one lakh sets of text books will be supplied free of cost in tribal areas. 5000 families of primitive groups will be paid as an incentive of Rs. 240 per annum per family by way of food and clothes. While 925 S.C. girl pupils who stand in first five in each Taluka in the annual examination of Std. IV will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 100 each.

6.1.2.4 On the basis of a teacher pupil ratio of 40:1, the additional enrolment during 1978-83, will require the appointment of 12,650 additional teachers. However, owing to the rationalisation of school hours especially in respect of standards I-III the services of a number of teachers will be available to cope with the additional enrolment. Therefore, the number of additional teachers needed during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is restricted to 12,585, 4,000 teachers have been appointed in 1979-80 of whom 850 teachers are in tribal area. During 1980-81, 1900 additional teachers of which 565 for tribal area will be appointed. A provision of Rs. 252.30 lakhs is made for this programme for 1980-81.

6.1.2.5 The State constantly strives to extend primary education facilities to the entire rural population in their own habitations. There are still nearly 414 villages having more than 200 population and not having schooling facilities within the distance of 1.5 K.M. 50 New Primary Schools have been opened in tribal area during 1978-79 while 208 New Primary Schools of which 100 in tribal area have been started in 1979-80. 156 New Primary Schools of which 60 in tribal area are proposed to be opened in 1980-81 to reach the goal. A provision of Rs. 1.56 lakhs is made for this programme for 1980-81.

6.1.2.6 Provision is also made in the Plan for 1980-81 for physical improvement of schools in the

field of primary education. The most urgent need is provision of class rooms. According to the tentative survey carried out, out of 22,870 schools 4593 are working in rented buildings. In addition, there were a number of schools which require additional rooms because of the increased enrolment. During 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 42.05 lakhs for additional 614 class rooms and in 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 57.81 lakhs for additional 834 class rooms has been paid. A provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is made for additional 300 class rooms for 1980-81.

6.1.2.7 Single teacher schools remain closed when the teacher is absent. This weakens the Elementary Education system. It is, therefore, desirable that there should be no single teacher school. During 1979-80 for 150 additional teachers including 50 teachers for tribal area an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided. While an amount of Rs. 10.75 lakhs is provided for 100 additional teachers for tribal area for 1980-81.

6.1.2.8 Due to increased enrolment of pupils and also opening of additional Primary Schools, it is necessary to strengthen the inspectorial staff. 139 Nirikshaks including 32 in tribal areas have been appointed during 1979-80. It is decided to continue these Nirikshaks in 1980-81 and for that a provision of Rs. 14.18 lakhs is made.

6.1.2.9 Despite all the efforts that have been made so far it has been found that it is difficult to bring all children of age group 9-14 to schools under formal school system. The strategy of the State Government is to impart education to the 21 per cent of the additional children of the particular age group through non formal Education System. In 1978-79, 1,800 children from tribal area were brought under non formal system, at the cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs and in 1979-80, 25,000 children of which 10,000 from Tribal Area were covered at the cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. It is targetted that 5000 children will be given formal education during 1980-81. Of these 2,000 will be from tribal area. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for this programme for 1980-81.

6.1.2.10 A provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is made for 1980-81 for medical examination of primary school children of the age group 6-14.

6.1.2.11 To keep teachers in constant touch with new trends in the field of education it has been decided to conduct an inservice training programme of one month. 56,000 Teachers are expected to be covered under this programme during the Five Year Plan 1978-83. In 1978-79, 4,668 Teachers, of whom 1,100 from tribal area, were imparted training at the cost of Rs. 5.75

lakhs and in 1979-80, it is expected to train 14,910 Teachers including 3,000 Teachers from tribal area and for that an amount of Rs. 16.10 lakhs has been provided. In 1980-81, it is proposed to cover 1,450 Teachers including 250 from tribal area for which a provision of Rs. 1.45 lakhs is made.

6.1.2.12 Primary teachers training institutions in the State need to be strengthened by providing them with furnitures laboratory equipments, sanitary equipments etc. Provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

6.1.3 Adult Education (MNP)

6.1.3.1 The Adult Education Programme has been covered under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Five Year Plan 1978-83. As per the norms of the Minimum Needs Programme target for the country is to achieve 66 per cent coverage of adults in the age-group 15-35 by the end of 1982-83. Gujarat, however, intends to cover 100 per cent by 1982-83. According to 1971 census nearly 41.75 lakh adults in the age group 15-35 are illiterates. Taking into consideration the normal increase the projected estimate of illiterates is 50 lakhs which is proposed to be covered by 1982-83. During the year 1980-81 it is proposed to cover 10.00 lakh illiterates under the following programmes viz :—

(1) Adult Education Projects under the "Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education" (Assisted by Government of India).

(2) Rural Functional Literacy Projects (Centrally Sponsored).

(3) Rural Functional Literacy Projects (State Sponsored).

(4) State Adult Education Projects (Assisted by State Government) through the Sarvodaya Kendras and other Voluntary Agencies (scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies approved by Government of India has been made applicable).

(5) Adult Education Projects through Universities/Colleges under U.G.C. Scheme.

(6) Adult Education Classes through Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

6.1.3.2 Nearly 1,25,100 adults are proposed to be covered under the State Schemes while the remaining Adults are proposed to be covered under the Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

mentioned above in 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 85-00 lakhs is made for this purpose for 1980-81.

6.1.4 Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

6.1.4.1 The programme for the year 1980-81 has been formulated keeping in view the imperative need of continuing the existing facilities in the field of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. Within the available resources the scope for undertaking new activities during 1980-81, is necessarily limited. However, due care is taken for making provision for facilities in the tribal areas.

6.1.5 Secondary Education

6.1.5.1 Secondary Education during the last decade has made rapid progress and it has spread to rural areas also. It has reached almost saturation point except in tribal and remote areas. Plan efforts are, therefore, to be concentrated on the programmes leading to qualitative improvement rather than quantitative expansion. The curriculum has been enriched and upgraded, work experience, socially useful productive work, social service and social reconstruction programmes have been made the part and parcel of secondary school curriculum.

6.1.5.2 In service training for teachers has lead to effective teaching. More funds are now being diverted for providing science equipments and purchasing books for school library. Text-Book Banks have gained popularity as they have helped pupils from lower and weaker sections of the society.

6.1.5.3 The base for the expansion of secondary education is gaining ground in the tribal area through the opening of Secondary Schools. A total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the establishment of two new Government Secondary Schools in the tribal area in addition to the provision for working progress of two Government Secondary Schools for 1980-81.

6.1.5.4 A provision is made for payment of token grant to 100 Non-Government secondary schools likely to be opened during 1980-81.

6.1.5.5 A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made to meet with the pay and allowances of the staff appointed in 1978-79 as per prescribed norms and the additional teachers required to be appointed as a result of additional enrolment in Government and Non-Government Secondary Schools in the State. The average increase in the number of pupils seeking admission in secondary schools works out to about 35,000/- per year. A

modest provision of Rs. 18.38 lakhs is made for payment of GIA to Non-Government Secondary Schools which would be required to appoint additional secondary teachers as a result of additional enrolment.

6.1.5.6 With the introduction of new pattern of education and upgrading of curriculum for science subjects in Std. VIII-XII improved provision for science facilities in laboratories in each discipline of Physics, Chemistry and Biology is essential. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to meet with the improvement needs of 15 secondary schools (10 secondary schools in the tribal area and 5 secondary schools in the non-tribal areas), is made accordingly.

6.1.5.7 Socially useful productive work and community service which form an integral part of total school education are given due place in the development programme. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for 1980-81 for covering 20 secondary schools (10 schools in the tribal area and 10 schools in the non-tribal area) alongwith the training programme for socially useful productive work teachers.

6.1.5.8 With the rapid expansion of secondary education by now, more stress is being put on the qualitative improvement of secondary education. This goal could be achieved through the provision of a well thoughtout inservice training programme for secondary teachers and supervisory personnel. An outlay of Rs. 2.15 lakhs is provided for inservice training for 500 secondary teachers (125 teachers from the tribal area and 375 teachers from the non-tribal area). In order to provide better training facilities it is proposed to establish one more extension service centre at Rajpipla in addition to three such centres functioning in the State.

6.1.5.9 Recently text-book banks have become more popular as they satisfy the text-books need of the students coming from economically backward and weaker section of the society. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the supply of 2,500 sets of text-books at the cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in tribal areas for Stds. VIII, XI and XII and 3,750 sets of text-books at the cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs in non-tribal areas at the rate of Rs. 80 per set. The total number of beneficiaries would be 6,250 pupils under this programme. The text-books will be supplied by the Gujarat State School Text-Books Board to the District Education Officer who in turn will distribute them to the secondary schools.

6.1.5.10 The Gujarat Secondary Education Board and the State Examination Board are responsible for the conduct of public Examinations at the end of

Std. X and XII and 42 other Public Examinations respectively. Due provision for mechanisation of examination results is made.

6.1.5.11 An outlay of Rs. 13.64 lakhs is provided to meet with the construction /repairs to Government Secondary Schools building for 1980-81.

6.1.6 Higher Secondary Education

6.1.6.1 In order to fall in line with the All India pattern of Education, Government of Gujarat have introduced the Higher Secondary pattern of Education since June, 1976. During the course of the last three years 882 Higher Secondary Schools were started of which 36 Higher Secondary Schools were located in the tribal areas. There is an Adhoc Higher Secondary Board which arranges the inspection of all the Higher Secondary Schools and recommends to the State Government, on the matters pertaining to higher secondary education. A provision of Rs. 33.70 lakhs (Rs. 4.60 lakhs for tribal areas and Rs. 29.10 lakhs for non-tribal areas) is made for meeting the GIA requirements of the existing higher secondary schools, 75 additional higher secondary schools of which 5 in the tribal area which are proposed to be started during the year 1980-81 and ancilliary expenditure for the Adhoc Higher Secondary Board.

6.1.7 Vocationalisation

6.1.7.1 The objective is to achieve an overall balance between general and vocational education at the secondary and higher secondary level with the enrolment in vocational courses at a level of about 50 per cent. Under this head of Development, it is envisaged to introduce ITI type certificate courses. Four technical institutions will be taken up to start with. A provision of Rs. 1.95 lakhs is made for 1980-81 for this purpose.

6.1.8 Higher Education

6.1.8.1 Under this head, quality improvement programmes in non-Government colleges are suggested.

6.1.8.2 A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for 1980-81 for grant of assistance to universities in the State for running preparatory courses for the I.A.S. examination and other competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for grant of performance awards to four colleges (including one in the tribal area) for 1980-81.

6.1.8.3 There are 11 Government Colleges in the State, some of which were established before independence. The Colleges and Hostels attached to them lack modern facilities. A provision of Rs. 5.18 lakhs is made for the improvement of physical facilities in Government college during 1980-81.

6.1.8.4 Academic Associations of College teachers play an important role for promotion of knowledge and research in their respective subject. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is made for 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is made for conducting special coaching classes for weak student in 12 selected colleges of which 5 colleges will be from the tribal area for 1980-81. Such classes will help the weak students to improve their educational standards.

6.1.8.5 The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to colleges affiliated to universities in respect of U.G.C. approved schemes. The State Government is also required to provide assistance to non-Government College in respect of these schemes. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Rs. 1.00 lakh for the tribal area) is made for this programme for 1980-81. The U.G.C. gives financial assistance ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent on various projects undertaken by universities. The State Government has to provide assistance or share towards projects not covered or partially covered under the UGC assistance. A provision of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

6.1.8.6 The Residential University at Bhavnagar has distinct features. A provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is made for 1980-81 for development activities to be undertaken at this University.

6.1.9 Games and Sports

6.1.9.1 For the development of physical education, it is proposed to assist 20 Secondary Schools for the purchase of equipment for Sports and Gymnastics. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the Schools at the rate of Rs. 1,500/- per school.

6.1.9.2 Programmes proposed during 1980-81 for the development of sports include a scheme for the holding of sports festivals for children upto 14 years of age, a scheme of scholarship to winners of sports events at District level who come up for State level competitions (Rs. 1.72 lakhs), a scheme for the opening of a Mountaineering Museum at the Mountaineering Institute, Mount Abu (Rs. 0.10 lakh), a Scheme for the opening of new sub-coaching centres, and a Scheme for the strengthening of administrative machinery in the State Sports Council and the State Institute of

Sports. These schemes will be in addition to those already being implemented. A total provision of Rs. 22.72 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

6.1.9.3 A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the continuance of activities under the National Service Scheme for 1980-81.

6.1.10 Youth Welfare

6.1.10.1 The existing programmes of Youth Welfare include work-shops and shibirs, adventure tours, competition in deep sea swimming and rowing, and assistance to recognised Youth Associations of different tiers; these programmes are proposed to be continued during 1980-81. A total provision of Rs. 2.90 lakhs is made for these schemes for 1980-81.

6.1.11 Arts and Culture

6.1.11.1 *Development of Libraries.*—As a part of consolidation of library activities, a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for 1980-81 for works in progress of Central Library, Vadodara and Mahesana. For the construction of a Taluka library building at Valod, District Surat, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made. A provision of Rs. 1.89 lakhs is made for administrative staff appointed during the year 1978-79 in three Government Taluka Libraries.

6.1.11.2 In order to provide better library facilities, it is proposed to provide cup-boards, card cabinets, reading material, etc. 13 Government libraries are covered under the programme of purchase of furniture and 21 libraries are covered under the programme of reading material (including the Central Library, Vadodara). Provisions of Rs. 0.40 lakh and 1.33 lakhs respectively are made for these programmes.

6.1.11.3 The Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library foundation renders useful service by providing library books of a value equivalent to the contribution given by the State Government. It is proposed to cover 20 Children Libraries and 27 Mahila libraries. A provision of Rs. 1.08 lakh is made for the State contribution for 1980-81.

6.1.11.4 It is proposed to cover 200 new village libraries (50 from the tribal areas) for the payment of special library grants of Rs. 1,000/- each. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1980-81.

6.1.11.5 For the programme of in service training to library employees a provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh is made for 20 persons (6 from the tribal areas).

6.1.11.6 A provision of Rs. 0.82 lakh is made for 1980-81 for the creation of new posts, to cope up with expanding activity in the field of library development.

6.1.11.7 The increase in the number of Government Library and of grant-in-aid libraries in the State necessitates the creation of a division headed by an assistant Curator in addition to the three existing divisional offices under the Curator of Library. A provision of Rs. 0.51 lakh is made for the establishment of the additional divisional offices in 1980-81.

6.1.12 Cultural Schemes

6.1.12.1 Performing and Plastic Arts.—The existing schemes in the field of the plastic arts include schemes for District and Taluka level exhibitions, for the holding of an annual competition for exhibits of the plastic arts including graphics, for the holding of seminars, symposia and workshops in painting, sculpture, and graphic art. The construction of a building for an art gallery at Ahmedabad has been completed; the work of setting up the art gallery is proposed to be taken up during 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 11.48 lakhs is made for these activities for 1980-81.

6.1.12.2 The existing schemes in the field of performing arts include schemes; for holding of classical music festivals, festivals of folk dance, drama competitions, training camps and workshops covering various aspects of the performing arts for the sanction of assistance to artists in indigent circumstances for the provision of facilities and assistance for training in acting to the cinema, etc. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to construct 2 closed theatres one each at Bhavnagar and Visnagar and 36 open air theatres in 36 talukas. A total provision of Rs. 22.90 lakhs is made for these activities for 1980-81.

6.1.13 Archaeology

6.1.13.1 The department of archaeology deals with archaeological explorations, excavations of ancient mounds and sites and protection, preservation, conservation and maintenance of the State protected monuments. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the development of Archaeology for the year 1980-81.

6.1.14 Archives

6.1.14.1 The Archives Department looks after the preservation and maintenance of old non-current records of permanent nature in the State. For the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made.

6.1.15 Museums

6.1.15.1 The activities for the Department of Museums comprise of collection, preservation and exhibition of art objects, particularly pertaining to the ancient Indian culture, and natural history specimens. It is also necessary to provide educational facilities for visitors and for students of schools and colleges.

6.1.15.2 An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for the development of Museums for the year 1980-81. Of this amount Rs. 3.27 lakhs will be capital content for the construction of buildings for Museum at Gandhinagar, Prabhas Patan, Saputara, Shamlaji, and for the extension of the existing museum building at Vadodara and an amount of Rs. 2.73 lakhs is for the purchase of equipment and machinery necessary for preservation and extension work and for acquisition of art objects.

6.1.16. Development of Languages

6.1.16.1 The ongoing schemes of assistance for the publication of books in Gujarati, Sindhi, Urdu and other modern Indian Languages, acquisition of books in languages other than Gujarati or translation into Gujarati from other Indian languages by the libraries will be continued. The bulk of the outlay is for the grant of assistance to Gujarati Sahitya Parishad. A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is made for schemes for the development of languages for 1980-81.

6.1.17 International Year of the Child

6.1.17.1 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 for the celebration of the International Year of the Child. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose during the year 1979-80 under the Sub-Sector "Social Welfare." Of which an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided under this Sub-Sector for Educational activities for the Children. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is also provided for 1980-81 for this purpose.

6.1.18. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Rural Functional Literacy Projects (Rs. 86.00 lakhs)

6.1.18.1 The Government of India has sanctioned 12 Rural Functional Literacy Projects in the State. Each project is implemented in two talukas of a district. The districts in which the projects are to be implemented are as under :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Kachchh | (7) Vadodara |
| (2) Jamnagar | (8) Bharuch |
| (3) Junagadh | (9) Surat |
| (4) Surendranagar | (10) Valsad |
| (5) Mahesana | (11) Banas Kantha |
| (6) Kheda | (12) Sabar Kantha |

Of these, the implementation of the projects in Banas-Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Vadodara and Surendranagar has yet not been commenced. All the twelve projects are, if possible, to be run through the voluntary agencies. An assistance of Rs. 86.00 lakhs is expected for the year 1980-81 from the Central towards this C. S. Programme.

Strengthening of administrative structure for the Adult Education Programme

6.1.18.2 In order that the Adult Education Programme be administered effectively, the Government of India has prescribed administrative structures and norms at District and State level in accordance with certain norms. The district structure envisages a District Adult Education Officer in each district with supporting staff. The State level structure in Gujarat is headed by a Joint Director of Education assisted by a Deputy Director and 2 Assistant Directors. Assistance from the Government of India in respect of these officers is restricted to the pay and allowances of officers and establishment. Central assistance of Rs. 15.81 lakhs is expected for the year 1980-81.

National Fitness Corps

6.1.18.3 Under this scheme, funds are received from the Government of India for the salary bill in respect of 409 Instructors originally appointed by the Government of India (who have been allocated to the State) and of house-keeping staff, consisting of six persons, etc. This scheme is continued and central assistance of Rs. 34.80 lakhs is expected for 1980-81.

Educational Technology Programme

6.1.18.4 Assistance from the Government of India covers the establishment expenditure in respect of Educational Technological Unit headed by an Officer-in-charge and the cost of the programmes undertaken by the Unit for the production of educational programmes over the radio and for production of educational materials including educational games. This scheme is continued and central assistance of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is expected for 1980-81.

Production of text books and other literature in Gujarati at the University stage

6.1.18.5 The objective of the scheme is the production of text books for University Education in order to facilitate the translation to the regional language as the medium of instruction at the University stage. Assistance under the scheme covers the cost of the production and publication of manuscripts. The scheme is implemented through the University Book Production Board, while the establishment cost of the Board is borne by the State Govern-

ment. Central assistance of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is expected for the year 1980-81.

Implementation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972

6.1.18.6 Funding, by the Government of India, under the scheme, covers the cost of the establishment of Registering Officers under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. A Central assistance of Rs. 2.66 lakhs is expected for 1980-81.

6.1.18.7 In addition, following fully centrally sponsored schemes are proposed during 1980-81 with an expected central assistance shown against them :---

- (i) National Merits Scholarships Rs. 3.00 lakhs
- (ii) National Talents Scholarships for students in rural areas. Rs. 4.00 lakhs
- (iii) Scholarships for the children of the primary teachers Rs. 0.20 lakh
- (iv) National Loan Scholarships to meritorious students Rs. 19.00 lakhs

6.1.18.8 Funds from the Government of India, under the scheme during 1980-81, will cover the disbursement of scholarships awarded in 1980-81 (the number of such scholarships in the State being determined generally on the basis of population) and the renewal of scholarships awarded in 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81.

6.1.19. Partly Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States.

6.1.19.1. The objective of the scheme is the provision of arrangements for the teaching of Hindi as an additional subject at the Secondary stage. Upto 1978-79, the scheme was funded wholly by the Government of India. From 1979-80, assistance from the Government of India has been restricted to 50% of the salary bill in respect of Hindi teachers appointed hitherto and on such Hindi teachers as may be appointed in 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan to cover the State's share on matching basis and an equal amount is expected from the Centre.

Introduction of the National Service Scheme

6.1.19.2 Assistance under the scheme covers expenditure on incidentals on University students enrolled under the National Service Scheme and on the expenditure for special Campaign Programme for such students. The Central and the State Government's share of the total expenditure is in the ratio of 7:5. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81 under the State Plan by way of State share.

STATEMENT

Schemeswise Outlays.

Sector Sub Sector of Development:—General Education.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Primary:—				
1	EDN-1 Additional teachers for primary school for enrolling additional pupils	252.30	..	252.30
2	EDN-2 Construction of class rooms.	..	21.00	21.00
3	EDN-3 Construction of Residential quarters for teachers in tribal areas	..	..	..
4	EDN-4 Opening of New Primary Schools	1.56	..	1.56
5	EDN-5 Opening of New Primary Schools at Capital Town	0.38	..	0.38
6	EDN-6 Conversion of Single teachers schools in to two teachers schools	10.75	..	10.75
7	EDN-7 Grant-in-aid to schools/teachers for Qualitative improvement programme	..	..	..
8	EDN-8 Science Kit Boxes.	..	..	..
9	EDN-9 Incentives to parents of tribal pupils.	12.00	..	12.00
10	EDN-10 Financial Assistances to talented S. C. girls pupils.	0.93	..	0.93
11	EDN-11 Strengthening of supervisory Machinery	14.18	..	14.18
12	EDN-14 Introduction of Socially useful productive work	..	..	..
13	EDN-15 Introduction of non formal education for the age group 9-14.	10.00	..	10.00
14	EDN-Adj Medical examination of Primary School Children of the age group 6-14	5.50	..	5.50
15	EDN-16 Grant-in-aid to pre-primary schools.	1.50	..	1.50
Total : Primary		309.10	21.00	330.10
Teachers Training :—				
16	EDN-12 Teachers training programme	1.45	..	1.45
17	EDN-13 Strengthening and improving existing primary teachers training institutions	2.00	..	2.00
18	EDN-17 Science Fair at District level.	..	..	..
19	EDN-18 Science fair at State level.	..	..	..
20	EDN-19 Workshop for Science teachers of Primary Schools	..	..	..
21	EDN-20 Science Hobby Corner	..	..	..
22	EDN-21 Magazine for School boys.	0.45	..	0.45
23	EDN-22 Training of primary Teachers of Standard V to VII on the use of Science Kit boxes.	..	..	..
24	EDN-23 Strengthening of publication unit of State Institute of Education	..	..	..
25	EDN-(Adj) Construction of a Building for S.I.E.	..	1.00	1.00
26	EDN-24 Strengthening of Activities of group centres in the State.	..	..	..
27	EDN-25 In service training programme for Administrative Officer, Municipal School Boards and District Education Committee and Assistant Educational Inspectors.	..	..	..
28	EDN-26 Strengthening the Staff of the teachers education Board	..	..	..
Total:-Teachers Training		3.90	1.00	4.90
Nucleus Budget		13.00	..	13.00
Total:-Primary Education		326.00	22.00	348.00

1	2	3	4	5
Adult Education				
29	EDN-27 Rural functional literacy programme	15.60	..	15.60
30	EDN-28 State Adult Education programme	54.28	..	54.28
31	EDN-Adj Post Literacy projects.	2.08	..	2.08
32	EDN-29 In service grant to Voluntary agencies.	6.54	..	6.54
33	EDN-30 Publicity	1.38	..	1.38
34	EDN-31 Administrative Set up	5.12	..	5.12
Total :- Adult Education		85.00	..	85.00
Secondary Education.				
35	EDN-32 Regulated growth of Govt. Sec. Schools	9.40	2.00	11.40
36	EDN-Adj. Assistanace to Non-Govt. Schools (Regulated growth of Sec. Education)	50.99	..	50.99
37	EDN-33 Education Facilities for drop-outs	..	..	..
38	EDN-34 Improvement of science Education	1.50	..	1.50
39	EDN-35 Programmes of Socially useful productive work	1.00	..	1.00
40	EDN-36 Inservice training of Teacher	2.15	..	2.15
41	EDN-37 Improvement of Supervision and Guidance	..	..	..
42	EDN-38 Opening of New Higher Sec. Schools	33.70	..	33.70
43	EDN-43 Setting of Book Banks in Sec. Schools	5.00	..	5.00
44	EDN-44 Strengthening of Library facilities	..	..	..
45	EDN-45 Strengthening of district education offices	..	..	..
46	EDN-46 Construction/Repairs in Govt. Sec. Schools	..	13.64	13.64
47	EDN-47 Strengthening of Gujarat Secondary Board	1.50	..	1.50
48	EDN-48 Strengthening of State Board of Examination	1.16	..	1.16
49	EDN-49 Strengthening of Institute of Vocational Education	0.22	..	0.22
Total :- Secondary Education		106.62	15.64	122.26
Vocational Education :				
50	EDN-39 (i) Introduction of Certificate Course in Technical schools	1.95	..	1.95
	(ii) Strengthening of 10+2 Special Cell.	0.76	..	0.76
51	EDN-40 (i) Introduction of Vocational Guidance Courses in Schools	2.00	..	2.00
	(ii) Grant for Conducting New Vocational courses.	1.89	..	1.89
52	EDN-41 Introduction of Vocational Courses in Agri. Home Science	4.26	..	4.26
53	EDN-42 Conduct of District Vocational survey at Academic side	..	..	..
Total:— Vocational Education.		10.86	..	10.86
Languages :				
54	EDN-50 Maintenance of Sanskrit award to sanskrit pandit.	0.28	..	0.28
55	EDN-(Adj) Sanskrit Scholarships	0.12	..	0.12
56	EDN-51 Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States.	3.00	..	3.00
Total —Languages.		3.40	..	3.40
Total : Secondary Education		120.88	15.64	136.52

1	2	3	4	5	
University Education :					
57	EDN-42- ⁵²	Gujarat Council of studies for social cultural and scientific Advancement	0.05	..	0.05
58	EDN-53	Grant in aid to Uni. for Admn. and Managerial Development	0.50	..	0.50
59	EDN-adj	Development grant to Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Research Ahmedabad	..	3.00	3.00
60	EDN-54	Performance award to Colleges	2.00	..	2.00
61	EDN-55	Development of Govt. Colleges	4.00	1.18	5.18
62	EDN-55	Faculty Development	..	..	..
63	EDN-57	Assistance to professional association of an acadamic nature	0.20	..	0.20
64	EDN-58	Assistance to colleges for inviting experts for lectures and seminars.	..	..	..
65	EDN-59	Special coaching classes for weak students	1.50	..	1.50
66	EDN-60	Provision of Matching share U.G.C. Grant to Colleges, and expansion of Faculty affiliated colleges	5.00	..	5.00
67	EDN-61	Hostel Environment programmes	..	..	..
68	EDN-62	Opening of Educational and vocational Departments in Colleges	..	..	..
69	EDN-63	(i) Grants to University/Colleges	37.00	..	37.00
		(ii) linguistic studies of the Gujarati Language.	0.40	..	0.40
70	EDN-64	Indian Institute of Management	..	..	..
71	EDN-65	Grant in aid to residential Unit at Bhavnagar	12.50	..	12.50
72	EDN-(Adj)	Production of Text books other literature in Gujarat at University Stage			
73	EDN-66	Scholarship and Freeships including Secondary Education.	8.00	..	8.00
Total : University Education.			71.15	4.18	75.33
Games and Sports :					
74	EDN-67	Games and Sports	0.30	..	0.30
75	EDN-68	Introduction of N.S.S.	3.00	..	3.00
76	EDN-69	Integral Scheme of Youth Welfare.	2.90	..	2.90
77	EDN-70	Expansion of the activities of the State Sports Council.	20.13	2.59	22.72
Total : Games, Sports and Youth Welfare			26.33	2.59	28.92
Arts and Culture : Library :					
78	EDN-71	Library Development	2.40	..	2.40
79	EDN-72	Construction of building for New Libraries	..	4.00	4.00
80	EDN-73	Furniture for Govt. Libraries	0.40	..	0.40
81	EDN-74	Reading Material for Govt. Library	1.00	..	1.00
82	EDN-75	State Contribution towards "Raja Ram MohanRay Foundations"	1.08	..	1.08
83	EDN-76	To improve GIA pattern of village Library	..	..	..
84	EDN-77	Opening of Village Library	2.00	..	2.00
85	EDN-78	Provision of revised GIA to New Libraries	..	..	..
86	EDN-79	Refresher Course for employees etc.	0.15	..	0.15
87	EDN-80	Strengthening of the Office of Curator of Libraries.	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	
88	EDN-81	Strengthening of the Office of Asstt. Curator of Library	0.36	..	0.36
89	EDN-82	Strengthening of Central Library, Vadodara	0.10	3.00	3.10
90	EDN-83	Strengthening of Govt. district Libraries	0.31	..	0.31
91	EDN-84	Strengthening of Other Govt. Libraries	0.05	..	0.05
Total : Libraries			7.85	7.00	14.85
Promotion of Arts and Culture—					
92	EDN-85	Cultural Scheme :			
		(a) Sangeet Academy	5.90	17.00	22.90
		(b) Lilitkala Academy	1.48	10.00	11.48
93	EDN-86	Development of Archaeology	2.58	0.42	3.00
94	EDN-87	Developmet of Archieves	3.92	2.08	6.00
95	EDN-88	Development of Museums	2.73	3.27	6.00
Total : Arts and Cubure			24.46	39.77	64.23
96	EDN-89	Development of Languages	12.00	..	12.00
GRAND TOTAL : General Education			665.82	84.18	750.00

6.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

6.2.1.1 Facilities for technical education in the State have been provided with a view to satisfying the need for technical manpower for developmental activities in the State. The 7 engineering institutions in the State have an annual intake capacity for 1840 seats at the degree level at the end of 1977-78. The annual intake capacity of seats in the diploma courses including part-time diploma courses has been raised from 3255 in 1977-78 to 3315 in 1978-79 and to 3375 in 1979-80. The total annual intake capacity of seats in Technical high-schools for vocational certificate has been raised from 670 in 1978-79 to 834 in 1979-80.

6.2.2. Objectives

The objectives for the development programme for the year 1980-81 are:—

- (1) to maintain the existing level of achievement at the degree level,
- (2) to diversify and to increase the number of diploma level courses,
- (3) to increase the number of seats in certificate courses,
- (4) to improve the level of physical facilities at various technical institutions.

6.2.3 Programme for 1980-81 :

6.2.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs is provided for Technical Education for the year 1980-81. The broad break up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	1.85
2	Technical Schools.	20.95
3	Polytechnics.	31.05
4	Engineering Colleges and Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges Institutions.	31.93

1	2	3
5	Scholarships.	0.30
6	Research and Training.	2.00
7	Other Expenditure	16.92
Total....		95.00

6.2.3.2 The Chemical Engineering and the Textile Technology Departments in Government Engineering colleges are understaffed. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint additional staff in these departments for the year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the purchase of equipment, and Rs. 0.55 lakh for additional staff.

6.2.3.3 A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the introduction of a post-diploma course in Bio-medical Instrumentation. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for purchase of equipment for a course in Plastic Engineering for the year 1980-81. Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for modernisation of equipment for polytechnics.

6.2.3.4 The intake capacity for certificate courses under the vocationalisation programme is proposed to be increased through the introduction of one additional course each at 3 certificate level institutions in the State. These courses will cover a total number of 48 additional seats. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose under the vocationalisation programme.

6.2.3.5 A provision of Rs. 27.85 lakhs is provided for the purchase of equipment and furniture for Engineering colleges, Polytechnics and Technical High-schools for the year 1980-81.

6.2.3.6 The new capital works proposed for 1980-81 comprise of the construction of a girls' wing at the K.D. Polytechnic, Patan; and additional floor to the main building of the Government Polytechnic for girls, Surat, construction of additional staff quarters at the L. E. College, Morbi and the construction of additional class-rooms for technical high-schools in different parts of the State. A provision of Rs. 7.24 lakhs is provided for these works. The programme for 1980-81 also includes provision for the completion of works such as construction of students' canteens at various institu-

tions, staff quarters and hostels and buildings for the Chemical Engineering and Textile Technology, Ahmedabad for which a provision of Rs. 35.56 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

6.2.3.7 The number of scholarships available for technical education is proposed to be increased by introducing open merit scholarships of the value of Rs. 40/- p.m. for the degree course in Chemical

Engineering and merit-*cum-means* scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- p.m. for diploma courses in girls' wing. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided for this purpose.

6.2.3.8 A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is also made for the continuance of the existing scheme of faculty improvement, which comprises of deputation of teachers for doctoral research for diploma level training courses and for short-term training courses.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays.

Sector/Sub-sector of Development :—Technical Education.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	TED-1 Strengthening of administrative set up of Technical Education Department and Tech. Exam. Board.	1.85	..	1.85
2	TED-2 Technical High Schools and Vocationalisation.	12.65	8.30	20.95
3	TED-3 Development of Govt. Poly. including Q.I.P. Industrial Trg. to students, diversified and Sandwich courses at Diploma Level.	25.00	5.05	30.05
4	TED-4 Grant-in-aid to Pvt. Polytechnics.	1.00	..	1.00
5	TED-5 Development of Govt. Engineering Colleges including Q.L.P. and Development of other special Training Programme for a specific requirement in Gujarat.	8.90	11.78	20.68
6	TED-6 Grant-in-aid to Pvt. Engineering Colleges including S.V.R.C.E., Surat.	0.50	0.75	1.25
7	TED-7 Increase in number of scholarships in Engineering Colleges/Instt.	0.30	..	0.30
8	TED-8 Training of Teachers and Instructors of Technical Institutions.	2.00	..	2.00
9	TED-9 Provision of amenities to students in Technical Institutions.	..	4.50	4.50
10	TED-10 Revision of staff structure.	..	..	..
11	TED-11 Fabrication of equipment production-cum-Trg., Central and educational aid holding of DO-IT-YOUR-SELF activities.	..	..	..
12	TED-12 Continuing Education Programme.	..	..	..
13	TED-13 Construction of staff quarters for Engineering Colleges/Polytechnics.	..	6.25	6.25
14	TED-14 Construction of Hostels for students of Technical Institutions	..	6.17	6.17
Total :		52.20	42.80	95.00

6.3. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

6.3.1.1. Considerable expansion of the health and medical services has taken place over the period of planned development. However, the wide gap between the scale of services required and that actually provided, exists even to-day between urban and rural areas. Moreover, approach to the State Plan has to be conditioned by the demographic profile of the State, geographical and climatic conditions and existing level of medical and health facilities in the State.

6.3.1.2. The major thrust is on the expansion and improvement of medical and health facilities specifically in the rural and tribal areas.

6.3.1.3. The need for integration of the Health Programme with the Family Welfare Programme and the great significance of the provisions of acceptable and reliable medical facilities in rural areas and of the Family Welfare Programme has also been kept in view in planning for the health programme.

6.3.1.4. The Minimum Needs Programme in the plan is given due priority. The existing medical institutions in the developed areas are proposed to be adequately equipped and deficiencies in staff, equipments etc. are proposed to be made good so as to bring up the standards and quality of their services. To provide medical facilities to the rural population a referral structure linking the Primary Health Centres, with district hospitals in each district is also visualised. The indigenous system of medicine is also proposed to be encouraged especially in the tribal areas.

6.3.2. Programme—1980-81.

6.3.2.1. The outlay for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 450 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1120.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. The increased outlay is mainly on account of the reclassification of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which the State is now required to provide matching contribution.

6.3.2.2. A broad programme-wise break-up of the outlay of Rs. 1120.00 lakhs is given in the following table :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. N.	Programme.	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3

A. Medical.

(i) Direction and Administration	14.15
(ii) Medical Relief (Health and Medical)	77.13

1	2	3
(iii) Training (Health & Medical)		9.39
(iv) Medical Education and Research		160.14
(v) Indigencous System of Medicines, Ayurved and omeopathy.		27.50
(vi) Employee' State Insurance Schemes		5.15
B. Public Health.		
(i) Prevention and Control of Communicable diseases		29.39
(ii) Minimum Needs Programme		127.00
C. Other Programmes		
Drugs Control, Health Education, Health Statistic etc.		14.62
Total Medical and Public Health		464.47
D. State Scheme for payment of additional incentives under the Family Welfare Programme.		
		55.00
E. Provision for other Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
		60.53
GRAND TOTAL (A,B,C,D,E).		1120.00

Direction and Administration.

6.3.2.3. Under the programme of Direction and Administration, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Health and District Health Organisation. It is also proposed to acquire the services of the Indian Institute of Management for studying the present working of the Department including the Directorates under the control of Health and Family Welfare Department and for suggesting suitable measures in order to bring about greater efficiency in the working of the Department. An outlay of Rs. 14.15 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for the purpose.

Medical Relief (Medical)

6.3.2.4. It has been proposed to set up 15 X-Ray machines in different hospitals by 1978-79 as against which 19 machines have been positioned. Three

X-Ray machines are likely to be installed during 1979-80. During 1974-75 to 1978-79, 12 Ambulance Vans have been provided till 1978-79. Three new Ambulance Vans will be provided during 1979-80.

Till 1978-79, 210 beds (50 at Nadiad, 25 at Khedbrahma, 42 at Upleta, 50 at Gandhinagar, 28 at Navsari and 15 at Zalod) have been provided. 103 beds (50 at Nadiad, 26 at Santrampur, 30 at Bhiloda) including 56 in the hospitals in tribal area are likely to be increased during 1979-80. It is proposed to increase 50 beds in the Civil Hospital, Mehsana during 1980-81.

6.3.2.5. The construction work of staff quarters for emergency staff at Jetpur, Nadiad and Bharuch which started during 1978-79 is still in progress. The construction works of staff Quarters at Dahod and Ahwa have been completed during 1978-79. The Construction work at Dharampur, Vansda, Godhra, Upleta, Nadiad, Dhangadhra, Palanpur, Himatnagar Rajpipla and Bhiloda are in progress during 1979-80. During 1980-81, it is proposed to construct new building for the Hospital at Rajpipla and one female ward at the hospital of Khedbrahma.

6.3.2.6. For providing referral services in rural areas, 5 vehicles are expected to be provided to district hospitals during 1979-80. It is proposed to provide 5 vehicles to district hospitals during 1980-81.

6.3.2.7. Besides 6 existing paediatric clinics 5 paediatric clinics are likely to be established during 1979-80.

Medical Relief (Health).

6.3.2.8. During 1980-81, two X-Ray machines for Referral Hospitals at Rajula and Mansa are proposed. During 1979-80, additional 60 beds in the existing Referral hospitals at Dwaraka 10, Khambhalia 25, and Anjar 25 are being provided. It is proposed to increase additional 10 beds at Idar Referral Hospital during 1980-81.

6.3.2.9. The construction work of two new Referral Hospitals one each in Panchmahal and Surendranagar districts are undertaken during 1979-80. The construction work in regard to conversion of Cottage hospitals at Radhanpur and Dhandhuka is in progress. The construction work of 50 staff quarters at various existing Referral Hospitals is also in progress. During 1980-81, it is proposed to construct 20 staff quarters in the various existing Referral Hospitals for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 akhs is provided.

6.3.2.10. An outlay of Rs. 77.13 lakhs is provided for the programmes of Medical Relief (H&M).

6.3.3. Training

6.3.3.1. With a view to provide Mental Health Care in various Hospitals, necessary training is being imparted. Similarly, training to Nurses and to Medical Officers in Radiology, Anaesthesia etc. is expected

to be under taken during the year 1979-80. Due to shortage of Public Health Nurses in rural area, it is proposed to start a certificate course in Public Health and Nursing at the School of Health Visitors, Surat During 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 9.39 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

6.3.4. Medical Education and Research

6.3.4.1. The approach towards Medical Education and Research programme is to develop Medical and Health man-power by providing suitable training to medical, dental, nursing and para medical personnel. For this, minimum standards are required to be maintained for planning the education system in the above fields and to provide adequate facilities to all the institutions. The health personnel employed in these institutions, are required to provide medical services to the public and impart training to various categories of personnel. Further, it is required to promote research to solve the health problems being faced by the people. In order to meet the above needs, it is necessary to make provisions for competent and adequate teaching staff, equipments, beds, library and laboratory facilities in all the institutions. It has been proposed to remove deficiencies as per recommendations of the Medical Council of India, the Dental Council of India and the Nursing Council. An outlay of Rs. 160.14 lakhs has been therefore provided for Medical Education and Research for the year 1980-81, which includes the requirements of the hospitals attached with 4 Medical Colleges, Dental College, Nursing College, 1 Physiotherapy School and 4 General Nursing Schools. The important activities are as under :—

Ahmedabad

6.3.4.2. During the year 1979-80, 61 beds have been increased in the Civil Hospital. The construction work of airconditioning to Animal house of B. J. Medical College has been completed.

6.3.4.3. It is envisaged to construct buildings for residential quarters for Class III servants during the year 1980-81. It is also proposed to air-condition 3 operation theatres and construction of one Neonatal ward in Civil Hospital. For this, a provision of Rs. 37.14 lakhs is made.

Vadodara

6.3.4.4. 30 beds have been increased in S. S. G. Hospital, Central Casualty Service has been developed with provision of emergency beds in the hospital. Equipments for Parenteral Fluid Unit, Cardio thersaic department, E.N.T. and Dental Department are being purchased during the year 1979-80. Additional staff for cobalt unit, parenteral fluid unit; 20 bedded nursing home is proposed to be provided during 1979-80.

6.3.4.5. It is proposed to construct Motury plant with cold storage during the year 1980-81. The construction of Orthopaedic workshop, the construction of hostels for under-graduate and post-graduate students, and quarters for nurses and class IV servants are also proposed. It is also proposed to start second ENT Unit in the Medical college. An outlay of Rs. 31.34 lakhs is provided for such activities.

Jamnagar

6.3.4.6. 25 beds have been increased in Irwin Group of Hospitals, during 1979-80. New Services such as Intensive Care Unit, Resuscitation Unit, Central Casualty service, peripheral unit, Limb fitting centre and additional nursing staff for the above services are being provided. X-Ray machine and equipments required for the above services are also being provided during 1979-80.

6.3.4.7. It is envisaged to construct the Central Animal House, General Workshop P. G. Hostel and staff quarters for Medical College during the year 1980-81.

6.3.4.8. A provision of Rs. 18.16 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

Surat

6.3.4.9. One new ambulance van has been provided during 1979-80.

6.3.4.10. It is proposed to construct O.P.D. Block, Housemen and Registrars quarters, students hostel, examination hall auditoriums and Dhobighat for Medical College and Civil Hospital during the year 1980-81.

6.3.4.11. A provision of Rs. 38.64 lakhs is provided.

6.3.5. Indigenous System of Medicine, Ayurved and Homeopathy

6.3.5.1. Ayurved forms a vital part of the indigenous system of medicines and it has stood the test of time, with the progressive increase in the allocations in the last few years. The development of indigenous system of medicines, Ayurved and Homeopathy is making a head way. By 1979-80, 51 dispensaries including 35 in the tribal areas have been opened. An Ayurvedic hospital at Talaja has also been started. During 1979-80, provision has also been made for the expansion of Ayurvedic hospitals at Khambholaj (Dist Kaira). It has also been proposed to provide additional staff and equipments during 1979-80 so as to meet with the requirements of the Central Council of Indigenous System of Medicines towards additional staff and provision of equipments etc.

6.3.5.2. The existing teaching staff in Government Ayurvedic Colleges is proposed to be strengthened towards fulfilling the requirements of C.C.I.M. It is also envisaged to provide additional beds in the Government Ayurvedic hospitals at Vadodara and Bhavnagar towards meeting the requirements of the C.C.I.M.

6.3.5.3. An outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for continuing the existing Ayurved dispensaries, opening of Ayurvedic hospital, botanical gardens, collection of herbs centres, expansion of Directorate of Ayurved, Panch Karma section and starting of District Administrative Offices. The Pharmacy College at Rajpipla under Tribal Area Sub-Plan is being developed.

6.3.6. Employees' State Insurance Scheme

6.3.6.1. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been introduced as a security scheme for the Industrial workers in the State. It provides medical benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, disablement benefit, dependent benefit and funeral benefit. The State health department provides medical benefit to the 5,17,900 employees (6,07,900 I.P.S. Family Units) in 15 centers. An outlay of Rs. 5.15 lakhs is provided under the State plan for the year 1980-81.

6.3.6.2. The construction of Hospitals for E.S.I., workers at Vadodara, Rajkot, Kalol and Surat will be completed before the close of the year 1979-80. One centre at Junagadh has been started and one more is likely to be started before the close of the year 1979-80. During 1980-81, the scheme is proposed to be extended to Vatva and other centres. Pending commissioning of one more hospital with 500 beds in Ahmedabad, it is proposed to reserve additional beds in Municipal and Charitable hospitals 12 more dispensaries for Ahmedabad Centre are proposed to be established during the year 1980-81.

6.3.7 Public Health

Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases.

6.3.7.1. The process of integration has to be accelerated in order to combat the special health problems such as T.B., Filariasis etc. During the Fifth Plan, T.B. Clinics at Limbdi and Bhavnagar have been upgraded in the District T.B. Centres. 19 District Centres are functioning in the State by the end of 1978-79. Expansion of Isolation wards at Dangs District T.B. Centre has been made during 1978-79. 11 Filariasis control units including 4 survey unit and 4 clinics have been established in the State and Rural Filariasis Project has been established at Valsad during 1978-79. It is envisaged to construct District T. B. Centre buildings at Navsari, Amreli, Jamnagar and Palanpur, works for which are in progress during 1979-80. During 1979-80, additional staff at Sadara, Dharampur, Jamnagar and Vadodara Sanatorium has been provided.

6.3.7.2. During 1980-81, it is proposed to construct additional rooms in the selected P.H.Cs. Strengthening of T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres and construction of staff quarters at T.B. Sanatorium, are proposed. It is also proposed to construct T.B. isolation wards at District T.B. Centres. By 1979-80, 70 P.H.Cs. have been provided with Ophthalmic Units. During 1980-81, it is proposed to provide Ophthalmic units in 50 more selected P.H. Cs.

6.3.7.3. An outlay of Rs. 29.39 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for the Control of Communicable Diseases Programme.

6.3.8. Minimum Needs Programme

6.3.8.1. The Fifth Plan norms of establishing one primary health centre per C. D. Block, one sub-centre for every 10,000 population and the provision of drugs at Rs. 12,000 per annum for each P. H. C. and Rs. 2,000 per annum for each sub-centre have been fully achieved by the State. At present, 251 P.H.Cs. are functioning with 786 sub-centres. The upgradation of 4 primary health centres into rural hospitals and provision of specialised services have been taken up. The surgical instruments and equipments have been purchased for 4 Primary Health Centres. However, the upgradation of one P.H.C. out of every four could not be achieved and there has been a heavy backlog of construction of staff quarters and sub-centres.

6.3.8.2. During the Fifth Plan, it was proposed to upgrade 17 Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded Hospitals and to open 6 mobile dispensaries. As against this, 4 Primary Health Centres have been upgraded and 9 mobile dispensaries have been opened by the end of 1978-79.

6.3.8.3. The National Targets for 1982-83 under this programme are establishment of P.H.C. for every 50,000 population (46%) and one sub-centre for 5,000 population (71%). The coverage targetted by 1982-83 in Gujarat are 875 sub-centres and buildings for 325 sub-centres. The establishment of 100 new sub-centres sanctioned during 1979-80 is likely to be completed during the year. During 1980-81, it is proposed to establish 100 new sub-centres and 10 Rural Health Clinics/Dispensaries with maternity facility by upgradation of sub-centres.

6.3.8.4. The construction of 20 sub-centre buildings started during 1976-77 and 30 started during 1977-78, have been completed by the end of 1978-79. Construction of 25 sub-centres buildings taken up during 1978-79 has been completed during 1979-80. 50 buildings at the sub-centres of P.H.Cs. have been provided during 1979-80. It is proposed to provide building to additional 50 sub-centres during 1980-81. It is also proposed to construct buildings for upgradation of 3 PHCs into 30 bedded hospitals.

6.3.8.5. The establishment of separate Taluka hospitals and strengthening of existing Referral hospitals is proposed for taking over the referral cases from surrounding primary Health Centres. This will not only provide referral services which is the basic philosophy behind upgradation of Primary Health Centre but will also allow P.H.C. to maintain its identity as preventive and promotive centre. It is proposed to construct buildings for 13 taluka hospitals during 1980--81.

6.3.8.6. By the end of 1978-79, 64 staff quarters of P.H.Cs. have been completed. By the end of 1978-79 41 sub-centres have been upgraded into Rural Health Clinics. Out of these 35 Rural Health Clinics have been provided with building facilities. In addition, 34 staff quarters at the upgraded P.H.Cs. are likely to be completed during the year 1979-80. The construction of 10 staff quarters of P.H.Cs. sanctioned in the year 1979-80 is in progress. It is also proposed to construct 30 staff quarters of P.H.Cs. during 1980-81. During 1980-81, it is proposed to construct 77 staff quarters for mobile dispensaries.

6.3.8.7. During 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs is provided for the Minimum Needs Programmes.

6.3.9. Other Programmes

6.3.9.1. Suitable provision is provided for the following other Programmes :—

- (1) Drugs Control Administration,
- (2) Health Education,
- (3) Health Statistics.
- (4) Sera and Vaccine.

During 1979-80 the programmes for the expansion of drugs Laboratory, Vadodara and provision of additional staff for drugs control administration has been undertaken. As regards enforcement of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1959. One new circle at Nadiad in addition to 6 circles with necessary staff has been created. The training programme for the food Inspectors has been undertaken as required under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The intake capacity of 30 students has been increased to 60 students for Diploma course in pharmacy conducted at Government Polytechnic, Rajkot.

6.3.9.2. During 1980-81 it is envisaged to create 2 new Circles at Junagadh and Bhuj. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing staff at the H. Q. Office and purchase of equipment for combined food and drugs Laboratory at Vadodara. It is also proposed to start condensed course for training unqualified pharmacists who are at present in the pharmacy profession. The drugs laboratory at Vadodara has a capacity to analyse and report on the average 3,000 samples for annum. It is proposed to increase

qualitatively and quantitatively the Research and Development activities undertaken by the Laboratory.

6.3.9.3. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for Drugs Control Administration.

6.3.9.4. It is envisaged to strengthen Health Education Bureau, Health Statistics and expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara. For this a provision of Rs. 3.62 lakhs is provided.

6.3.10 Family Welfare Programme-State Incentive Scheme

6.3.10.1 The Family Welfare Programme is to continue as fully centrally sponsored scheme. It is however, proposed to provide in the State Plan additional incentives under the Family Welfare Programme in the State. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for payment of State additional incentives.

6.3.11 Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The Programmewise details are as under:—

National Malaria Eradication Programme :

6.3.11.1. In Gujarat, there is double resistance found amongst Malaria carrying mosquitoes against DDT/BHC. In certain area tolerance is found against Malathion also amongst vector species. During the year 1979-80, about 30 lakhs population is likely to be covered by malathion spray and about 80.00 lakhs population is proposed to be covered under B.H.C. The population coverage has been planned taking into consideration the insecticidal supply from the Government of India.

6.3.11.2. In the rural areas, Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots have been established to check the spread of the disease. The laboratory services at district level have been further de-centralised to P.H.C. level so that immediate facilities for examination of blood smears of all fever cases and promote medical treatment can be given.

6.3.11.3. 16097 drug distribution centres, 1959 town treatment depots and 326 malaria Clinics have been established at the district hospitals and at the dispensaries where the facilities of laboratory technicians exist. Under the Malaria schemes antilarvel measures are undertaken in 7 towns during the year 1978-79. During 1979-80, 6 more towns have been sanctioned by the Government of India. As suggested by the Government of India, Orientation training to the representatives from village panchayats, school teachers and voluntary organisations have been started.

6.3.11.4. The above activities of Malaria Eradication are proposed to be continued during the year 1980-81.

An outlay of Rs. 933.58 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980-81 of which an outlay of Rs. 466.79 lakhs has been provided as States' share.

Community Health Volunteers

6.3.11.5. The scheme of community health volunteers has been introduced into 3 Primary Health Centres during the year 1977--78 and 4059 C.H. Vs. were trained by the end of the year 1977--78. The scheme was continued in the same P.H.Cs. and 7097 C.H.Vs. were trained by the end of March, 1979. During the year 1979-80 the scheme has been introduced in the remaining 148 P.H.Cs. and will be continued in all 251 P.H.Cs. Thus, during the year 1979--80, 8700 C.H.Vs. are to be trained. Thus 19856 C.H.Vs. will be in position by the end of the year 1979--80. After training, each Community Health Volunteers will be given Rs. 50 per month as honorarium and medicines worth Rs. 50/- p.m.

6.3.11.6. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed of which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided as State's share.

Filaria Control Programme

6.3.11.7. In Gujarat State, it was estimated that 10 million population faces the risk of this diseases. The disease is mainly prevalent in coastal areas of Southern districts and Saurashtra region extending to hinterland and has also affected urban areas.

6.3.11.8. In 1960 when Gujarat was formed 3 1/2 units were working . During the Fourth Plan 4 more units have been established. During the 1974-78 3 Filaria Control units, 4 Filaria Clinics and 4 Survey units were sanctioned. During the year 1978-79, a Rural Filaria Project has been established. During the year 1980--81 the emphasis will be on education and interruption of transmission by antilarvel measures and to reduce reservoir of infection, clinical manifestations by anti-parasitic measures and to delimit the problems of filarisis. An outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 of which the State's share is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

National Leprosy Control Programme

6.3.11.9. The objective of the programme is to control the disease through mass domiciliary treatment alongwith early care detection and health education by establishment of Leprosy control units, S.E.T. centres and Training Centres etc. In Gujarat, the overall prevalence of the disease is estimated to be about 2 per 1000 population. But the disease is mainly prevalent in southern districts viz., Dagns, Valsad, Bharuch, Surat, Vadodara and Panch Mahals where the prevalence of the disease varies from 5 to 12 per 1000. With the establishment of more SET centres in low endemic areas, it has been found that the incidence of the disease in some pockets is fairly high. It has also been found that the disease

has shown a downward trend in areas where Leprosy control units have done good work. During the Plan period 1974-78, some additional components such as temporary hospitalisation wards, leprosy training centres, district leprosy supervisory offices and reconstructive surgery units were added so that complete treatment needs of the patients and other requirements of the programme are met with.

6.3.11.10. In Gujarat till the end of 1979-80 Leprosy control units, 360 SET centres, 30 urban leprosy centres, 2 reconstructive surgery units, 1 leprosy training centre, 6 temporary hospitalisation wards and 4 Districts Zonal leprosy offices have been established. This was a fully centrally sponsored scheme. However, the units/centres established during the Fourth Plan period, remained under the State sector and are being financed by the State Government. During the year 1978-79 and 1979-80, the above services have been maintained. During the year 1980-81, the above 20 aid units and clinics etc. will be maintained and expanded as and when required. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs with the State share.

National T. B. Control Programme

6.3.11.11. The programme comprising of (1) supply of Anti-T. B. drugs to State T. B. Clinics, (2) supply of Anti-T. B. Drugs to T. B. Clinics run by Voluntary Organisations and supply of BCG vaccines to the State has been continued. Allocation in respect of this scheme alongwith UNICEF equipments for the period 1974-75 to 1977-78 was Rs. 50.65 lakhs. Under the State Plan 19 districts T. B. Centres were functioning till the year 1977-78 and 25 bedded isolation wards were established at District T. B. Centres during 1978-79. The expenditure in respect of establishment of District T. B. Centres and establishment of isolation wards for the year 1978-79 was Rs. 13.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 14.00 lakhs. During 1980-81, it is proposed to construct additional rooms in the selected 65 P. H. C. S. and construction of staff Quarters at T. B. Sanitorium, Bharapur. It is also proposed to construct T. B. isolation Wards at district T. B. Centres, Navsari, Palanpur, Himatnagar, Amreli and Ahwa (Dangs). An outlay of Rs. 34.62 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 of which Rs. 17.31 lakhs has been provided as State share.

Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

6.3.11.12. National programme of prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness has been started from the year 1978-79 in Gujarat. The programme envisages the ophthalmic services in rural areas by establishing ophthalmic services in district hospitals and in Primary Health Centres by providing trained ophthalmic assistants. Supply of medicines and equipments is being made by Government of

India. 5 hospitals and 45 PHSs have been covered under this scheme in 1978-79 and 25 more PHSs are being covered in the year 1979-80. During 1979-80, School of optometry in ophthalmic Institute one each at Ahmedabad and Surat started with annual intake of 20 and 15 students respectively. During 1980-81, it is proposed to establish one mobile unit to cover 50 more PHSs and 3 ophthalmic units in 3 district hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 41.04 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81 which Rs. 20.52 lakhs has been provided under State Share.

Multipurpose Health Worker's Programme.

6.3.11.13. 7064 health workers have been trained as Multipurpose Health workers in the entire State by the end of the year 1977-78. By the end of October 1979, 7254 MPW have been trained 1917 multipurpose female health supervisors and multipurpose female health supervisors were also trained during this period. Government of India has sanctioned 1 multipurpose female health worker for 500 population and 1 multipurpose female worker for 8,000 population base on 1971 census population. Now in the Plan a projection has been made on the estimated population of 1981.

6.3.11.14. With a view to ensure surveillance on various communicable diseases and provide health education and basic health service at doorstep of the people it is envisaged to distribute block population among the existing peripheral health workers belonging to different programmes like NMEP, Family Welfare., NESP etc. As a result of such distribution, each worker will cover a population of about 8000. The experience has shown that in rural areas MPW (Basic Health Workers) can effectively cover population of about 5000 only. For this purpose 1768 posts of female and 2211 of male MPWs are required to be created. It is proposed to create these additional posts of male and female Multipurpose health workers during Plan 1978-83 in a phased manner as under:-

Year	No. of female multipurpose health workers	No of male multipurpose health workers
1978-79	600	1900
1979-80	600	100
1980-81	568	100
1981-82	—	100

An outlay of Rs. 31.48 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1980-81 of which an outlay of Rs. 15.74 lakhs is provided as State's Share.

Reorientation of Medical Education

6. 3. 11. 15. Each of the medical College is required to adopt 3 P. H. Cs. to provide compulsory rural field training to under graduate students. A beginning has been made and the proposed set- norms would be fulfilled during 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided as state share.

Assistance to post Graduate Departments (ISM)

6. 3. 11. 16. This scheme has been treated a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An outlay of 1.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81. It is proposed to give assistance to Post Graduate Departments during the year 1979-80 as well as during the next

year. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has therefore be provided for this scheme for the year 1980-81.

Establishment of ISM Pharmacies.

6. 3. 11.17 This scheme also has been treated as fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme and an outlay of Rs. 2. 00 lakhs has been provide during the year 1979-80. It is proposed to establish ISM Pharmacies in the State. An outlay of Rs. 2. 00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81.

During the year 1980-81 it is proposed to construct additional rooms in the selected 65. P. H. Cs. and construction of staff quater at T. B. sanitorium, Bharampur. It is also proposed to construct T. B. isolation wards at District T. B. Centre. Navsari. Palanpur, Himatnagar, Amreli. and Ahwa.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:—Medical and Public Health

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction and Administration—				
1.	HLT- 1 Direction and Administration (Medical)	1.65	..	1.65
2.	HLT- 2 Strengthening of Health Directorate (Health)	6.80	..	6.80
3.	HLT- 3 Strengthening of District Health Organisation (Health).	5.10	.	5.10
3A.	HLT-3A Scheme for procurement of Services of Indian Institute of Management for reorganising set-up (Including those of Directorates).	0.60	..	0.60
Sub-Total (I):		14.15	..	14.15
II. Medical Relief:—				
4.	HLT- 4 X-Ray service to hospitals	0.09	..	0.09
5.	HLT- 5 Ambulance Services.	0.11	..	0.11
6.	HLT- 6 Ambulance garages/Driver Quarters	..	0.30	0.30
7.	HLT- 7 Increase of beds in District Head Quarters hospitals	19.75	3.35	23.10
8.	HLT- 8 Increase of beds in taluka hospitals	5.29	3.16	8.45
9.	HLT- 9 Staff Quarters in District Head Quarters Hospitals	..	3.00	3.00
10.	HLT-10 Staff Quarters in Taluka Hospitals	..	0.25	0.25
11.	HLT-11 Paediatric Services	3.48	..	3.48
12.	HLT-12 Orthopaedic Unit	..	..	..
13.	HLT-13 Ophthalmic Units and Eye Camp.	1.00	..	1.00
14.	HLT-14(i) Improvement of laboratory services	..	..	..
	(ii) B. T. S. Centres.	0.30	..	0.30
15.	HLT-15 Emergency Medical Aid (casualty Department)	..	..	..
16.	HLT-16 Mobile Surgical Units at District Hospitals	..	..	..
17.	HLT-17 Mental Health at District Hospital.	1.00	..	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	
18.	HLT-18	Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar	..	0.50	0.50
19.	HLT-19	G.I.A. to Cancer Hospital	..	..	..
20.	HLT-20	Interness Quarters	..	..	..
21.	HLT-21	Rehabilitation Unit. (Physiotherapy & Occupational therapy)	..	..	..
22.	HLT-22	Air Condition Unit of operation Theatres	..	..	..
23.	HLT-23	Provision of Medical Officers in Hospitals.	..	..	..
24.	HLT-24	Improvement of Nursing Care in Hospitals.	4.61	..	4.61
25.	HLT-25	Additional Staff classes, III, IV, and Technical	2.12	..	2.12
26.	HLT-26	Specialist services at all taluka hospitals (Anciliary requirements)	..	..	..
27.	HLT-27	(i) Grant-in-aid to panchayat for upgrading medical institutions	..	..	..
		(ii) Dental Clinics	0.40	..	0.40
28.	HLT-28	Central Medical store	..	..	..
29.	HLT-29	(i) Consultant home	..	..	..
		(ii) National Programme for prevention of Visual impairment and control of blindness	5.30	..	5.30
Health					
30.	HLT-30	Estt. of New Referral Hospital	..	..	..
31.	HLT-31	Strengthening of existing referral hospital	11.22	5.65	16.87
32.	HLT-32	Conversion of Cottage hospitals into Referral hospital	..	1.25	1.25
Sub-Total (II)			54.67	22.46	77.13
III. Training:— Medical					
33.	HLT-33	Training of Specialists in radiology	0.40	..	0.40
34.	HLT-34	Construction of hostel for nurses	..	..	..
35.	HLT-35	Expansion of A.B.M. and Central Nursing Schools	7.80	..	7.80
Health :					
36.	HLT-36	Certificate course in H.V. School	0.79	0.40	1.19
Sub-Total (III)			8.99	0.40	9.39
IV. Medical Education and research :					
37.	HLT-37	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	24.53	12.61	37.14
38.	HLT-38	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Vadodara.	15.14	16.20	31.34
39.	HLT-39	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar	12.85	5.31	18.16

1	2	3	4	5
40.	HLT-40 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Surat.	13.05	25.59	38.64
41.	HLT-41 Expansion of Medical Education Facilities	14.84	..	14.84
42.	HLT-42 Strengthening of Medical records Organisations	1.40	..	1.40
43.	HLT-43 Strengthening of Libraries in Medical Colleges	4.00	..	4.00
44.	HLT-44 Specialist Unit	3.93	0.41	4.34
45.	HLT-45 Expansion of Dental College and Hospitals, Ahmedabad	0.50	0.15	0.65
46.	HLT-46 Expansion of General Nursing School	..	..	..
47.	HLT-47 Expansion of Nursing College of Ahmedabad	2.34	1.15	3.49
48.	HLT-48 Training of dental hygienists in Government Dental College and Hospital	..	..	..
49.	HLT-49 Training of Dental Mechanic at Government Dental College and Hospital Ahmedabad	..	..	..
50.	HLT-50 National programme for prevention of visual impairment and Control of blindness	6.14	..	6.14
Sub-Total (IV)		98.72	61.42	160.14

V. Indigeneous System of Medicine Ayurved and Homeopathic:—

51.	HLT-51 Taking over of Ayurvedic College and Expansion of existing Ayurved College ..	10.00	0.40	10.40
52.	HLT-52 G.I.A. To Ayurvedic teaching institution	..	..	..
53.	HLT-53 Construction of Hostel building	..	0.20	0.20
54.	HLT-54 Development of Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar	0.15	0.14	0.29
55.	HLT-55 G.I.A. to homeopathic institution	..	..	..
56.	HLT-56 Trainees Training	..	..	..
57.	HLT-57 Expansion of Ayurvedic hospitals attached with teaching colleges	..	..	..
58.	HLT-58 Opening of new Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural areas	4.20	..	4.20
59.	HLT-59 Construction of Dispensary building with staff quarters	..	0.05	0.05
60.	HLT-60 Strengthening the Directorates of Ayurved and starting of District Ayurvedic officers'	2.16	..	2.16
61.	HLT-61 Opening of new Ayurvedic Hospitals and expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospitals	5.25	0.70	5.95
62.	HLT-62 Botanical surveys and Herbs Garden	1.50	..	1.50
63.	HLT-63 Upgrading and expansion of pharmacy	0.30	0.10	0.40
64.	HLT-64 Establishment of Collection Centres	1.70	..	1.70
65.	HLT-65 Opening of Ayurvedic Wing in District Head-quarter Hospitals (Allopathic)	0.30	..	0.30
66.	HLT-66 Provision of Pancha Karma Section in Govt. Ayurvedic Hospitals	0.35	..	0.35
Sub-Total (V)		25.91	1.59	27.50

1	2	3	4	5
VI Employee State Insurance Scheme :-				
67	HLT-67 Employee's State Insurance Scheme	5.15	..	5.15
		Sub Total- (VI)		
		5.15	..	5.15
B Public Health.				
VII Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease:-				
68	HLT-68 National T. B. Control Programme.	6.06	11.25	17.31
69	HLT-69 National Filaria Control Programme.	3.00	..	3.00
70	HLT-70 Prevention of visual impairment and control of Blindnes.	9.08	..	9.08
		Sub-Total: (VII)		
		18.14	11.25	29.39
VIII Minimum Needs Programme;				
71	HLT-71 (i) Upgrading of PHCs into 30 beded hospitals (ii) Estt. of Taluka Hospitals to referral services and strengthening for Taluka Hospital.	13.78	4.84	18.62
		..	25.00	25.00
72	HLT-72 Construction works of sub-centres building	..	13.51	13.51
73	HLT-73 Drugs and Medicines to PHCs.	26.18	..	26.18
74	HLT-74 Upgrading sub-centres of PHCs into dispensaries with maternity facilities	16.71	16.88	33.59
75	HLT-75 Strengthening of P. H. O. intensive Immunisation	..	10.10	10.10
		Medical Aid to 14 years Children State share against community health scheme and multipurpose workers schemes.		
	
		Sub-Total : (VIII)		
		56.67	70.33	127.00
IX Other Programmes.				
76	HLT-76 Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara	2.03	0.90	2.93
		Health Education and publicity		
77	HLT-77 Creation of Regional Health Education Unit.	0.23	—	0.23
		Health statistics and Research		
78	HLT-78 Strengthening of Health statistics	0.46	—	0.46
		Drugs Control		
79	HLT-79 Training of Pharmacists.	4.15	..	4.15
80	HLT-80 Expansion of Administrative Section of Drugs Control Administration for enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Drugs and Magic remedies (Objectionable advertisement) Act. 1954.	3.98	..	3.98
81	HLT-81 Expansion of Intelligence branch.	0.22	..	0.22
82	HLT-82 Expansion of Drugs Laboratory Vadodara.	2.37	..	2.37
83	HLT-83 Establishment of Regional Laboratory.	..	..	..
84	HLT-84 Establishment of planning and statistical Cell.	0.28	..	0.28
85	HLT-85 Health Transport	..	..	..
86	HLT-86 Central Medical Stores.	..	..	..
		Sub-Total : IX.		
		13.72	0.90	14.62

1	2	3	4	5
87	HLT-Adj. State scheme for payment of Additional incentive under the Family Welfare programme	55.00	..	55.00
88	HLT-Adj. Provision for other Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis.	7.07	26.67	33.74
89	HLT-Adj. Malaria & Community Health workers Scheme	566.97	..	566.97
GRAND TOTAL-MEDICAL & HEALTH		924.98	195.02	1120.00

6.4. FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

6.4.1 Demographic Profile

6.4.1.1 The population of Gujarat is now around 319 Lakhs.

6.4.1.2 In terms of population Gujarat ranks 9th among the states in India. During the decade 1961-71, the rate of growth of population in Gujarat has risen from 26.98 per cent to 29.39 per cent as against the corresponding rise from 21.64 percent to 24.80 per cent for the country as a whole. Gujarat has thus recorded an Annual growth rate of 2.9 per cent as against the national growth rate of 2.5 per cent.

6.4.1.3 Gujarat has also a higher fertility rate in the age-group of 20-24 and 25-29. The General fertility rates of Gujarat as projected by the expert committee, for the periods 1971-75 and 1976-80 are 188 and 150 respectively. These demographic indicators point towards the need for a massive effort to scale down the birth rate to 30 per thousand by 1982-83. For successful implementation of the various schemes under the Family Welfare Programme an organisational net work has been set up at various levels. It is expected that the birth rate of Gujarat would be around 33 per 1000 population by 1980-81.

6.4.2 Performance

6.4.2.1 The performance during the year 1977-78 and onwards for Gujarat State is given in the table below:—

(Figure in '000')

Method	Target		Achievement		1979-80		Target
	77-78	78-79	77-78	78-79	(Anticipated)	for 1980-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sterilisation	200	192	188	112	197	188	300
I. U. D.	46	29	57	30	35	57	75
Conventional contraceptive	144	98	218	155	205	218	220

6.4.2.2 The number of couples protected by various methods of family welfare programme in Gujarat is given in table below:—

(Fig. in '000')

Year	Estimated No. of couples in productive age group ('000')	No. of couples protected				Conventional contraceptive	
		Sterilisation		I. U. D.		No.	%age
		No.	%age	No.	%age		
1977-78	5264	1309	24.9	78	1.5	155	2.9
1978-79	5383	1436	26.7	89	1.6	205	3.8
1979-80 (Anticipated)	5487	1466	26.7	92	1.7	195	3.6

6.4.2.3 Since the inception of the programme 19.9 lakhs sterilisation operations have been performed in Gujarat till October 1979 giving a cumulative rate of 62.3 sterilisation per thousand population. A total of 3.7 lakhs of I.U.D. insertions have been carried out till October 1979, since inception of the Programme giving a cumulative rate of 11.6 I.U.D.s per thousand population. Taking all the methods of family welfare into account, 17.3 lakh couples are thus currently protected in Gujarat. As a result of Family Welfare work done so far in the State the birth rate has dropped from 45.7 (1951-61 decade) to 35.9 per thousand during the year 1977 according to S.R.S. thus recording about 10 point decline in the birth rate.

6.4.3 Maintenance of Beds and State Sterilisation units

6.4.3.1 In all 367 reserve beds have been sanctioned under the sterilisation maintenance scheme till 1978-79 (31st March, 1979) Government of India have sanctioned 17 additional beds during the year 1979-80. The reserve beds will be increased during 1980-81.

6.4.4 Post Partum Programme

6.4.4.1 The main objective of the post partum programme is to maximise the extent of Contraception among the target population in the community catered to by the institutions which attract large number of confinement cases. There were 27 post partum functioning in the State during the 1977-78. Government of India had sanctioned 7 additional post partum Units during 1978-79. During the year 1978-79, the State had 38640 total acceptors achieving 73.7 per cent of the target. There are 17227 direct acceptors and 21413 indirect acceptors showing 44.6 per cent and 55.4%

6.4.4.2 During the year 1978-79 there were 365 beds under post partum programme which has been increased to 382 During 1979-80.

6.4.4.3 During the year 1980-81 the post partum Units will be established.

6.4.5 Medical Termination of Pregnancy.

6.4.5.1 The Medical termination of pregnancy act 1971 is in operation in Gujarat State. There are 424 Medical termination of pregnancy centres recognised by the Government so far.

6.4.5.2 A training programme for Medical officers working in Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Welfare Centres have been organised. The number of M.T.P. performed is as below:—

Year	No. of M.T. Ps.
1975-76	10995
1976-77	15863
1977-78	16780
1978-79	11614
1979-80	9326 (upto October 1979)

6.4.6 Oral Pill Programme

6.4.6.1 In Gujarat State, oral pill programmes was started on a pilot basis in 7 centres during 1973-74. Thereafter this programme has been pushed up and now oral contraceptive tablets are distributed by all rural Family Welfare Centres, Post partum Units and Urban Family Welfare Centres.

6.4.6.2 During the year 1978-79, 2.6 lakhs oral pills cycles have been distributed and during the year 1979-80 upto October 1.1 lakh oral pills cycles have been distributed. The programme will be continued during 1980-81.

6.4.7 Mass Media Efforts.

6.4.7.1 The family welfare programme has again picked up the momentum in the State by organising mass media activities. New schemes are being implemented now.

6.4.8 Provision of Sterilisation Facilities under British Aid scheme in rural and Semirural Areas.

6.4.8.1 In order to provide adequate sterilisation facilities at P.H.Cs. and selected sub-divisional Hospitals, the Government of India, during the year 1978-79, had sanctioned expansion of such facilities to 18 PHCs. So far under the Scheme 48 P.H.Cs. and 10 sub-divisional hospitals are covered under the scheme.

6.4.9 Regional Family Welfare: Training Centres

6.4.9.1 There are two Health and Family Welfare Training Centres in the State one at Rajkot and another at Ahmedabad. In addition there are four rural Health and Family Welfare Training Centres at Bavla, Alia-bada, Padra, and Sachin.

Training of Public Health Nurses and Health Visitors.

6.4.9.2 The State is experiencing shortage of Public Health Nurses. In addition to this Government of India

has advised to start one and half-year course for female and male Health workers. The course for female Health worker is proposed to be taken up in consultation with the Gujarat Nursing Council. It is also proposed to start a certificate public Health Nursing course at Surat.

6.4.10 Immunisation Programme.

6.4.10.1 The progress of immunisation for the years 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 is as under:—

Category	1977-78 (in lakh)	Achieve ment (in lakh)	1978-79 (in lakh)	Achieve ment (in lakh)	Target	Achieve ment
					(upto	oete. 1979)
T. T.	6.00	3.07	4.0	4.1	5.0	1.83
D. P. T.	7.00	5.21	5.4	6.7	6.8	2.60
D. T.	6.00	5.75	7.00	9.5	16.5	5.24

6.4.11 Urban Family Welfare Centres.

6.4.11.1 At present there are 156 Urban Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat State. Out of 75 lakhs Urban population 57 Lakhs population is covered under Family Welfare Programme. Thus 18 Lakhs population of Urban areas remains uncovered.

6.4.11.2 During 1980-81, additional urban Family Welfare Centres, will be established.

6.4.12 Audit Parties.

6.4.12.1 At present only one Audit party is functioning at State Family Welfare Bureau. Additional audit parties, will be established during the year 1980-81.

6.4.13 City Family Welfare Bureau.

6.4.13.1 In Gujarat State there are 4 corporations viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. Out of these 4 corporation Cities, Family Welfare Bureaus have been sanctioned at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat.

6.4.14 Additional Recurring Incentives.

6.4.14.1 The additional Recurring incentives sanctioned by State Government from State Funds during the year 1979-80 will be continued during the year 1980-81.

6.4.14.2 An outlay of Rs. 1080.12 lakhs is provided for the Family Welfare programme for the year 1980-81. The details are given in Appendix-A.

APPENDIX—A.

Statement showing an outlay provided for 1980--81 for Family Welfare programme

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No 1	Name of the sub-head 2	Outlay 1980--81 3
(a)	(1) State F. W. Bureau	9.97
	(2) City F. W. Bureau	3.00
	(3) District F. W. Bureau	53.54
(b)	(1) Rural F. W. (Main) Centres	205.75
	(2) Rural F. W. (Sub) Centres	132.92
(c)	(1) Urban F. W. P. Centres	73.47
(d)	(1) Immunisation scheme	25.00
(e)	(1) Maintenance and supply of vehicles at R.F.W. Centres.	17.00
	(2) State Health Transport (F.W.) Organisation	1.60
(f)	(1) Vasectomy	100.00
	(2) Tubectomy	125.00
	(3) IUCD	5.26
	(4) Ex-gratia Financial Assistance	7.00
(g)	(1) Maintenance of Beds	12.00
	(2) Post Partum Centres	40.00
	(3) Conventional Contraceptives.	40.00
	(4) Invasive District F. W. Programme	5.00
	(5) Awards	175.00
(h)	(1) Mass Education Programme	11.00
(i)	(1) Regional F. W. Training Centres.	6.44
	(2) Training of ANMS, Dais and HVs.	30.97
	(3) Demographic Research Centres	0.20
Total F. W. Programme		1080.12

6.5. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

6.5.1.1. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantities and safe disposal of waste water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health. Appreciable number of villages are still facing acute shortage of safe drinking water and many urban areas suffer from inadequate drinking water supply. Therefore, implementation of water supply scheme assumes great urgency. Once adequate drinking water supply is provided the necessity of safe and scientific disposal of waste water becomes essential. Further, with the rapid urbanisation and growth of industries, the problem of treatment and safe disposal of industrial waste water calls for serious attention. Also, the problem of air pollution, though localised at present in certain industrial belts, has started causing concern and it is required to be checked in its infant stage. Thus, the activities under this sub-sector are mainly concentrate on implementation of water supply and drainage schemes and effective control measures for preventing water and air pollution.

6.5.1.2. There are about 18275 inhabited villages in the State covering about 72% of the total population of the State. Remaining 28% of the population is in 216 towns. Out of the said villages, 9600 villages i.e. about 50% of the villages in the State have been identified as 'No Source' problem villages having very difficult drinking water supply situation. The State Government has given the highest priority to provide drinking water supply facilities to these problem villages.

6.5.1.3. Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages a provision of Rs. 8500.00 lakhs under the sub-Sector Sewerage and Water Supply. Provision for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were Rs. 1765.00 lakhs and Rs. 1700.00 lakhs respectively. Provision of Rs. 1940.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81. The programmewise outlay for the year 1980-81 is as under:—

Schemes	Outlay 1980-81 (Rs. in lakhs)
1 Urban Water Supply scheme	
Govt. Scheme	2.00
G.I.A.	25.00
Loan	45.00

	72.00

Rural Water Supply

2 Rural W. S. S. (MNP) "No Source" Villages	900.00
3 Rural Water Supply Scheme (G.I.A.)	6.00

Urban Drainage

4 Urban Drainage	G.I.A	20.00	
	Loan	6.50	26.50
		-----	-----
		26.50	
5 Conversion of Dry Latrines			
	Subsidy	8.50	
	Loan	5.00	13.50
		-----	-----
		13.50	40.00
		-----	-----

Rural Sanitation

6 Rural Drainage	3.00
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Other Schemes.

7 (i) Research Dev. Laboratory	1.00
(ii) Water and Air Pollution Control	10.00
(iii) Water Supply and Drainage Board	25.00

Total	1057.00
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Market Borrowing	415.00
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L. I. C. Loan	465.00
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I. D. A. assisted Water Supply and Sewerage project	3.00
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Grand Total	1940.00
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6.5.2. Rural Water Supply Scheme for 'No Source' Villages

6.5.2.1. Most areas of the State depend upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. The large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are arid and semi-arid zones and they do not get adequate rainfall. Only a few rivers are perennial. Apart from this, in some areas bordering the runn of Kachchh there is high salinity in subsoil water.

The coastal areas also have the problem of salinity in water. The subsoil waters are going deeper every year and in some area are turning saline. Around 9600 villages have been identified as "No Source" villages.

6.5.2.2. By the end of March, 1979, nearly 3698 villages have been covered under water supply programme, leaving about 5902 villages to be tackled at the beginning of 1979-80. Additional 1100 villages are likely to be covered during 1979-80.

6.5.2.3. The State Government has given top priority to this programme so as to cover all the remaining "No Source" Villages by the end of 1982-83. The target is expected to be achieved with the help of substantially larger allocations from the Centrally Sponsored "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme" during each year of the Plan.

6.5.2.4. Piped water supply schemes of 1006 villages had spilled into the year 1979-80. New schemes for 110 villages have been started during the year. Thus, piped water supply schemes for 1116 villages are on hand during 1979-80. Estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 3940 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1505 lakhs has already been spent by the end of March, 1979. An amount of Rs. 2435 lakhs is required for completing the schemes. During 1979-80, it is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 1010 lakhs and to complete the water supply schemes of 600 villages. Thus, at the end of 1979-80, there will be spill over schemes in respect of 561 villages. The completion of these schemes will require an amount of Rs. 1425 lakhs.

6.5.2.5. Apart from 516 villages in which there will be spill over schemes, it is proposed to start new schemes for about 600 villages at the cost of Rs. 1200 lakhs during 1980-81. Thus, the programme to be taken on hand during the year 1980-81 will be for 1116 villages. This will need Rs. 2625 lakhs. Of these 1116 villages, 600 villages are targetted during 1980-81.

6.5.3. Simple Well Programme

6.5.3.1. The Programme which is part of the MNP is being implemented through the Development Commissioner. The funds are placed at the disposal of the Development Commissioner who identifies the villages for this programme and executes the scheme. The simple wells are provided in villages having population upto 500 souls.

6.5.3.2. During the year 1979-80, a programme of simple wells in 1114 villages is on hand. An amount of Rs. 41.50 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Development Commissioner for this programme during the year 1979-80 and 350 villages are proposed to be covered under this scheme. For the

year 1980-81, it is proposed to cover additional 450 villages for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.5.4. Tubewells with handpump programme :

6.5.4.1. In addition to the piped water supply scheme and simple well programme, the villages upto 500 souls are also being supplied water through tubewells with handpumps in rocky regions wherever possible. This is also a part of MNP. It is proposed to cover 250 villages under this programme during 1980-81.

6.5.4.2. In addition to the allocation in the State Plan and the funds made available by the Government of India, it has been considered necessary to tap institutional finances for the speedy implementation of the Rural Water Supply Programme. The LIC has been approached for getting loans and during the year 1978-79, loan applications from 8 District Panchayats have been sent to the LIC, the total loan amount being Rs. 162.50 lakhs.

6.5.4.3. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakhs under MNP for 1980-81 in the State Plan is provided as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
MNP (State Plan Outlay) :	
(i) Works (Non-Tribal Areas)	543.00
(ii) Tribal Sub-Plan	176.00
(iii) Simple Wells	20.00
(iv) Establishment	161.00
Total :	900.00

This is expected to be supplemented by Central assistance under centrally sponsored "Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme" by Rs. 600 lakhs during 1980-81. Thus, a programme for a total outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been formulated.

6.5.4.4. Physical targets proposed for rural water supply programme for the year 1980-81 are as under:-

	Villages
(i) Piped Water Supply Scheme	600
(ii) Tubewells with handpumps	250
(iii) Simple wells	450
Total :	1300

6.5.5. Tribal Area Sub-Plan :

6.5.5.1. There are nearly 2200 "No Source" villages in the tribal areas of the State. By the end of March 1979, 862 "No Source" villages in tribal areas have been provided with the water supply facility. During 1979-80, a provision of Rs. 190 lakhs has been made and an amount of Rs. 176 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 under the Tribal Sub-Plan with a target to cover 350 villages.

6.5.6. Urban Water Supply Scheme :

6.5.6.1. There are 216 towns in Gujarat State including corporation cities. Out of these 216 towns, 158 towns have water supply facilities by the end of March, 1979.

Government Urban Water Supply Programme :

6.5.6.2. The Government decided in the past to take up urban water supply schemes for five towns namely Porbandar, Kandla, Dwarka, Kutiyana and Godhra. These projects are practically completed. A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for clearing old liabilities.

Urban Water Supply Schemes for Towns other than Corporation Towns-grant-in-aid for :

6.5.6.3. It is targetted to cover additional 32 towns during Five Year Plan 1978-83. For these schemes Government gives grant-in-aid as per rules in force. During 1979-80, water supply schemes in 39 towns are in progress and it is expected to cover 8 towns. During 1980-81, it is proposed to cover additional 6 towns. In addition to this, augmentation of water supply schemes in 48 towns are in progress. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs towards grant-in-aid is made for the fresh and augmentation water supply schemes during 1980-81.

6.5.6.4. Urban Water Supply Schemes are implemented on "As and When Basis". Under this scheme, the local body has to deposit full funds from its resources and Government has to give grant-in-aid as and when funds are available and at the rate prevailing at the time of sanction. Due to inadequate finance with the local bodies, they are not in a position to spare funds for capital cost from their own resources for water supply projects. As such, the local bodies have to depend on other agencies such as LIC. The Government is assisting such local bodies to obtain loans from LIC. During the year 1979-80, loan proposals for Rs. 470 lakhs have been sent to LIC for non-corporation towns. In view of this, a number of local bodies will have to wait for LIC Loans. Further the LIC is not encouraging loan applications of smaller local bodies

if the estimated cost of a project is less than Rs. 15.00 lakhs. As such, all such remaining smaller urban centres having Nagar Panchayats and Gram Panchayats will not be getting LIC loans and it may not be possible to implement water supply projects for such local bodies. It is proposed to make provision for giving loan to smaller local bodies for their water supply projects costing less than Rs. 15 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is, therefore, provided towards loan to such needy local bodies.

6.5.6.5. Apart from this, an alternative water supply scheme for Bharuch town is proposed to be constructed to solve its water supply problem on permanent basis. This scheme would cost about Rs. 5 to 6 crores and is proposed to be undertaken through GNFC, and funds will be made available initially by the Government and released to GNFC in a phased manner to complete the project in scheduled time. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide Rs. 35.00 lakhs towards loan to Bharuch Municipality for its water supply scheme during 1980-81, which is proposed to be placed at the disposal of GNFC.

6.5.6.6. Water Supply and Drainage Schemes for Corporation Towns:

6.5.6.1. Provision is proposed by way of Market borrowings.

6.5.7. Urban Drainage :

6.5.7.1. Out of 216 towns, 20 had underground drainage facilities by the end of March, 1979. During 1979-80, schemes of 40 towns are in progress and drainage schemes of 4 towns are expected to be completed by the end of March, 1980. It is targetted to cover 2 more towns during 1980-81, for which a provision Rs. 20.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid is proposed. Drainage projects are also implemented on "As and When Basis" and as such the local bodies have to depend on outside finance like LIC. Due to limited finance available from LIC most of the local bodies have to wait for a longer period for getting loans and consequently the projects suffer. Some local bodies can make an initial start from their own resources and get grant-in-aid from State Government. However, in the final stages projects linger for want of small amounts for completion. The final disposal works or pumping station works remain incomplete resulting in non-use of the works already completed. Such local bodies need to be encouraged by giving loan by State Government over and above loans from LIC. It is, therefore, proposed to give loans to needy local bodies. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is, therefore, provided for grant of loans in the year 1980-81.

6.5.8. Conversion of Dry Latrines :—

6.5.8.1. The target of converting 25,000 dry latrines into flush type is proposed during Five Year Plan 1978-83, of which 3664 latrines have been converted during 1978-79. A target of 4000 latrines is fixed for the year 1979-80 for which an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided. Similarly additional 5,000 latrines are targetted to be converted during 1980-81 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed. In addition, a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs for schemes which ceased to be a central sector scheme and accomodated under State Plan, is provided.

6.5.9. Rural Drainage :

6.5.9.1. Only 5 villages have been covered with underground drainage facilities by the end of March, 1979. During 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided towards grant-in-aid. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 towards grant-in-aid to complete drainage scheme of 1 village.

6.5.10. Research and Development :

6.5.10.1 A Public Health Engineering Laboratory has been established at Vadodara with a branch at Rajkot. An outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh is provided for the equipments and expansion of the building of laboratory at Vadodara during 1980-81.

UNDP:Global Project

6.5.10.2. Low cost sanitation technique is proposed to be undertaken under UNDP global Project. The project, at present, is at research stage and hence a token provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh is made during 1980-81 to begin with the activities in this direction.

6.5.11. Water and Air Pollution:—

6.5.11.1 The Water Pollution Prevention Act has come into force in the State since March, 1974.

The Government has set up a State Water Pollution Control Board in October, 1974. This Board is now well established alongwith laboratory facilities at Vadodara. The Board advises existing industries and new industries on treatment of effluents and their disposal. This work is increasing steadily as also the scope of the Board's activities. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80 for grants to the Board. The Board is expecting to take up the work of air pollution also during 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.5.12. Water Supply and Drainage Board :

6.5.12.1. Gujarat Legislative Assembly has passed the bill for establishing a separate statutory Board for water supply and drainage projects in March, 1979. This Board has come into existence since August, 1979. The activities of this Board are in primary stage but will now gradually increase to take up the works of water supply and drainage projects.

6.5.12.2. The State Government has allotted Rs. 10.00 lakhs as Government contribution to the Board for the initial expenditure against Rs. 100.00 lakhs proposed in the Act. Additional Rs. 40 lakhs will also be paid to the Board during 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided during 1980-81 towards Government contribution to this Board so as to enable it to enhance its activities.

6.5.13. I. D. A. Assistance

6.5.13.1. The World Bank/I.D.A. is being approached for financial assistance to the projects costing approximately Rs. 110 crores for water supply and drainage projects in rural and urban areas of the State. A token provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for preliminary expenditure.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Sewerage and Water Supply.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	WSS—1 Survey and Investigation	35.00	..	35.00
2.	WSS—2 Research.	..	1.00	1.00
3.	WSS—3 Sewerage Schemes	28.50	11.50	40.00
4.	WSS—4 Drainage schemes (Rural)	3.00	..	3.00
5.	WSS—5 Urban Water Supply Schemes	25.00	47.00	72.00
6.	WSS—6 Rural Water Supply Schemes (Normal Programme)	6.00	..	6.00
7.	WSS—7 Rural Water Supply (MNP)	161.00	739.00	900.00
	Total	258.50	798.50	1057.00
	M. B. Loan	..	415.00	415.00
	L. I. C. Loan	..	465.00	465.00
	L. D. A. Assisted Projects	..	3.00	3.00
	GRAND TOTAL ..	258.50	1681.50	1940.00

6.6 HOUSING

6.6.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life next only to food and clothing. Planned and hygienic living conditions keep down-death and mortality rates, check epidemics, help in increasing productivity and create a balanced social structure.

6.6.1.2. Housing construction is an economic activity. Housing activities generate considerable direct and indirect employment on a massive and decentralised scale in rural and urban areas. Moreover, housing activities also generate demands for goods and material produced and manufactured by cottage and rural industries, small scale industries and organised large scale industries.

6.6.2. The Problem.

6.6.2.1. The problem of housing has assumed urgency, due to growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. The migration of population from village to towns and cities has created the problem of slums. Acute shortage of housing is felt in the villages also on account of natural growth in population and comparatively stagnant housing activities due to low level of living.

6.6.2.2. Housing inadequacies have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. Qualitatively, conditions in terms of essential facilities like water supply, drainage and environmental hygiene are not satisfactory. Even quantitatively, the backlog in housing is on the increase from year to year as the rate of construction has not kept pace with the growth in population. It is, therefore, necessary to make all efforts to reduce the deficit, if not to wipe it out completely.

6.6.2.3. The magnitude of the housing problems is so large that it is hardly possible to solve through the state plan alone. The local bodies, financial institutions, banks, co-operatives and employers have made contribution towards expansion of the housing activities and they are expected to make their utmost contribution and efforts in future also towards reducing the magnitude of the housing problems.

6.6.3. Objectives, Approach and Strategy.

6.6.3.1. The Housing programme has the following objectives.

(i) Promotion and encouragement of self-help housing;

(ii) Provision of house-sites and assistance for housing to rural landless labourers;

(iii) Formulation of public sector social housing schemes in such a manner as to cater to and also be within the paying capacity of the economically weaker sections of the community;

(iv) Augmentation of resources of institutional agencies like HUDCO and State Housing Boards to enable them to provide infrastructural facilities as a means of giving impetus for housing by private agencies; and

(v) Promotion of research in building technology and development of cheap and local development materials.

6.6.3.2. For achieving the above objectives, Housing programmes with an outlay of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs including Rs. 2050.00 lakhs for Urban Housing and Rs. 1920.00 lakhs for Rural Housing have been provided in the Plan 1978-83.

6.6.4. Urban Housing.

6.6.4.1. The Housing programmes are mainly implemented through the Gujarat State Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Municipal Corporation and Municipalities and Co-operative Housing Societies. Gujarat State Co-operative Housing Finance Societies Ltd. being an Apex Body gives loans to primary co-operative housing societies for construction of houses.

6.6.4.2. It is proposed that the strategy of attempting a massive relocation of slums will be given up and instead appropriate investment will be made in slum improvement under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, Urban Development sector for Environmental Improvement Programmes in Slum Areas. To arrest the growth of slums, the main emphasis will be on housing for economically weaker section (EWS). Under the site and service, a minimum structure is proposed to be provided and the beneficiaries will themselves gradually improve on the quality of the accommodation through their own efforts. The Gujarat Housing Board and the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board will be given loans to enable them to take housing programmes for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Group on large scale.

6.6.5. Rural Housing.

6.6.5.1. The Gujarat Rural Housing Board was established in the state under the Gujarat

Rural Housing Board Act, 1972 and was started functioning from May, 1973. Organised efforts in rural housing are of recent origin.

6.6.5.2. Rural Housing Scheme has to be implemented on "self help" basis with assistance from the State. The assistance for construction of houses will be at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per house comprising of Rs. 750/- by the State Government and Rs. 250/- by the District Panchayats and/or voluntary agencies.

6.6.5.3. The Rural Housing Programme in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 comprises of allotment of house sites to landless labourers in rural areas, (MNP), assistance for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to rural landless labourers, low income group housing scheme, assistance for improvement of rural houses and economically weaker section housing scheme.

6.6.6. Review of Progress.

6.6.6.1. **Urban Housing:** The Urban Housing Programmes during Fifth Plan (1974-78) and Five Year Plan 1978-83 comprises of Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme (ISH), Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme (EWS), Low Income Group Housing Scheme (LIG) and Slum Clearance Scheme. To provide greater opportunities in securing housing accommodation to persons belonging to poorer sections, Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Housing Scheme was introduced during the Fifth Plan. Moreover, to meet with essential requirement of slum dwellers and poorer sections of community, a new scheme viz. Site and Service has been introduced from the year 1979-80.

6.6.6.2. An expenditure of around Rs. 234.00 lakhs has been incurred during 1978-79 and Rs. 260.00 lakhs have been allocated for 1979-80.

6.6.6.3. About 21105 tenements were constructed during 1974-78 and 9305 tenements were constructed during 1978-79 under various Urban Housing Scheme. Construction of 7561 tenement under Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme, 6712 tenements under Low Income Group and, 488 tenements under Middle Income Group are in progress with Gujarat Housing Board during 1979-80 and new projects comprising of about 20,904 tenements are to be taken up during 1979-80. Gujarat Housing Board undertakes programme with the funds from the State Plan as well as funds from HUDCO, LIC, Banks etc. Achievements under various housing schemes during 1974-78, and 1978-79 are given below:—

Sr. No.	Scheme	(No. of tenements)	
		1974-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4
1.	Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme.	1,288	312
2.	Economically Weaker Section.	10,790	6,457
3.	Low Income Group	5,352	1,818
4.	Slum Clearance.	2,529	—
5.	Site and Service	—	—
6.	Middle Income Group	1,146	718
Total		21,105	9,305

6.6.6.4. The Gujarat Slum Clearance Board has completed construction of 220 tenements with HUDCO assistance by the end of 1977-78 and constructed 1184 tenements during 1978-79. In addition to this, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board has also completed construction of 320 tenements for cyclone affected slum dwellers in Jamnagar.

6.6.6.5. **Rural Housing (Minimum Needs Programme)**:- The scheme relating to the provision of house-sites to landless labourers in the rural areas is under implementation in the State since July, 1972. The Scheme was introduced by the Government of India as a Central Sector Scheme in March, 1972 and was continued under the Minimum Needs Programme, as State Plan Scheme in the Fifth Plan. The objective of scheme is to provide housesites of 100 sq. yards, free of cost to the families of landless labourers in the rural areas for constructions of a house/hut. Till the end of March, 1974, about 2.01 lakh plots have been allotted to landless labourers.

6.6.6.6. During the Fifth Plan 1974-78, about 1.74 lakh plots were allotted. Thus, 3.75 lakh plots were allotted since the beginning of the scheme till 31st March, 1978.

6.6.6.7. During the First Year of the Plan 1978-83, 26,841 plots were allotted. Out of these 7,558 plots were for scheduled castes and 4485 plots for scheduled tribes. Further 2340 plots have been allotted up to September, 1979. Thus, in all, about 4.05 lakh plots have been distributed.

6.6.7. Programme for 1980-81.

6.6.7.1. Various Housing Schemes are being implemented as part of the State Plan to solve the housing needs to the extent possible. The Gujarat Housing Board, the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board and the Rural Housing Board are also undertaking housing activities from the Plan resources of the State as well as from resources outside the State Plan.

6.6.7.2. The programme under Housing Sub-Sector comprises of Urban Housing, Rural Housing, Administrative and Residential Buildings, Police Quarters and Jail Buildings and Loans to Government servants for house building. An outlay of Rs. 1370 lakhs is provided for the Housing sub-Sector for the year 1980-81.

The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
(i)	Urban Housing	283
(ii)	Rural Housing	512
(iii)	Administrative and Residential Buildings.	235
(iv)	Police Quarters and Jail Buildings.	85
(v)	Loans to Government Employees for House Buildings.	255
Total..		1370

The main features of these programmes are outlined in the subsequent paragraphs :—

6.6.8. Urban Housing.

6.6.8.1. The shortage of housing has aggravated the slums which have come up in and around the big cities. It is stated that nearly one-fourth of the total urban population consists of slum dwellers. The number of scattered colonies in big cities is also increasing. The strategy of attempting a massive relocation of slums will be given up and instead appropriate investment will be made in slums. To arrest the growth of slums, the main emphasis will be on housing for economically weaker section. The strategy proposed to provide "sites and services" with enough funds for a minimum structure, the beneficiary being given a loan not exceeding Rs. 3,000/- repayable over a period of 20-25 years at concessional rates of interest. The scheme envisages that the beneficiaries will themselves gradually improve on the quality of the accommodation through their own efforts. The public housing schemes are being given higher outlays and will be restructured to make them consistent with the real needs and the paying capacity of the low income groups for whom they are intended. The development of housing generally is through efforts and investments by the private sector. Emphasis is, therefore, being laid on the provisions of institutional support to low cost private housing.

6.6.8.2. An outlay of Rs. 283 lakhs has been provided under the State Plan for Urban Housing programme for 1980-81. Schemewise details are presented below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1	Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme (HSG-1)	3.10
2	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme (HSG-2) (Seed Capital to Gujarat Housing Board).	125.00
3	Low Income Group Housing Scheme (HSG-3) (Seed Capital to Gujarat Housing Board.)	95.00
4	Slum Clearance Scheme (HSG-5)	5.00
5	Site and Service Scheme (HSG-9)	54.90
Total..		283.00

6.6.8.3. The Gujarat Housing Board executes Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, and other housing schemes through the loan assistance from HUDCO, LIC, Banks, Open Market borrowings etc. HUDCO provides funds, for execution of housing schemes on a sliding scale and the same is not sufficient to cover the entire cost of the project. The Gujarat Housing Board, therefore, needs funds for matching the balance requirements, acquisition of land, etc. The Government has, therefore, decided to permit the Gujarat Housing Board to utilise the loans sanctioned under the State Plan schemes of Economically Weaker Section Housing scheme and Low Income Group Housing scheme as Seed Capital. It is hoped that this will help the Gujarat Housing Board in boosting housing programmes for Economically Weaker

Sections and Low Income Group. Loan towards seed Capital is also proposed to be given to Gujarat Slum clearance Board and other agencies for Site and service scheme with HUDCO participation. Most of the outlay will benefit the weaker sections of the society.

Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme :

6.6.8.4. As the ceiling cost of the construction expenditure is low as per the guidelines of the scheme and the number of industrial workers whose income is not more than Rs. 350 per month is also limited, progress under the scheme is not possible. Therefore, it has been decided to emphasize on the hire-purchase scheme rather than the subsidised scheme. A scheme of Housing for Economically Weaker Sections for those earning upto Rs. 350/- per month is being implemented. Considering all these factors allocation is provided for on going projects only. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 for implementing the on going schemes of co-operative housing societies of industrial workers and Employees. Under the scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 0.92 lakh was incurred in 1978-79 while anticipated expenditure for 1979-80 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.10 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme.

6.6.8.5. The persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the society have to compete with the persons who are not so worse off in getting housing accommodation under the Low Income Group- Housing Scheme for which eligibility criteria is in-come not exceeding Rs. 600/- per month. To provide greater and better opportunities in securing housing accommodation to the people belonging to economically weaker sections of the society, economically weaker section housing scheme was introduced during the Fifth Plan. The scheme is specifically designed to cater to the needs of the people belonging to economically weaker sections having monthly income not exceeding Rs.350/- so as to give preferential treatment amongst the Low Income Group people. This scheme is being executed through the Gujarat Housing Board and the tenements constructed under the scheme are given on hire purchase basis. The Gujarat Housing Board reserves 10% of the tenements for allotment to scheduled casts and scheduled tribes. Moreover 2% of the tenements are being reserved for blinds. The ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000 per unit, the income limit for the eligibility and the plinth area to be provided is fixed more or less the same as adopted by HUDCO for this scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is anticipated for 1979-80 for giving as seed capital to Gujarat Housing Board for Economically Weaker Sections Housing

scheme for taking up programme with loan assistance from HUDCO and other financing institutions. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81. During 1974-78, the Gujarat Housing Board has completed construction of 10,790 tenements for Economically Weaker Sections and 6,457 tenements during 1978-79. The Gujarat Housing Board expects to complete construction of 8,500 tenements during 1980-81.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

6.6.8.6 The aim of the scheme is to provide houses to persons belonging to Low Income Group, the persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 600/- per month can avail the benefit of the scheme. The maximum ceiling cost for the dwelling unit is Rs. 18,000/- exclusive of land development charges for the tenements/houses constructed through the Gujarat Housing Board. This scheme is being implemented through the Gujarat Housing Board and the tenements/houses construction are given on hire-purchase basis. The Gujarat Housing Board reserves 10% of the tenements for allotment to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 2% for blind persons. During 1974-78, the Gujarat Housing Board has completed 5352 tenements. An expenditure of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is anticipated for 1979-80 for giving loan as seed capital to Gujarat Housing Board for taking up programme with loan assistance from HUDCO and other financial institutions. The Gujarat Housing Board expects to complete construction of 3,008 tenements during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

Slum Clearance Scheme .

6.6.8.7 More emphasis is to be given to improvement of slums rather than clearance, as the slum clearance programme cannot cover all the slum dwellers within near future. This is to be done under the "Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas" scheme taken-up under the Minimum Needs Programme which will be continued during 1978-83 under the Urban Development Sector. An expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is anticipated for the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed under the Housing Sub-sector for 1978-83 for the ongoing projects. To meet such outstanding commitments, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

Site and Service Scheme .

6.6.8.8 The problem of eradication of slum pockets in big cities is becoming acute day by day. Thus, to prevent further growth of the existing slum pockets and to stop the creation of new slum areas by influx of the migratory population from the rural areas to the urban areas for livelihood, a new scheme for providing cheaper and skeleton houses within the reach of such population has been proposed for 1978-83.

6.6.8.9 The "Site and Service" scheme introduced by HUDCO envisages to provide housing facilities to economically weaker sections within their paying limits. The objective of the scheme is to utilise self-help capability of the weaker sections of the urban area to enable them to procure minimum shelter. This scheme envisages to provide a skeleton house or plinth or developed plots of land equipped with essential services like path ways, water supply, sewerage, electricity, community facilities, etc. The ceiling cost (inclusive of the cost of land) will be Rs. 2,700 for Economically Weaker Sections and Rs. 4,500 for Low Income Groups. The various agencies engaged in housing activities obtain funds from HUDCO and for matching contributions as well as to purchase land for initiating preliminaries etc. these agencies require funds. Anticipated expenditure for 1979-80 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs. For accelerating the programme of 'Site and Service' with the loan assistance of HUDCO, a provision of Rs. 54.90 lakhs is made for providing seed capital to Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Gujarat Housing Board and Urban Local Bodies, Urban Development Authorities etc. for 1980-81.

6.6.8.10 The growth in urban areas is alarming and needs controlled in a planned and systematic manner to check the expansion of unhygienic huts and other slums pockets. The State Government has enacted the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 so as to enable to constitute an authority for making co-ordinated efforts for the urban development. The revised Integrated Urban Development project aims at providing assistance for the improvement of living conditions of slum dwellers also. It is hoped that with the establishment of Urban/Area Development Authorities, the institutions engaged in the housing activities will take maximum benefits of the revised scheme of Integrated Urban Development Project.

6.6.9. Rural Housing

6.6.9.1. **House sites for landless rural labourers (MNP)** :—The provision under the scheme is for development of house site plots and acquisition of land wherever necessary. Most of the plots sanctioned have been allotted and the plots have been handed over to the beneficiaries. However a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made for residual allotment and development of plots which may be allotted during the year.

Assistance for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to landless labourers. (MNP)

6.6.9.2. A scheme to provide financial assistance to the landless labourers who could not build houses from their own resources on the free of cost house plots allotted was introduced with effect from 2nd October, 1976 to enable them to construct modest dwellings. This scheme has since undergone revision with effect from 1-1-1980. Under the revised scheme, per house, with an estimated cost of Rs. 1500/- (without loan component) and Rs. 2500/-

(with loan component), assistance of Rs. 750/- in the form of subsidy is given by Government and contribution of Rs. 250/- in the form of subsidy is given by the District Panchayat and or Voluntary Agencies. The remaining amount is to be contributed by way of manual labour by the beneficiaries. In the case of houses with the loan component the remaining amount of Rs. 1000 is to be obtained as loan from the Banks/HUDCO wherever necessary. At the end of 1978-79, construction of 79079 houses was completed and construction of 39,113 houses was in progress. Out of these 79079 houses, 21,386 houses belong to Scheduled Castes and 17,813 houses belong to Scheduled Tribes. At the end of the June, 1979, construction of 89017 houses was completed and 55,745 houses were under construction. Out of completed houses, 23,492 houses belong to Scheduled Castes and 21,371 houses belong to Scheduled Tribes.

6.6.9.3. It is targetted to construct 75,000 houses during 1979-80 against which 28509 houses were Completed up to the end of December, 1979 and 23657 houses are under progress. It is proposed to assist the construction of 53,333 houses during 1980-81 for which an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided which includes Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The target has been proposed on the assumption that the Banks/HUDCO will provide adequate loans in good time to the beneficiaries according to the pattern of the scheme.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

6.6.9.4. The scheme envisages for construction of houses by Gujarat Rural Housing Board for the persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 600 per month. The State Government provides loan assistance at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per tenement to this Board. An outlay of Rs. 220 lakhs is provided for plan period 1978-83 and it is targetted to construct about 2,750 houses. An expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs had been incurred during 1978-79 and it is anticipated that an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, made for 1979-80 will be spent. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

6.6.9.5. The Gujarat Rural Housing Board has constructed 125 houses during 1978-79 and work of 563 houses is under progress. The Board is to take up new construction work of 767 houses under the scheme.

Assistance for Improvement of Rural Housing

6.6.9.6. The scheme regarding construction of houses in rural areas for homeless/landless labourers and weaker section to be implemented through the Gujarat Rural Housing Board and District Panchayats. There are many houses/huts in rural areas which need improvement in respect of ventilation, smoke menace, etc. To improve such houses in respect of ventilation, smoke menace, etc., subsidy of Rs. 150 per house is provided through District Panchayats under this scheme. Under this scheme,

beneficiary belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and socially and economically backward classes in rural areas, whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,400 per annum, are covered and assistance for cement jalis is being given at the rate of actual cost limited to Rs. 50 and for installation of smokeless chulas for assistance is given at the rate of actual cost limited to Rs. 100 while for other, such assistance is given at 50% of the total cost limited to Rs. 25 per cement jalis and Rs. 50 for the removal of smoke menace. During 1978-79, 10002 smokeless chulas and 14909 cement jalis have been installed under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 7.75 lakhs was given as subsidy during 1978-79. This scheme will be continued during 1980-81 for which an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided which includes Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation.

6.6.9.7. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has introduced a Rural Housing Finance Scheme for economically weaker section families whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 350 per month. HUDCO is to provide a loan at the rate of 50% of the cost of house (Rs. 4,000) at 5.25% interest repayable in 10 years in equal monthly instalments. The State Government will finance 30% of the cost by way of loan to the Rural Housing Board and the remaining 20% of the cost of house and land will be contributed by State Government as loan at the rate of Rs. 1200 i. e. 30% of the house. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for the Plan period 1978-83, and it is targetted to construct 32,000 houses. The HUDCO finance will be to the tune of Rs. 660.00 lakhs. This scheme is in operation from 1979-80 only and an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81. The Gujarat Rural Housing Board has taken up the programme and about 3,315 houses are under construction whereas construction of new 1,831 houses is to commence during 1979-80.

6.6.10. Government Residential Buildings

6.6.10.1 According to the information gathered in 1971 the requirement of residential quarters at District Head Quarters in the State was about 29000 and that of Taluka Head Quarters was about 12684. Beginning from 1971-72, Government has, up to March, 1979, sanctioned construction of 6081 new quarters at district and taluka's head quarters and has also purchased 1119 tenements from Gujarat Housing Board at various places in the State. A big headway is still to be made to meet with the demand of 34484 quarters for Government employees needing Government accommodation. It is therefore necessary to accelerate the programme of construction of quarters.

6.6.10.2. During the year 1979-80, programme of construction of new quarters could not be taken up for want of adequate provision for housing and also on account of requirement of funds for heavy

spillover liabilities on works in progress. Works on 20/1 units are in progress, of which 1410 units are expected to be completed by March, 1980. The provision for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 115 lakhs. The spillover liabilities on 1st April 1980 is expected to be at Rs. 237 lakhs approximately.

6.6.10.3. A new programme of 1314 quarters at Ahmedabad estimated to cost Rs. 304 lakhs is proposed to be taken up during the year 1980-81, so as to complete it within three years period. This is to be considered as a special programme of quarters required for accommodating the Government employees occupying the leased colonies belonging to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation which have to be vacated at intervals within three years. In addition to the above, construction of 1952 units at various districts and taluka head quarters in the State, estimated to cost Rs. 241 lakhs is also included in the Annual Plan 1980-81.

6.6.10.4. Provision of Rs. 125 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 of which an amount of Rs. 107.56 lakhs is for spillover works and Rs. 17.44 lakhs is for new works.

6.6.11. Administrative Buildings.

6.6.11.1 The demand of the Central office buildings at district head quarters increased considerably. During the year 1979-80 following important new works estimated to cost about Rs. 91.35 lakhs have been taken up.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the works	Estimated cost.
1	2	3
1	Building for regional Forensic Laboratory at Surat.	11.54
2	Regional Transport Office Building at Ahmedabad.	16.00
3	Regional Transport Office Building at Rajkot.	20.00
4	Regional Transport Office Building at Surat.	10.00
5	Police Station Building at Bharuch.	6.29
6	Police Station building for Karanj police station at Ahmedabad.	27.52
Total ...		91.35

6.6.11.2 An outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80. The spillover liabilities as on 1st April, 1980 will be about Rs. 688 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

6.6.12. Police Housing Scheme.

6.6.12.1 The police housing scheme is being implemented as Plan Scheme since the beginning of the Fifth Plan. However this was being Supplemented as a Central Sector scheme in police housing. This has now been discontinued from 1979-80.

6.6.12.2 During the year 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 65 lakhs has been made in the State Plan for construction of quarters-10 for Police Inspectors, 59 for Police Sub-Inspectors and 1081 for Constables.

6.6.12.3 Government has also decided to construct police quarters through the Gujarat State Construction Corporation Limited with the help of loan from HUDCO. Accordingly, project has been prepared for construction of 3186 quarters in District Head Quarters, out of which 990 quarters at a total cost of Rs. 3 crores will be constructed in Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat cities in the first phase.

6.6.12.4 A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81, out of which an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs is for new works while an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs is for works in progress.

6.6.13. Jail Housing.

6.6.13.1 Residential Housing (Staff quarters)

The Jail employees are required to reside in the jail premises and as such they are provided with rent free quarters in the jail premises. But on account of insufficient number of quarters some of the employees have to stay outside the jail premises. The timings of the jail offices are morning and after-noon hours, hence it becomes inconvenient for such employees to attend the office as they have to come and leave the office twice in a day. In view of this position it is necessary to provide jail staff members with residential accommodations on the jail premises.

6.6.14. Works in Progress.

(1) Residential Quarters

6.6.14.1 The construction work of 69 quarters of Class III staff and some quarters of Class II Officers and Class IV Servant at various places at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.30 lakhs is in progress. The expenditure sanctioned for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 is Rs. 13.20 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for this purpose.

(2) Non-Residential Jail Buildings

6.6.14.2. Construction of Sub-Jail Buildings at Modasa, Prantij and Idar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.01 lakhs, construction of Jail guards training school at Ahmedabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.97 lakhs and construction of building for lock up at Gandhidham at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.96 lakh are in progress. The expenditure sanctioned for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 is Rs. 4.21 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1.95 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for this purpose.

6.6.15. New works

(1) Residential Quarters.

6.6.15.1. It is proposed to take up construction of 3 class-II category quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs and 31 class-III category quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.75 lakhs during the year 1980-81. A provision of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is made for this purpose for 1980-81.

(2) Judicial Lock-ups

6.6.15.2. The Judicial lock-ups and police lock-ups are in the same building at some of the taluka places in the district of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banas-Kantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Valsad, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panch Mahals, Surat, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar.

6.6.15.3. It is proposed to construct a judicial lock-up building at Umreth at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.35 lakh and a judicial lock-up building at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.45 lakh during 1980-81. Provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh is made for 1980-81.

6.6.16. House building advances to Government Employees

6.6.16.1. The Scheme has been extended to Panchayat Servants also. An amount of Rs. 255.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

STATEMENT
Schemewise Outlays

Sector, Sub-Sector of Development :—Housing.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Integrated subsidised housing scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community-				
HSG—1	Integrated subsidised housing scheme	1.50	1.60	3.10
HSG—2	Economically weaker section housing scheme (Seed Capital to Gujarat Housing Board)	..	125.00	125.00
Sub-Total—I		1.50	126.60	128.10
II. Low income group Housing scheme-				
HSG—3	Low income Group Housing Scheme (Seed Capital to Gujarat Housing Board)	..	95.00	95.00
III. Rental Housing Scheme (Govt- Residential Quarters)				
HSG—4	Government residential quarters for Government servants	..	125.00	125.00
IV. Slum Clearance and Rehousing scheme				
HSG—5	Slum Clearance Scheme	3.00	2.00	5.00
V. Village Housing Projects-				
Assistance for construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers.				
HSG—6	Minimum Needs Programme, Assistance for construction of houses on allotted house site plots.	400.00	..	400.00
HSG—7	Provision of House site to rural labourers	10.00	..	10.00
HSG—8	Low Income Group Housing scheme	3.00	37.00	40.00
Sub-Total—V		413.00	37.00	450.00
VI. Others				
HSG—9	Site and service scheme.	..	54.90	54.90
HSG—10	Project Formulation wing	..	..	..
HSG—11	Share contribution to Gujarat Co-operation Housing Finance Societies Ltd.	..	..	..
HSG—12	Assistance for improvement of rural housing with HUDCO participation	12.00	..	12.00
HSG—13	Economically weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation	..	50.00	50.00
HSG—14	Office Buildings	..	110.00	110.00
HSG—15	Loans to Government Servants for House building Advances	..	255.00	255.00
HSG—16	Police Housing	..	75.00	75.00
HSG—17	Jail Buildings	10.00	..	10.00
Sub-Total—VI		22.00	544.90	566.90
GRAND TOTAL..		439.50	930.50	1370.00

6.7. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

6.7.1. Urbanisation in Gujarat : Trends.

6.7.1.1. According to 1971 Census, of the total population of 2.67 crores in the State, about 28 percent (74.96 lakhs) constituted urban population as compared to 20 per cent in the country. Gujarat ranks third as regards proportion of urban population. During the decade 1961-71, whereas the total population of Gujarat increased by 29.4 per cent, the urban population increased by 41.1 percent. The most disquieting feature of the urbanisation process has been the high rate of growth of large and metropolitan cities as compared to the small and medium towns.

6.7.1.2. As per 1971 Census, there are 216 urban areas in the State. Of these, there are 7 cities namely Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Nadiad each with a population of 1 lakh and above. These cities account for about 45.1% of the urban population in the State. The population of towns in the population range 50,000 to 99,999 account for 15.7% of the urban population. Thus, about 60.8% of the urban population is living in 25 cities and towns having population of 50,000 and above.

6.7.2. Review of Progress

6.7.2.1. During the Fifth Plan, the programmes under Urban Development sub-Sector comprised (i) preparation of development plans and town planning schemes, (ii) preparation of regional plans, metropolitan plan, traffic and transportation plan of metropolitan areas, (iii) urban community development projects, (iv) assisting the urban local bodies for miscellaneous development activities through loans and market borrowings and (v) minimum needs programme of providing environmental improvement of slum areas. Besides, there was a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Urban Development Project.

6.7.2.2. During the Fifth Plan, 2 new schemes, one for giving grant-in-aid to local bodies for implementation of the proposals of the Development Plans, and another for advancing loans to local authorities of the larger cities for similar purpose were introduced. However, the implementation of these schemes was taken up only later during the Plan. With the enactment of the Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976, (with effect from February, 1978) statutory Urban/Area Development Authorities have been established. The scheme of environmental improvement in slum areas which was applicable only to Ahmedabad city prior to commencement of the Fifth Plan was extended to

cities with more than 3 lakhs population and included in the State Plan under Minimum Needs Programme. The Scheme could not make significant progress in view of difficulties of undertaking projects on private lands. All the above schemes have been continued during the year 1979-80.

6.7.3. Approach and Strategy.

6.7.3.1. The salient features of the approach and strategy in the Urban Development Sector are briefly indicated here :

(i) the thrust of the urban policy will be to check the growth of metropolitan cities and to bring about the integrated development of the small and medium towns. This is proposed to be achieved by laying greater emphasis on the provision of infrastructural and other facilities in small towns and by equipping them to act as growth and service centres for the rural hinter-land;

(ii) the policy of granting incentives and applying disincentives to move industry away from metropolitan centres as announced in the Industrial Policy Statement will be pursued;

(iii) the policy of checking the growth of metropolitan centres and big cities should go hand in hand with a policy of augmenting services in such centres economically and efficiently. In doing so, the urban poor and the slum dwellers should receive special attention;

(iv) while rural development must be given the first priority, the problems of urbanisation should not be lost sight of;

(v) the strategy of attempting a massive relocation of slum areas will be discouraged instead more allocation would be paid to slum improvement in the larger cities;

(vi) with a view to regulate and promote the development in and around the larger cities, Government has constituted 4 Urban Development Authorities (Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot) and Area Development Authorities for Bhavnagar and Jamnagar areas. The Authorities have also been constituted in other towns and cities. These Authorities will have to be provided with adequate funds to discharge the functions expected of them;

(vii) with a view to developing a sense of efficiency, economy and necessary disciplines in the fiscal and managerial administration of municipalities, the setting up of a Municipal Finance Board has been considered necessary. The Municipal Board may cover all the municipal corporations and all the municipalities in the State;

(viii) it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the Gujarat Housing Board to undertake several related urban development activities. The Board can then work as agency for planning, financing and execution of development projects in urban growth centres, particularly small and medium towns;

(ix) all the projects, programmes and activities relating to integrated urban development will require large investment. The municipal corporations, municipalities, Urban/Area Development Authorities, Gujarat Housing Board, and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, will utilise their own resources for this purpose to the extent possible. The State Government will also supplement the resources of these institutions to assist them in undertaking some of the projects and programmes. Assistance is also expected from the Government of India under the Central Sector Schemes of Integrated Urban Development Projects and other schemes. In addition, the institutional finance from banks, L. I. C., open Market Borrowing, assistance from HUDCO and even international agencies will have to be increasingly availed of by all agencies.

6.7.4. Programme for 1980-81 :

6.7.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for the Urban Development sub-Sector in the Annual Plan 1980-81. The broad break-up is given below —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Component Head	Outlay for 1980-81
(i) Financial assistance to Local Bodies	309×
(ii) Town & Regional Planning	51
(iii) Environmental Improvement & Slums.	40
Total	400

× Including Rs. 130.00 lakhs of Market Borrowing

6.7.4.2. An outline of the proposed programmes is given in the following paragraphs :—

6.7.5. Town Planning and Regional Planning :

6.7.5.1. Regional planning is necessary not only to prevent sporadic and unhealthy urban expansion but also to arrest deterioration of rural environmental and distribution of employment opportunities amongst the different parts of the State, to secure balanced growth of industry and agriculture, to achieve better utilisation of human and physical resources and a more desirable pattern of agro-industrial or rural urban relationship. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for the scheme of preparation of Regional Plan during 1980-81.

6.7.5.2. Till the enactment of the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 (with effect from February, 1978), the town planning activities (within the jurisdiction of the Local Authority) were controlled and regulated through the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 which provided for preparation of Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes for the areas within the jurisdiction of Local Authority.

6.7.5.3. The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 did not provide any scope for the preparation of Development Plan or Town Planning Schemes for the areas outside the limits of the Local Authority. The lacuna of the Bombay Town Planning Act has come in the way of orderly and coordinated planned development of the peripheral areas of bigger cities and towns. The new Act provides for declaration of Development Areas (which may extend beyond the limits of Local Authorities) and constitutions of Urban/Area Development Authorities for planning and development of areas within their jurisdiction. The Limits of development area of the Authorities may extend much beyond the municipal limits. It is obligatory under the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act for every Development Authority to prepare the Development Plan of the Development Area within the period stipulated under the Act. The boundaries of the Development Authorities need not coincide with the boundaries of the Local bodies, but they will be according to the trend of development. Simultaneously, a number of Development Plans sanctioned under the Repealed Act will have to be revised under the new Act which provides for compulsory revision of the Development plans within 10 years from the date they come in force.

6.7.5.4. At the end of the Fifth Plan (1977-78), in all 97 Development Plans were prepared which included 11 Revised Development Plans and preparation of 21 Development Plans including 12 Revised Development Plans in progress. During 1978-79, the work regarding preparation of Development

Plans of one Town was completed, and work for preparation of 5 more Development Plans was taken-up.

6.7.5.5. At the end of the Fifth Plan (1977--78), 132 draft Town Planning Schemes were prepared and preparation of 22 Town Planning Schemes was in progress. During 1978--79, work for one Town Planning Scheme was completed, work for preparation of four Town Planning Schemes is in progress during 1979--80.

6.7.5.6. It is proposed to take up the work of 5 more Development Plans and 5 more Town Planning Schemes during 1980-81, for which an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided.

6.7.6. Grant-in-aid for implementation of development plans and Town Planning Schemes.

6.7.6.1. A Scheme to provide grant-in-aid to the local Authorities to implement the proposals of the Development Plans through preparation and implementation of Town Planning Schemes was introduced in 1976-77, with a view to encourage them to implement the Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1980-81.

6.7.7. Introduction of City Survey.

6.7.7.1. City Survey work is introduced under Section 95 read with Section 131 of L. R. C. It provides the basis for preparation of Development Plans under T. P. Act. City Survey has three fold objects *viz.* Administrative, Fiscal and Legal. It provides the Records (PR. Cards) showing clear rights to and liabilities on each property. Such survey is also administratively useful in determining the unauthorised N. A. uses etc. The cost is full recoverable from property holders on completion of the work.

6.7.7.2. The work of 21 Cities/Towns was completed and spillover work of 58 Cities/Towns was in progress at the end of 1977-78. In the year 1978-79, the work of 8 cities was completed and the scheme was in progress in 50 Cities/Towns. The target for the year 1979-80 is to do the work of 10 new cities alongwith continuing work. The outlay and programme for the year 1980-81 is to do the work of 12 new cities alongwith spillover work of the Cities/Towns where work is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.7.8. Implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act.

6.7.8.1. Several administrative and other steps have been taken for the implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. The implementation is being looked after by the Special Secretary in the Revenue Department. A Special Cell is functioning at the Secretariat Level. Six posts of competent

authorities with supporting staff have been created for six Urban agglomerations for implementation of the Act. The Urban Land Tribunal has been established under section 12 of the Act for deciding the appeals under the Act against the orders passed by the concerned authorities. The Year 1976 was the initial year. In the year 1977, the question regarding grant of exemptions under section 20(i) of the Act to the applicants holding excess vacant land was under consideration of the Government. Policy decisions have since been taken and guidelines have been issued accordingly. 39364 statements by excess land holders have been filed under section 6 of the Act and 4162 declarations have been filed for this purpose of undertaking schemes for weaker section under section 21 of the Act upto 31-3-1979. The question of zoning and fixation of price for payment of amount for the acquired land was under consideration of Government and orders issued on 15-9-79.

6.7.9. Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities.

6.7.9.1. Under the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976, four Urban Development Authorities for Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot and two Area Development Authorities for Jamnagar and Bhavnagar have been constituted.

6.7.9.2. Financial assistance in the form of Seed Capital loan is given to the Development Authorities. The loans given during first three years are to be treated as interest free. The authorities are charged with regulatory planning and development functions. In the initial period, these Authorities have to depend upon subventions and loans from the State Government in order to carry out their functions. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is, therefore, provided for 1980-81 for giving seed capital loans to Urban/Area Development Authorities.

6.7.10. Urban Community Development Projects

6.7.10.1. With a view to creating a sense of social coherence on a neighbourhood basis, bringing about change in attitudes by creating civic consciousness and motivating people to improve their conditions of life by self help and developing local institution and identifying and training of local cadres, the Urban Community Development Programme was introduced during the Third Plan. At the end of the Fifth Plan (1977-78), 13 Urban Community Development Projects were functioning in the State. Out of these 13 projects, 6 projects have completed a period of five years and hence transferred to non-Plan, 8 projects were functioning under Plan at the beginning of 1977-78, out of which one project at Porbandar was discontinued with effect from 1st August, 1977. During 1978-79, one project at Godhra was discontinued and one new project was sanctioned. 2 new projects will be sanctioned during 1979-80.

Hence 9 projects will be continued in the year 1980-81. It is also proposed to start 2 more new projects in 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

6.7.11. Urban Local Development Projects.

6.7.11.1. The benefits of development should effectively reach the people in different areas of a town or city. The different areas of a town or city must have adequate schools, nurseries, playgrounds, gardens, auditoriums, reading rooms, recreation centres, open air theatres/gymkhanas/swimming pools, community halls and such similar facilities. There are many social and voluntary organisations in the towns and cities which make efforts to provide such facilities and amenities in the local areas from their own funds and from the financial assistance and donations from others. In order to encourage the urban local bodies and social and voluntary organisations to come up with more projects, a new scheme namely Urban Development Projects, has been sanctioned in 1979-80 which will be continued during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

6.7.12. Assistance to Municipal Finance Board.

6.7.12.1. Statute regarding constitution of Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has been already passed and the Board is created and has started functioning. The creation of the Board is a landmark in augmenting the financial resources of the local bodies in order to enable them to undertake urban development activities on a scientific systematic and effective scale. In order to enable the Board to start its administrative functioning, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made in the Annual Plan 1979-80. Against this, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been released in the year 1979--80. In the coming year the administrative set-up and the other organisational arrangement of the Board will increase considerably. At least in the initial few years the Board will require outright financial assistance from State Government for its functioning. With this view, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1980--81.

6.7.13. Miscellaneous Development Loans to Local Bodies.

6.7.13.1. Loans are given to Municipalities for miscellaneous development activities which are not covered in the General Sector Programmes in the State Plan. Loans worth Rs. 15.63 lakhs were advanced to Municipalities during 1974--78. Loans worth Rs. 15.00 lakhs were advanced during 1978-79 and loans of Rs. 13.00 lakhs will be given at the end of 1979--80. An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for this scheme.

6.7.13.2. Market Borrowings are also sanctioned to Municipal Corporations for miscellaneous development activities. Loans worth Rs. 677.00 lakhs were borrowed by Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat during 1974--78 for miscellaneous development activities (other than sewerage and water supply) under Urban Development Sub-Sector. Market Borrowing of Rs. 132.00 lakhs has been authorised during 1978-79 and 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

6.7.14. Loan assistance to Gujarat Housing Board, Urban Development / Area Development Authorities, Local Self Government Bodies to take up Urban Development activities.

6.7.14.1. The need to have a State level Board has been envisaged for formulating projects for urban local bodies, approaching the financing institutions for securing loans, channelise these funds to urban local bodies and to undertake implementation and execution of the project if necessary, recover the funds from local bodies and repay the same to the financing agencies. This objective is proposed to be achieved by expanding the scope of the activities of the Gujarat Housing Board to undertake Urban Development activities also. The Board will co-ordinate activities of different agencies such as Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, local bodies for integrated urban development and will also undertake implementation and execution of other urban activities. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed towards seed capital. The existing Act relating to Gujarat Housing Board is required to be amended suitably so as to expand its activities. The proposed amendment is under consideration. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.7.15. Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas (M.N.P.)

6.7.15.1. During the Fourth Plan, the Government of India had introduced a central sector scheme for environmental improvement in slum areas of the cities with a population of 8 lakhs and above. Only Ahmedabad city was thus covered under this programme. The State Government had introduced a similar scheme under the State Plan for cities having population of 1 lakh and above covering Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Nadiad. The Central Sector Scheme was extended subsequently to cities with a population of 3 lakhs and more. Accordingly, the scheme covers Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. In the Fifth Plan, the scheme was continued as a State Plan scheme.

6.7.15.2. The scheme envisages the provision of financial assistance to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community bathrooms and latrines, street lights and road improvement in the slum areas not likely to be cleared by the next 10 years.

6.7.15.3. At the end of the Fourth Plan, 70 projects covering 51,015 persons were sanctioned in Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. During the Fifth Plan period 1974--78, 40 new projects have been sanctioned covering 57,360 persons. Due to certain legal difficulties, local bodies have not been in a position to take up this project on a large scale on slum lands. The services under the schemes are to be provided in the existing slums on Government or Municipal lands as well as lands belonging to the private owners. Government or municipal lands are no longer easily available particularly in the major towns. In view of certain stipulations of the scheme, it has been found difficult to cover the slum on private lands. Necessary amendments to the relevant legislations are under way to obviate these difficulties.

6.7.15.4. The environmental improvement programme (MNP) under the Five Year Plan 1978-83 includes water supply, sewerage, the paving of the streets and the provision of community latrines. Area inhabited by the scheduled castes, particularly scavengers etc. are to be given priority. The average cost of providing the various facilities is estimated to be of Rs. 150 per head of the slum population.

6.7.15.5. An outlay of Rs. 210 lakhs is proposed for the period of 1978-83 and it is proposed to cover 1.40 lakhs slum population by the end of 1983. During 1978-79, an expenditure of Rs. 13.69 lakhs has been incurred and 22, 673 slum population have been covered. Under the circumstances mentioned above, it is expected that only Rs. 20 lakhs will

be required for 1979-80. However, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.7.16. **Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.**

6.7.16.1. Government of India is introducing a new scheme for the integrated development of Small and Medium Towns in place of the Integrated Urban Development projects which was in operation until now, under which specific urban development projects for cities with over 50,000 population qualified for central assistance. The guide-lines for the new scheme are being finalised. The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is expected to cover towns with population upto one lakh. Matching contribution to the extent of 50% is required from the participating State Government and the implementing agencies. According to 1971 census, there are about 216 urban areas in Gujarat. In selection of towns, priority should be given to District Towns, Mandi Towns and important Growth Centres under the scheme of Integrated development of Small and Medium towns which has been introduced in place of I.U.D.P.

6.7.16.2. Some of the implementing agencies may not be in a position to contribute their full share and the State Government may have to contribute some share by way of loan in order to enable these agencies to complete their matching contribution. With this view, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan of 1980-81.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of development:—Urban Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of Scheme	Outlay 1980—81			
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
Financial Assistance					
1	UDP— 1	Seeds Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities	..	80.00	80.00
2	UDP— 2	Urban Community Development Project	8.00	..	8.00
3	UDP— 3	Urban Local Development Projects	10.00	..	10.00
4	UDP— 4	Loan Assistance to Gujarat Housing Board, Urban/Area Development Authorities, Local Self Government Bodies to take up Urban Development activities	5.00	..	5.00
5	UDP— 5	Assistance to Municipal Finance Board	..	5.00	5.00
6	UDP— 6	Loans to Municipalities for miscellaneous development activities	..	21.00	21.00
7	UDP— 7	Market Borrowing for miscellaneous development activities	..	130.00	130.00
8	UDP— 8	Urban Slum Improvement and Development of Small Towns (In lieu of IUDP)	..	50.00	50.00
Town and Regional Planning					
9	UDP— 9	Preparation of Regional Plan	3.50	..	3.50
10	UDP—10	Preparation of Development Plan and Town Planning Schemes	7.50	..	7.50
11	UDP—11	Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plan and Town Planning Scheme (New Scheme)	30.00	..	30.00
12	UDP—12	City Survey			
		(i) Introduction of City Survey in important cities	4.00	..	4.00
		(ii) Introduction of City Survey in the villages all around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	6.00	..	6.00
		Total : (i) and (ii)	10.00	..	10.00
Environmental Improvement					
13	UDP—13	Environmental improvement in slums (MNP)	40.00	..	40.00
		Grand Total	114.00	286.00	400.00

6.8 CAPITAL PROJECT

6.8.1.1 The new Capital of Gujarat—Gandhinagar is situated on the bank of the river Sabarmati about 24 Kms. North from the Centre of the Ahmedabad City. The works plan of the Capital Project was drawn up in April, 1966. According to the Master Plan, the total cost of the Capital was to be of the order of Rs. 4577 lakhs to be taken up for construction in two phases. The cost of works of first phase was originally estimated to be Rs. 2954 lakhs and the second phase was of Rs. 1623 lakhs. The works of first phase were expected to be completed within the period of five years by the end of 1973-74 to be followed by the works under the second phase.

6.8.1.2. In the first phase programme, the Capital Township was planned to provide necessary basic amenities such as communication system, drainage, water supply, electricity, staff quarter, administrative building and other development works for a population of 75,000. In the second phase, these facilities are proposed to be extended to meet the requirement of the ultimate population of 1,50,000. On account of cost escalation, the estimate of the Capital Project has been placed at Rs. 8,000 lakhs.

6.8.2 Review of Progress.

6.8.2.1 The main items of work completed by the end of March 1979 are acquisition of 4234 hectares of private land, construction of 8227 units of residential quarters, some administrative building, hospital, schools, colleges, dispensaries, building laying of main and internal roads, provision of water supply, drainage and electricity in 15 out of 30 sectors. Rajbhavan has been shifted from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar at the end of the year 1978.

6.8.2.2. Under the Integrated Urban Development Programme, the works financed in part by way of loan assistance by the Government of India, were taken up on hand for providing infrastructural facilities like piped water supply, underground drainage connections, service roads, and street light facilities, to private plots in various sectors etc. Now the loan assistance is not available. However, the works of developing the above infrastructural facilities have been continued and are being taken up from the budget grants placed for the purpose. As a result, private plots are gradually developing and upto 1978-79 1233 No. of private plots in

various sectors have been sold out for commercial purpose. 33 plots are also sold out to religious, educational and other institutions. Government has also allotted land to Gujarat Electricity Board for construction of Thermal Power Station and the Western Railways for construction of Gandhinagar Railway Station. Railway link between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad has already been established. Thermal Power station with 240 M.W. capacity is already functioning. The demand for plots has been increasing rapidly after the work on the project has been accelerated since last few years.

6.8.2.3 At present total 779 residential quarters (including Societies and quarters of Housing Board) have been constructed on private plots, while about 50 Commercial buildings, one school building, Church and other religious buildings have also been constructed. Considering present development of the township some Banks have shown their willingness to grant loan for the construction of shopping centre in commercial zone. Indian Overseas Bank has already given consent for extending loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for this purpose.

6.8.2.4 Following important works which were in progress in the year 1978-79 will be completed during the Five Year Plan period 1978-83.

- (1) 1500 residential quarters (nearing completion).
- (2) Sachivalaya building.
- (3) Town Hall.
- (4) Assembly Building.

The work of Indroda barrage will be in progress at the end of the Five Year Plan.

6.8.2.5 The new works included in the Plan 1978-83 are:—

- (1) Office buildings for the Heads of Departments (six blocks).

(2) Rajbhavan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(3) Buildings for Police Headquarters (Residential and Administrative buildings).

(4) Residential quarters required for shifting of offices from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar.

(5) Sector development.

(6) Staff Training College.

6.8.2.6 Buildings for Heads of Departments are meant for shifting of offices from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar. The works of residential quarters and sector development are required for residential accommodation and other primary convenience for the staff to be shifted from Ahmedabad. About 4328 residential quarters will be constructed and 2 Full and 4 Half sectors will be developed in stages as per requirements to synchronise with the progress of office buildings for Heads of the Department. The works will be in advance stages of construction at the end of Plan 1978-83. Out of 4328 quarters the tenders for 1476 quarters (category II & III) have been finalised.

6.8.2.7 The sectors 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 are already taken up for development while Sectors 7, 8, 13 and 27 are now proposed to be taken up for development.

6.8.3 Programme for 1980-81.

6.8.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. Broad break up of the outlay is as under:—

Item	Outlay 1980-81
(A) Works in progress	
(a) Major works	
Sachivalaya building six blocks of Heads of Deptts.	75
Assembly Hall	40
Residential quarters (5000 Nos.)	25
Olympic size Swimming pool	6
Police Headquarters,	10
(b) Other works.	305
(B) Major New works of 1980-81	27
(C) Direction and Administration	62
	<hr/>
Total:	550

6.8.3.2 It is estimated that spill-over liability on account of works under progress would amount to Rs. 2621 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 461 lakhs for works in progress, Rs. 27 lakhs for new works and Rs. 62 lakhs for Direction and Administration.

STATEMENT
Schemewise outlays.

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : Capital Project.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
STATE CAPITAL PROJECT				
(1)	SCP—1 Direction and Administration	..	62.00	62.00
(2)	SCP—II Construction of State Capital Project	..	488.00	488.00
Total :		..	550.00	550.00

6.9 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

6.9.1.1 The Plan needs considerable support of publicity media for educating the people on its strategy and for dissemination of information regarding various programmes with a view to enthusing more purposeful participation of the people in development activities. The message of the new development strategy will have to be spread by extending the coverage of the publicity media to remote and backward areas and the poorer sections of the people so that they can avail of the benefits of the plan programmes adequately.

6.9.2 Annual Plan 1980-81

6.9.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the sub-sector Information and Publicity for the year 1980-81. A broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Item	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Field Publicity	7.97
2.	Information Centres	0.53
3.	Other Expenditure	1.50
	Total	10.00

6.9.2.2 Of the total outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 4.47 lakhs is provided for rural broadcasting and T. V. and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for office buildings. Rest of the outlay is for exhibitions, film section, field publicity, and strengthening of office staff meant for Plan work.

6.9.3 Rural Broadcasting

6.9.3.1 The scheme of Rural Broadcasting and establishment of community television centres envisages installation and maintenance of community radio sets and television sets on contributory basis in the villages of the State. The community radio and TV sets are installed in public places like gram panchayats and *choras*. Radio sets are installed also in Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras and in port areas of the State to receive news about cyclone warning etc., as also in flood affected areas of some districts.

6.9.3.2 A television transmitter is installed at village Pij near Nadiad in Kheda district. Programmes covering agriculture, animal husbandry, family welfare health, hygiene etc., are given to this station. The State Government has installed T. V. receivers in the villages round about Pij. At present villages of Kheda district and villages of a few talukas of Ahmedabad district are covered under the T. V. Scheme.

6.9.3.3 7,600 community radio sets and 627 community television sets have been installed in villages from beginning of this scheme upto 31st March, 1979 and the same are maintained. During the plan 1979-80, 250 community Radio sets and 5 community television sets are expected to be installed. 300 community Radio Sets and 27 community TV sets are proposed to be installed during the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 4.47 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
2.28	for purchase of 300 radio sets and 27 T. V. sets and the purchase of allied equipment and testing instrument etc.
2.19	for expenditure on staff sanctioned which is continued.
4.47	

6.9.4 Exhibitions

6.9.4.1 The exhibitions have proved effective and powerful media for mass education both in urban and rural areas. Over and above the production of general exhibition material, it is proposed to equip the units fully with necessary display material.

6.9.4.2 The first exhibition vehicle was put on road in the year 1976. The second vehicle is likely to be put on road by the end of year 1979-80. A suitable provision is made for pay and allowances of the staff and for maintenance and repairs. This vehicle will be required to be equipped with audio-visual equipment so that it could take messages of the development activities far into the villages.

6. 9. 5. Development of film section and film

6.9.5.1 Film is a very useful media of mass Communications for the effective projection of development activities, cultural activities etc., of the State. This is being done through cinema theaters and field publicity units of the Directorate of information as well.

6. 9. 5. 2 During 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is provided under the scheme to prepare documentary films, purchase of full length of documentary film and purchase of racks etc. for film library.

6. 9. 5. 3 During the Year 1980-81 an amount Rs. 1 lakh is provided for airconditioning of film library at Ahmedabad to keep safe the negative of news reels and documentaries and for purchase of full length films for film libraries of the state etc

6.9.6 Office Buildings

6.9.6.1 The work of construction of Office building at Ahwa is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1979-80. Work of construction of office buildings at Amreli and Himatnagar have been started. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided

for building at Amreli and Rs. 0.75 lakh at Himatnagar.

6.9.7 Publicity in the Interior areas

6.9.7.1 The existing Mobile Publicity units are not able to cover villages in the district even once in three years. It is therefore considered necessary to add more such units to give advantage of publicity to the people in the backward and tribal areas. For this purpose, information centres have already been started with one such publicity unit, one each at Khavda Mahel in Kachchh district and Kalyanpur taluka in Jamnagar district. Vav-Tharad in Banaskantha district and at Rajpipla and Zagadia talukas of Bharuch district. One such mobile unit has been started also at Chhotaudepur during this year *i. e.* in 1979-80.

6.9.7.2 It is proposed to start one mobile unit in tribal areas of Devgadbaria in Panchmahal district during the year 1980-81. One jeep well equipped with projector, generator and allied equipment will be purchased which will tour the areas regularly for publicity work. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the existing unit and new unit for 1980-81.

STATEMENT
Schemewise Outlays

Sub-Sector : Information and Publicity.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay—1980—81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Field Publicity				
PUB—1	(i) Rural Broadcasting and T.V. Centre	4.47	..	4.47
	(ii) Exhibitions	1.00	..	1.00
	(iii) Film Development and Film Libraries	1.00	..	1.00
	(iv) Field Publicity and coverage of Tribal Areas ..	1.50	..	1.50
2.	PUB—2 Strengthening of Offices	0.53	..	0.53
3. Other Expenditure				
	PUB—3 Buildings of Publicity Offices	..	1.50	1.50
	Total ..	8.50	1.50	10.00

6.10 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

6.10.1.1 The working class plays an important role in the economic life of the State. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for suitable programmes for the well being of the workers by ensuring adequate wages, good service conditions, social security measures including retirement benefits, etc. It is also necessary to assure the workers of reasonable measure of security in employment and protect them against unfair labour practices. The Labour should be protected against the unfair labour practices through appropriate legislative and effective administrative machinery. The need for improving and diversifying their skills through appropriate training programmes has assumed considerable importance. The programmes under this sub-sector cover labour and labour welfare activities, training and employment services and other related activities.

6.10.2 Programme 1980-81

6.10.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 375.00 lakhs is provided for the programmes under this sub-sector for the year 1980-81. A broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	11.37
2.	Industrial Relations	40.90
3.	Working conditions and safety and social Security for Labourers	1.10
4.	Education and Training	139.35
5.	Research and Statistics	1.09
6.	Incentive Schemes for Educated un employed	164.14
7.	Career development courses	13.26
8.	Other Expenditure	3.79
	Total	375.00

6.10.2.2 Out of the total outlay, an amount of Rs. 71.00 lakhs is provided for Tribal Area Sub-Plan. In addition, Rs. 15.00 lakhs are expected to be received by way of Special Central Assistance for the Sub-Plan. An outline of the programmes is given in subsequent paragraphs.

6.10.3 Direction and Administration (Employment Service)

6.10.3.1 By the end of 1977-78, there were 19 Employment Exchanges in all the 19 Districts of the State, Five University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, one Special employment exchange for physically handicapped, and one professional and executive branch. In addition, there were 14 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau, all at Taluka places. Two special vocational guidance units were also functioning in tribal areas. During the year 1978-79, two special employment exchanges were started in tribal areas for exclusive employment assistance to tribal youths. Provision has also been made for one town employment exchange in Junagadh District. The head-quarters and the field offices were suitably strengthened.

6.10.3.2 A provision of Rs. 11.37 lakhs has been made for Direction and Administration for the year 1980-81.

6.10.4 Industrial Relations

6.10.4.1 A provision of Rs. 40.90 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 for the programmes like protection and welfare of unorganised and unprotected labour, training of trade union workers, enforcement of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, and implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

6.10.5 Labour and Labour Welfare Programme

6.10.5.1 It has been decided to establish an institute for research, training and development in various aspects of labour, employment and training at Ahmedabad. This institute will provide facilities for imparting pre-service and in service training to all executive and judicial Officers of the Labour Department. The institute will also conduct short term programmes for trade union leaders and representatives of employers. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs having the capital content of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made for this purpose for the year 1980-81.

6.10.5.2 It is proposed to construct suitable building for worker's stadium at Ahmedabad and to provide necessary equipments and adequate staff to look after the activities of the stadium. Provision is also proposed for open air theatre for cultural programmes etc. The scheme would provide opportunities to the working classes to develop their personalities through various recreational and cultural activities and would thus contribute towards improvement in the quality of life of the working class. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made to begin with for 1980-81.

6.10.5.3 It is proposed to give Grant-in-aid to Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Act and social institutions registered under the Registration of Societies Act for undertaking Social Security measures for the rural poor and providing maternity benefits to women workers employed in agriculture, providing health care for the women and children in the rural area, etc. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

6.10.6 Working Conditions and Safety and Social Security for Labourers

6.10.6.1 An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for improving the working conditions and safety measures as well as social security for labour.

6.10.7 Education and Training

6.10.7.1 This programme mainly consists of Craftsmen Training Scheme and National Apprenticeship Scheme.

6.10.7.2 The Craftsmen Training Scheme aims at the development of skilled craftsmen for operative levels in various industries. The Industrial Training Institutes impart this training. By the end of 1978-79, there were 20 such Industrial Training Institutes in the State. These 20 Industrial Training Institutes were imparting training in about 32 trades. The total intake capacity was 6,904 seats. Out of these, seven Institutes have hostel facilities for 700 seats. During the year 1979-80, two new Industrial Training Institutes having an intake capacity of 96 and 76 respectively are started at Gandhinagar and Sarkhej near Ahmedabad. Two separate wings for girls have also been started in the I.T.Is., at Gandhinagar and Vadodara and an intake capacity for each wing is 64 seats. Moreover, 836 additional seats have been sanctioned to increase the intake capacity of existing Industrial Training Institutes. Thus, during the year 1979-80 the intake capacity for training has been raised from 6,904 seats to 8,040 seats as against the Plan 1978-83

target of total 10,000 seats, which is expected to be exceeded by the end of the Plan 1978-83. The construction work for five more hostels is being taken up also during 1979-80.

6.10.7.3 In the year 1980-81, it is proposed to start two new Industrial Training Institutes (including Dasarath ITI, Vadodara) with an intake capacity of approximately 150 seats. In addition, 328 seats would be added in the existing I.T.Is. to meet the growing demand for vocational training. It is proposed to continue grant-in-aid to C. B. Thakkar Trust I.T.I., Palana. A new scheme has been proposed to get 50 I.T.I. passed Scheduled Tribes candidates trained in various Central Training Institutes for Instructors, who will later on take up jobs as instructors in the I.T.Is., and other training institutions. It is proposed to create additional class-rooms, workshop and hostel facilities in the existing I.T.Is. Provisions are being made for strengthening the field offices and the Directorate with adequate staff.

6.10.7.4 The present intake capacity of the three existing Government Training Workshops is 672. Suitable provision is made during 1979-80 for expansion of the buildings to cope with the increasing demand for training in subsequent years.

6.10.7.5 A provision of Rs. 116.84 lakhs is made for 1980-81 under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.

6.10.7.6 The Apprenticeship Training Act, 1961 is in force in Gujarat from 1963. At the end of 1977-78, there were 6,988 seats sanctioned in 61 trades. During 1978-79, 1000 seats were added. The textile industry, the engineering industry and the chemical industry, contribute the major share of the seats. During 1979-80, 500 more seats have been added bringing the total to 8,488 at the beginning of 1979-80. Further 1,512 seats are being added during 1979-80 taking the total number of sanctioned seats to 10,000 by the end of 1979-80. During 1980-81, it is proposed to add 1,000 seats.

6.10.7.7 Provision has been made for strengthening the arrangements for supervision and trade testing of apprentices. Provision has also been made for equipment of basic training centres set up under the Act for the conventional trades at existing I.T.Is., as well as for equipping the basic training facilities in non-I.T.I. trades which are included under the Apprentices Act, 1961. It is also proposed to provide for construction of hostels taking into consideration the difficulties experienced by out station candidates in securing residential accommodation. A provision of Rs. 18.51 lakhs is made for 1980-81 under Apprenticeship scheme.

6.10.8 Research and Statistics

6.10.8.1 Collection of Employment Market data through effective implementation of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act is one of the major activities of Employment Exchange Organisation as also the studies about employment and unemployment trends. Suitable provision is made to strengthen the enforcement machinery at the head quarter and field officers by providing the required staff. It is also proposed to conduct surveys for compiling employment market data. A provision of Rs. 1.09 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

6.10.9 Programme for educated unemployed career development courses

6.10.9.1 These courses were started since the second year of the Fourth Plan with an objective of enhancing the employability of educated unemployed youths by offering them short term job oriented training. At the end of the Fifth Plan 20 such courses conducted through 15 agencies were in operation. Since inception 2,460 candidates have been trained under this scheme until 1977-78. During the year 1978-79, 1,638 candidates were trained in 21 courses. During the year 1979-80, provision has been made for training courses in 24 different courses, out of which 13 are for graduates, six for matriculates and five for non-matriculates. Efforts would be made to tailor these courses to meet the needs of hard core educated unemployed postgraduates and technically qualified persons. A provision of Rs. 13.26 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

6.10.10 Incentive scheme for the educated unemployed

6.10.10.1 In view of the growing magnitude of unemployment among the educated and need to supplement training and employment opportunities for them a suitable provision is proposed for continuing the following schemes in the year 1980-81.

(A) Providing relief to the hard core applicants on the live register of employment exchanges, for a period over five years, by offering them part-time retention allowances against guaranteed part time work or training. Some relaxations are being made for candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and physically handicapped in terms of duration of waiting on Live Register.

(B) Training facilities, exclusively for the tribal youths by starting 19 mini-Industrial Training Institutes with an intake capacity of 2024 seats.

(C) With a view to foster self employment, suitable provisions have also been made for special schemes to give margin money assistance to a wide range of small entrepreneurs (operated through Industries Department).

(D) A scheme for imparting pre-service training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, (to be operated through Social Welfare Department.)

(E) A scheme for conducting coaching classes for school dropouts. (to be operated through Education Department.)

(F) Increasing facilities for non formal type of training in various vocational skills, with due regard to special schemes for training rural youths in self-employment.

(G) In order to encourage recruitment in Defence Forces, a scheme for improving the knowledge of English language and physical standards of prospective candidates has been introduced during the year 1980. It is proposed to raise the intake capacity of existing five such training centres from 150 in 1979-80 to 1400 in 1980-81.

(H) A scheme to impart pre-service examination training to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes candidates to enable them to compete successfully for various vacancies reserved for them.

(I) During 1980-81, it is proposed to start a few job centres to render more effective employment services to job seekers. This is with a view to overcome some of the short-comings of the existing employment exchanges; the emphasis would be on self service. These job-centres can be located in talukas selected for full employment.

(J) Making available periodically, on no cost basis employment information, through 'ROJGAR SAMACHAR' to hard core applicants on the live register of employment exchanges. A total provision of Rs. 164.14 lakhs is made for 1980-81 for the above schemes.

6.10.11 Other Expenditure

6.10.11.1 With a view to provide practical job training to the tribal youths, two multipurpose workshops have been started in tribal areas during the Fifth Plan. During the year 1979-80, suitable provision has been made to construct a building for the workshop at Mandvi. A provision of Rs. 3.79 lakhs is made for 1980-81.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:—Labour and Labour Welfare.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I- Direction and Administration :				
1.	LBR--1 Strengthening of Directorate of Employment and Training.	1.54	..	1.54
2.	LBR--2 Expansion of Employment Service.	8.83	..	8.83
3.	LBR--3 Youth Employment Service & Occupational Information and Research Analysis.	..	..	..
4.	LBR--4 Providing Motor Cycles to Employment Officers.	..	..	..
5.	LBR--5 Studies and Surveys for Employment Promotion Board.	1.00	..	1.00
Total--I		11.37	..	11.37
II- Industrial Relations :				
6.	LBR--6 Unit for Collection of Labour Statistics.	0.50	..	0.50
7.	LBR--7 Protection and Welfare of Unorganised and Unprotected Labour (Santanam)	14.00	..	14.00
8.	LBR--8 Modernising Library in Head-quarter Offices.	0.50	..	0.50
9.	LBR--9 Training to Trade Union Workers and Others.	0.50	..	0.50
10.	LBR--10 Enforcement of payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.	0.40	..	0.40
11.	LBR--11 Grant-in-aid to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for Socially desirable objectives.	3.00	..	3.00
12.	LBR--12 Establishment of Institute for Research Training and Development.	5.00	15.00	20.00
13.	LBR--13 Workers Stadium at Ahmedabad.	2.00	..	2.00
Total--II		25.90	15.00	40.90
III- Working Conditions and Safety :				
14.	LBR--14 Safety Cell for Prevention of Accidents.	1.10	..	1.10
Total--III		1.10	..	1.10
IV- Education and Training :				
15.	LBR--15 Craftsmen Training.	37.84	79.00	116.84
16.	LBR--16 National Apprenticeship.	16.51	2.00	18.51
17.	LBR--17 Expansion of existing Govt. Industrial Training Workshop.	..	4.00	4.00
Total--IV		54.35	85.00	139.35
V. Research and Statistics :				
18.	LBR--18 Collection of Employment Market Information.	1.09	..	1.09
Total--V.		1.09	..	1.09

1	2	3	4	5
VI. Schemes for the Educated Unemployed :				
19.	LBR-19 Career Development Courses.	13.26	..	13.26
20.	LBR-20 Incentive Schemes for the Educated Unemployed.	154.14	10.00	164.14
	Total--VI.	<u>167.40</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>177.40</u>
VII. Other Expenditure :				
21.	LBR-21 Multipurpose Workshops for Tribal Areas.	1.29	2.50	3.79
	Total--VII	<u>1.29</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>3.79</u>
GRAND TOTAL : (I to VII) Labour and Labour Welfare.		262.50	112.50	375.00

6.11. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

6.11.1.1 The Backward Classes in Gujarat comprise of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. At the time of 1971 census the population of Scheduled Castes was 18.25 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes 37.34 lakhs *i. e.*, 6.84% and 13.99% respectively of the total population of 266.97 lakhs of the State. The population of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes has been estimated to be 4 and 3 lakhs respectively.

6.11.1.2. In addition, certain communities have been declared as socially and educationally backward in accordance with the recommendations of the Bakshi Commission. Provision for their advancement also is made under this Sub-Sector. Provision is also made under this Sub-Sector for certain economically backward classes.

6.11.1.3 The State has set up a Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and also Gujarat Backward Class Board. The Tribal Area Sub-Plan is being implemented systematically since 1976-77. Steps have been taken to work out a separate special component plan for scheduled castes.

6.11.1.4. As per the 1971 census, the proportion of literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes was 27.71% and amongst the Scheduled Tribes 14.12% as against the general literacy level of 35.79% for the State. The literacy level of the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes and the Socially and Educationally and the Economically Backward Classes has been estimated to be very low as compared to the general literacy level. It is, therefore, very essential to raise the literacy level of such classes through the extensive and speedy measures such as granting various educational concessions etc.

6.11.1.5. It has been emphasised in the Constitution that the State shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with these provisions, special attention is being paid to the welfare of the Backward Communities in the development plan.

6.11.1.6 The Development Programme for backward classes has assumed greater significance in the context of the high priority accorded to social justice in the strategy for their rapid upliftment.

6.11.1.7. In addition to the benefits which accrue to the backward classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development, special programmes have been devised for the welfare of the backward classes and are included in the plan under this supplementary Sub-Sector of welfare of Backward Classes.

6.11.1.8 The State Government has also decided to establish a separate Board for Minority communities for amelioration of their backwardness in the field of education and economic condition.

6.11.2 Programmes

6.11.2.1 The Government of India have classified the backward classes into four main categories—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The State Government had appointed a commission popularly called as Bakshi Commission to study the social and economic conditions of the backward classes other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The State Government accepted the recommendations made by the Bakshi Commission fully and decided to implement the same with effect from the year 1978-79. Government also decided to consider the 82 castes/classes/groups identified by the Commission as Socially and Educationally and Economically Backward. In addition, Government also decided to consider certain categories (13) with a family income limit of Rs. 4800 P. A. as Economically Backward and to give them all concessions recommended by the commission except those relating to reservations in services and reservations in educational institutions.

6.11.2.2. These castes/groups have remained backward as compared to the rest of the society. Education is the very backbone of all welfare measures undertaken to promote the assimilation of the socially backward communities in the main stream of social life. Besides a fundamental change in their environmental conditions is also very essential for their integration with the rest of the society. In addition to the programme for welfare of SC/ST/NT and DNT which were undertaken so far, specific measures for welfare of Socially, Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes are proposed to be taken up under the State Plan 1978-83. An outlay of Rs. 4200.00 lakhs has been provided for the Welfare of Backward Classes in the Five Year Plan 1978-83. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1800.00 lakhs is proposed for welfare of SC, ST and NT/DNT and the amount of Rs. 2400.00 lakhs is proposed for the welfare programmes of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes.

6.11.3. Review of the Progress-1979-80.

6.11.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 860.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1979-80. Out of which, an amount of Rs. 140.00 lakhs is for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, Rs. 41.71 lakhs for the Tribals residing outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Area, Rs. 155.74 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 22.65 lakhs for the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakhs is for the SC/ST/NT and DNT. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is made for

the welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes, out of this, a provision of Rs. 252.75 lakhs is for S. E. B. C. and E. B. C. and Rs. 247.25 lakhs is for E. B. C. The categorywise and programmewise anticipated expenditure for the year 1979-80 is as shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	Educa-tion	Economic Uplift	Health, Housing & Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheduled Castes	73.34	83.72	39.30	186.36
2.	Scheduled Tribes	94.34	43.38	36.75	174.47
3.	Nucleus	..	..	10.00	10.00
4.	Nomadic Tribes	6.77	2.54	2.26	11.47
5.	Denotified Tribes	6.42	2.60	2.16	11.18
6.	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes	149.35	83.04	37.31	319.70
7.	Economically Backward Class	83.05	63.10	34.15	180.30
	Total ..	413.27	278.38	211.83	903.48

6.11.3.2. During the year 1979-80 the following main achievements are anticipated :

Item	SC/ST/NT and DNT	S.E.B.C. and E.B.C.	
1	2	3	
Examination Fees	Students	2880	27500
Pre-SSC Scholarships	..	21700	114000
Free School Books and Uniforms	..	56250	20000
Grant-in-aid (Hostels)	Hostels	50	60
Ashram Schools	Nos.	28	10
Post-SSC Scholarships	Students	54000	15300
Government Hostels for College going students	..	4	..
Financial Assistance for medical students	Persons	55	..
New T.C.P.C. Centres	Centre	1	1
Tailoring Class for women	Class	8	1
Pre-Employment Centre	Centre	1	1

1	2	3
Financial Assistance for cottage industries	Persons Assisted	3100 ..
Milch Cattle	..	200 4800
Balwadi	Nos.	64 ..
Special Scholarships to Bhangis children	No. of children	11154 ..
Aganwadi	..	.. 50
Typewriting and Stenography Class	Number of Trainee	500 ..

6.11.4. Programme for 1980-81

6.11.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1181.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 213.00 lakhs is provided for Tribal Area Sub-Plan, Rs. 71.48 lakhs for the Tribals residing outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Area, Rs. 323.84 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes and Rs. 23.68 lakhs for the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes totalling Rs. 632.00 lakhs are provided for the SC/ST/NT and DNT and Rs. 509.00 lakhs are provided for the welfare of S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. Government has decided to provide for suitable programmes for the minorities also in this sub-Sector. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for minorities. The programmewise and categoriwise break-up is follows :—

STATE PLAN						(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Category	Educa-tion	Econo-mic Uplift	Health, Housing & Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Scheduled Castes	127.56	119.85	76.43	323.84	
2.	Scheduled Tribes	152.10	43.51	89.17	284.48	
3.	Nomadic Tribes	7.93	1.98	2.25	12.16	
4.	Denotified Tribes	7.34	1.95	2.23	11.52	
5.	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes	166.70	81.35	99.86	347.91	
6.	Economically Backward Classes	76.40	36.85	47.84	161.09	
7.	Minority Linguistic communities	22.00	5.60	12.40	40.00	
	Total ..	560.03	290.79	330.18	1181.00	

6.11.4.2. Bhangis are the last in the ladder of social hierarchy. Government have implemented various schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes in general which include the Bhangi community also. However taking into account their socio-economic and educational backwardness it is found necessary to frame special schemes so as to bring them on par with others and to bring them out from hereditary unclean occupation. With this end in view, it is decided to implement special schemes such as Special Balwadis, special Ashram Schools, Training Centres, Appointment of propaganda workers so as to provide employment opportunity to the educated unemployed youths. It is also decided to provide Bamboos for preparing baskets etc. at subsidised rates. A special programme of housing is also proposed to be undertaken.

6.11.4.3. With a view to provide alternative employment a special scheme of starting Ambar Charkha Centres for them is also proposed. Thus, under the programme an outlay of Rs. 69.55 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.11.4.4. Government has also decided to constitute a board for the welfare of minorities. For the welfare of these classes, special schemes are proposed to be introduced during the year 1980-81. The schemes will be on par with schemes being implemented for S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. The programme is divided into three categories *viz.*, Educational, Economic uplift and Health, Housing and Other Schemes. The benefit of these schemes will be made available to those persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4800/-. This programme will help the poor persons of such classes and will provide opportunity for the Educational and Economical development. Under this programme, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.11.4.5. There are still certain tribes which are living primitive life. It is necessary to pay special attention for the improvement of the conditions of such tribes. In Gujarat certain tribes, *viz.*, Kolcha, Kolga, Siddi, Kathodi and Padhar are identified as primitive groups amongst the scheduled tribes. The percentage of education amongst these groups is almost negligible. They are found to be living below the poverty line. As such they do not send their children to schools. They are therefore required to be given special incentives so that they may impart education to their children. With this object in view, special schemes like Ashram schools, Balwadis, ashram schools, special scholarships to their children studying from Standards I to X at Rs. 140/- p.m. for boys and Rs. 190/- p.m. for girls are proposed during the year 1980-81. This programme will be covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan and will be treated as fully centrally sponsored programme. An outlay of Rs. 39.95 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.11.4.6. An outline of the programme for 1980-81 is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

6.11.5. Education

6.11.5.1. For the advancement of education it is proposed to continue the present educational programme. Under these schemes, pupils of the Backward Classes are granted examination fees, Pre-SSC Scholarship, post-SSC Scholarships, Hostel facilities, Ashram Schools facilities etc. The following new educational schemes are proposed for the year 1980-81.--

(1) The scheme for granting special scholarships to Bhangi students studying in Std. I to VII will be extended to the students belonging to Shenwa, Hadi and Nadia communities being these very backward. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 140/- p.m. for boys and Rs. 190/- p.m. for girls.

(2) A special Scheme for granting scholarships to Bhangi, Hadis, Senva and Nadia students reading in Std. VIII to X at the Rs. 200/- for boys and Rs. 240/- for girls will be introduced.

(3) Special educational facilities will be given to students belonging to the primitive groups of tribals *viz.*, Siddi, Kolcha, Kogla, Kathodi and Padhar in Std. I to X at the rate of Rs. 140/- for boys and Rs. 190/- for girls in Std. I to VII and in std. VIII to X, Rs. 200/- for boys and Rs. 240/- for girls. Rs. 30.00 lakhs are provided in T.A.S.P. under fully centrally sponsored programme for the year 1980-81.

(4) 10 New Grant-in-aid Hostels will be started, for primitive tribal groups *viz.*, Siddi, Padhar Kolcha and Kolga children.

(5) 5 New Ashram Schools will be started for tribal primitive groups.

(6) 50 New Balwadis will be started for Siddi, Kathodi, Padhar, Kolcha, Kolga children.

(7) Examination fees, Pre-SSC Scholarships, scholarships for Higher Secondary students and Hostel facilities will be given to the students of Minority communities from the year 1980-81. Rs. 22.00 lakhs are provided for the various educational schemes for the Minority communities.

(8) 22 New Ashram Schools will be started for S.C.s. including Bhangi children.

(8A) 17 New Ashram Schools for tribals will be started.

(9) 25 Balwadis will be maintained for the Bhangi children.

(10) 1 (One) Training Centre will be started for Scheduled Castes girls students for I.A.S. Training and All India Services.

6.11.5.2. Under the education programme, the important targets for various schemes are as under:—

- 14880 Hadi, Nadia, Senva and Bhangis student will be given school uniforms, text-books and scholarship in primary Std. I to X.
- 4 New Government Hostels will be started for college going students.
- 30 Grant-in-aid hostels will be started for S.E.B.C.
- 60 Grant-in-aid hostels will be started for B.C.
- 20 Government hostels will be started in the districts for S.C./S.T.
- 266 Minority communities inmates will be given hostel facilities.
- 900 Seats will be added in the existing B.C. Hostels.
- 22 Grant-in-aid hostels to be granted sewing and knitting machines.
- 15000 S.E.B.C. Students will be given free books and school uniforms in Std. I to IV
- 600 Additional Seats will be increased in the existing S.E.B.C. Hostels.
- 10 New Ashram Schools will be started for S.E.B.C. communities.
- 20 Government hostels will be constructed in districts for S.C./S.T.
- 10 Hostels Buildings will be constructed for college going students.
- 14 SC/ST persons will be given stipend for I.A.S. Training.
- 12 Shibirs will be organised for improvement of G.I.A. hostels.
- 14666 Minority communities students will be given Pre-SSC Scholarships & Post S.S.C. Scholarships.
- 6666 Minority communities students will be given examination fees.
- 4000 S.E.B.C. Students will be given incentive Scholarships in the Std. I to IV.

6.11.5.3. The following are other targets proposed for 1980-81 :—

Sr. No.	Item	B.C.	S.E.B.C. and E.B.C.
1.	Examination Fees (students)	3000	3333
2.	Pre-SSC Scholarships to students	23000	131000
3.	Post-SSC Scholarships (students)	57000	16733
4.	Development of Book Banks (No.)	4	..
5.	Starting New Government B.C. Hostel (No.)	24	..
6.	Building grant to hostel (No.)	5	12
7.	Anganwadis	..	100

The students will also be benefitted under the various other Educational Development Schemes.

6.11.6. Economic Uplift

6.11.6.1. The component, of the main programme provided for the year 1980-81, are the grant of financial assistance for cottage industries and profession development of agricultural land and imparting training in various crafts. It is contemplated to grant financial assistance to doctors belonging to Nomadic Tribes to start their own dispensaries. The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Tribal Development Corporation will be given financial assistance of Rs. 223.00 lakhs for implementation of economic development programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is also provided for Gujarat State Backward Class Corporation.

6.11.6.2. These benefits will be in addition to the benefits which will flow to persons of these groups and communities under various schemes in the general sectors.

6.11.7. Component plan for Scheduled Castes.

6.11.7.1. The State Government has prepared special component plan for scheduled castes. An outlay of Rs. 9.06 crores has been provided for the benefit of these castes. during 1979-80. An outlay of about Rs. 14.00 crores is provided for 1980-81.

6.11.7.2. Following new schemes are proposed under Backward Class Welfare in the year 1980-81.

1. Subsidy will be given to the Bamboo workers Cooperative societies of Bhangis for purchase of Bamboos for preparing Baskets etc.
2. 6 Ambar Charkhas Units will be started for Bhangis.
3. 6 Ambar Charkhas Units will be started for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. 100% subsidy will be given to Scheduled Caste farmers for electrification of their agricultural wells.
5. 5 New Tailoring Centres will be maintained for Bhangis women.
6. 3 Pre-Employment Training Centres will be started for S.E.B.C. and E.B.C.
7. New T.C.P.C. Centres will be started for S.E.B.C and E.B.C.
8. 653 Minority Youths will be given stipend in existing T.C.P. and I.T.I. at Rs. 65/- p.m. per trainee.
9. The rate of stipend will be increased from Rs .15/- to Rs. 65/- p.m. in the existing Tailoring Centres for women.
10. 400 persons of minority communities will be given motor driving training for self employment.
11. Incentive to private factories/firms to employ the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
12. 89 women of Minority Communities will be given training in the existing women tailoring classes.

6.11.7.3. The following are the main target proposed for 1980-81.

Sr. No.	Item	1980-81 B.C.	Proposed S.E.B.C. and E.B.C.
1	2	3	4
1	Granting Financial Assistance for cottage industries (Persons).	1800	20000
2	Granting Financial Assistance for Development Agricultural Land (Persons)	1818	..

1	2	3	4
3	Milch Cattle (Persons)	100	3200
4	Granting Financial Assistance for Law and Medical Graduates (Persons)	68	..
5	Typewriting and Stenography (Trainees)	500	..
6	Training in Craft (Trainees)	229	4400
7	Starting of new tailoring Classes for women (Classes).	12	10

6.11.8. Health, Housing and other schemes.

6.11.8.1. Under the Health Housing and other programme the members of the Backward classes are granted financial assistance for medical treatment in Civil and Criminal proceedings. With a view to encourage cultural activities and inculcate a sense of cleanliness and to develop aptitude for education amongst the Backward Classes Balwadis will be started. The Government has decided to eradicate untouchability within a period of Five years. Therefore, massive efforts at all levels are to be made. In the Social Welfare Department a Special Cell for supervision of the untouchability eradication programme is started during 1979-80. Under Bhangi Kasht Mukti Programme, Local Bodies will be given incentives to purchase hand gloves gumboots and wheel barrows in order to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil as head loads. Moreover a scheme of Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who become victims of atrocities has been introduced under the State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.15 lakhs is provided for the purpose for the year 1980-81 for providing grant to such Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the encouragement of Inter caste marriages between Hindus and Harijans an amount of Rs. 5000/- is granted to each couple. An outlay of Rs 0.80 lakh is provided for 1980-81.

6.11.8.2. With a view to provide clean and well ventilated dwellings to the weaker sections several housing Schemes have been taken up. Financial aid is granted to Scheduled Castes, Halpatis, Tribals and members of N.Ts. D.N.Ts. and S.E. B.C.E.B.C. and Minority Communities for construction of houses. Financial Assistance is given to their co-operative housing societies also.

6.11.8.3. It is contemplated to organise Social Education Camps for propagating the schemes. It is also proposed to undertake the Scheme of giving Financial Assistance to Youth and Mahila mandals for cultural activities.

6.11.8.4. The following new Schemes are proposed for B.C.,S.E.B.C. and Minority Communities in the year 1980-81.

1. Financial Assistance will be increased from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 2500 (Rs. 2000/- subsidy and Rs. 500 Personal Contribution to the Bhangis, Hadi, Senva, Nadia on individual basis for construction of houses. An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme with 1555 beneficiaries.

2. The financial assistance will be given for purchase of equipment for inherited cultural professions. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lahs for S.E.B.Cs. and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for Minorities Communities have been provided for the Year 1980-81.

3. A Board for the Minority Communities will be established and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81.

4. 200 Qualified unemployed youths belonging to S.E.B.C. will be appointed for propaganda and field work.

5. 2 Lok Sahitya Vidyalayas will be established under S.E.B.C. programmes for development of Lok Sahitya.

6. Facilities will be given to the children of Minority Communities children in Balwadis.

7. 184 Educated unemployed youths of Bhangis Community will be appointed as propaganda workers for the welfare of Bhangis.

(8) There are various schemes in the Welfare of Backward Classes Sector implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions wherein provisions need to be supplemented for certain schemes in various areas.

With a view to enthuse and induce Panchayati Raj Institutions to plan and undertake suitable and appropriate programmes for the advancement of S. Cs., S. Ts., N.Ts., D.N.Ts. and S.E.B.Cs, State Govt. has decided to provide funds for them.

For such weaker sections of the community, the Panchayats are expected to supplement the outlays from their own funds. With a view to energise the Social Justice Committees established in the various Panchayats for the due fulfilment of their respective roles and with an idea to permit formulation of small schemes of vital importance for the weaker sections of the community, it has been decided to provide an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the year 1980-81 for the upliftment of S Cs., S.Ts. and other Backward Classes.

6.11.8.5. Targets of some of the programmes of 1979-80 and proposed Targets for 1980-81 are summarised as under:—

Item	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	N.Ts. & D.N.Ts.	SE B.C. & E.B.C.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Free Legal Assistance.</i>				
(Number of Cases)				
1979—80	10	10	..	..
1980—81	10	10	..	150
Social Education Camps and Seminar (Number)				
1979—80	50	50	20	160
1980—81	50	50	..	60
Inter Casts Marriages (Couples)				
1979—80	17	..	..	..
1980—81	16	..	..	..
Balwadis.				
1979—80	8	16	..	..
1980—81	10	15	..	..
Financial Assistance for Housing (Number of Houses)				
1979—80	..	625	..	..
1980—81	..	223	..	..
Sweeper				
1979—80	150	..	..	..
1980—81	456	..	..	..
Individual Basis				
1979—80	225	488	126	1065
1980—81	2055	3000	76	4347
Co-operative Housing Societies (Number).				
1979—80	4	7	6	20
1980—81	10	10	4	..
Youths and Mahila Mandals (Number)				
1979—80	66	20	20	666
1980—81	66	20	..	160
Victims of atrocities (No. of Cases)				
1979—80	37	14	..	..
1980—81	42	15	..	..

6.11.9. Centrally Sponsored Programme

6.11.9.1. A provision of Rs. 232.87 lakhs is made in the current year 1979-80 under Centrally Sponsored Programme. Under the C. S. Programme for the year 1979-80. Rs. 130.87 lakhs were provided as subsidy to be given through the S. C. Economic Development Corporation, but the Government of India has decided to give matching share only for share capital and not for subsidy, hence the expenditure will be less to that expenditure. However, Rs. 102.88 lakhs will be spent in the current year against the provision of Rs. 232.87 lakhs. The following main achievements are expected during the year 1979-80 :—

2110 Scheduled Castes students will be given post SSC. Scholarship.

1400 Scheduled Tribes students will be given post SSC. Scholarship.

24 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes grant-in-aid Hostels will be assisted for the construction of building.

100 Bhangi children will be given Pre-SSC. Scholarships.

50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation as share capital.

6.11.9.2 For the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 89.95 lakhs towards fully Centrally Sponsored Programme and Rs. 112.37 lakhs towards the 50 per cent aided Centrally Sponsored Programme is expected from the Central Govt. An outlay of Rs. 112.37 lakhs is provided in the State Plan on 50 per cent sharing basis. The programmewise break-up is shown below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. 1	Name of the Scheme 2	Outlay provided 1980-81 3
I- Education		
50% Matching Share basis C.S.P. Schemes for the Welfare of SC/ST.		
1.	Pro-Matric Scholarship for those who are engaged in unclean occupation S.C.	S.C. 1.00
	Total	1.00
2.	Development and Maintenance of Book Banks for Medical and Engineering students	S.C.S.T. 0.25
		S.C. 0.12
	Total	0.37
3.	Grant-in-aid to Vol. Agencies for construction of Hostels for girls	S.C. 2.00
		S.T. 2.00
	Total	4.00
4.	Construction of Govt. Hostels for girls studying in Colleges	S.C. 1.50
		S.T. 2.00
	Total	3.50
5.	Coaching guidance and Pre-Examination Training Centres for Competitive Examination	S.C. 0.50
	Total	0.50
		S.C. 5.25
		S.T. 4.12
	Total	9.37
II- Economic Uplift		
6.	Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation	S.C. 100.00
	Total	100.00
III- Health, Housing and Others		
7.	Intensive drive for Eradication of Untouchability	S.C. 2.00
8.	Tribal Research and Training Institute	S.T. 1.00
	Total	3.00
		S.C. 107.25
		S.T. 5.12
	Grand Total	112.37

The Schemewise details are as under:—

6.11.9.4. Under Post-SSC Scholarships, during the Fifth Plan and during the year 1978-79, Rs.1,397.35 lakhs had been spent under Centrally Sponsored Programme and also under non-plan head. The Yearwise expenditure and achievements are shown below :—

Year	Expenditure	Achievement (Students)
1974-75	211.92	27357
1975-76	288.26	21399
1976-77	278.67	26123
1977-78	282.56	34238
1978-79	334.34	43075
Total	1397.35	152192

6.11.9.5. During the year 1979-80, Rs. 329.43 lakhs will be spent under non-plan head and Rs. 35.00 lakhs will be spent under C.S.P. totalling to Rs. 364.43 for awarding scholarships to 46000 SC/ST students.

6.11.9.6. In the year 1980-81, additional 5000 SC and ST students will be awarded post SSC Scholarship, hence Rs. 50.00 lakhs are provided under fully C.S.P.

Pre-Matric Scholarships to Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations

6.11.9.7. The scheme is introduced from the year 1977-78. The Central Government has changed the pattern of Central assistance under C.S.P. Now 50% Central assistance will be given by the Central Government and 50% expenditure will be accounted under State Plan. Hence Rs. 0.88 lakh will be under State Plan and Rs. 0.88 lakh under C.S.P. in the current year 1979-80. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided under C.S.P. for the year 1980-81.

Book Banks for Medical and Engineering SC/ST Students

6.11.9.8. The B.c. students studying in medical and engineering colleges find very difficult to purchase the costly prescribed books due to the poor financial condition of their parent's or guardians. They also do not get books easily from other sources. Hence the scheme is proposed with a view to make costly books easily available through Book-Bank and Rs. 1.00 lakh will be spent during the current year 1979-80. In the year 1980-81, total requirement is Rs. 0.74 lakh under the scheme, hence Rs. 0.37 lakh is provided on the 50% matching share basis from the Central Government

G.I.A. to Voluntary Agencies for Construction of Girls' Hostel Buildings

6.11.9.9. Under the scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 40.90 lakhs was incurred under C.S.P. during Fifth Plan period and 1978-79. The yearwise expenditure is as under :—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	1.13
1975-76	1.30
1976-77	15.57
1977-78	8.81
1978-79	14.09
Total	40.90

6.11.9.10. Under the scheme uptill now 100% assistance was given by the Central Government but during the current year 1979-80, the Central Government has decided that the assistance will be given on 50% matching basis. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided under C.S.P. in the year 1980-81 on 50% matching share basis.

Pre-Examination Training Centre

6.11.9.11. Under the Scheme, 13 classes have been conducted for 340 trainees. During the Fifth Plan, Rs. 5.44 lakhs were spent. Uptill now, 100% assistance was given by the Central Government for the development of existing Pre-Examination training Centre. But the Central Government has now modified the pattern and the scheme will now be operated on 50% matching basis. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh will be spent for the existing Centre on 50% matching share basis.

Intensive drive for Untouchability

6.11.9.12. A scheme under C.S.P. for the enforcement of Protection of Civil rights act was sanctioned in February, 1979. Organising taluka Shibirs of Village Sarpanchas and S.C. members of the village Panchayats, organising workshops at district level, Seminars Sadhu-Santa Sammelans etc were included as intensive programmes for removal of untouchability. 164 talukas shibirs of Sarpanchas and S.C. members of the Panchayats to acquaint them with provision of Act and also with the various programmes undertaken for educational, economic and other development of S.C.

6.11.9.13. Similarly, at district level 15 workshops in different districts were organised with the participation of Collectors, D.D.Os. D.S.Ps. District Panchayat Presidents, Chairman of Social Justice Committees of talukas and districts, Police prosecutors, and District Government Pleaders, Social workers, Propaganda workers. Various problems and difficulties connected with effective implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act were discussed.

Under the scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 3.38 lakhs was incurred during the year 1978-79. During the year 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made under C.S.P. Scheme and various programmes included under the scheme are in progress. The entire provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be fully utilised. For the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made under C.S.P. on 50% matching share basis.

Tribal Research Training Institute

6.11.9.14. The Tribal Research Training Institute was started at Ahmedabad in 1962-63 under C.S. programme. During the Fifth Plan period and in the year 1978-79, Rs. 11.07 lakhs were spent. Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be spent under Non-Plan head and Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be spent in the year 1979-80 on the 50% matching share basis between State and Central Government. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made under C.S.P. on matching share basis.

Scheme for Primitive groups under Tribal Areas Sub-Plan for the year 1980-81

6.11.9.15. There are five tribal groups in the State which are very backward both socially and economically and they can be classified as primitive. They are Kotwalia, Kothadia, Kolgha, Padhars and Siddis. These are small groups which have to be taken special care of in the development programme

for the tribal area which has been undertaken by the State Government. The literacy is hardly 2 percent among male and less than 1 per cent among female population of these groups. The following new schemes are proposed under this sector for the upliftment of primitive groups.

1. 50 New Balwadis will be started for primitive groups children.
2. 10 New Grant-in-aid hostels will be started through the Voluntary Agencies in Tribal Areas.
3. 5 New Ashram Schools will be started.
4. 15625 primitive groups students will be given special education facilities in Std. I to X of the following rate :—

Std. I to VII

Rs. 140/- p.a. for boys.
Rs. 190/- p.a. for girls.

Std. VIII to X

Rs. 200/- p.a. for boys.
Rs. 240/- p.a. for girls.

6.11.9.16. A provision of Rs. 39.95 lahs is provided in the year 1980-81 for the Kolgha, Kathadia, Kotwalia, Kolghas, Padhars and Siddis.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development:—Welfare of Backward Classes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.				
I- Education-				
1	BCK—1 Examination fees.	0.42	..	0.42
2	BCK—2 Pre SSC scholarships	4.75	..	4.75
3	BCK—3 Pre-Matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation.	1.00	..	1.00
4	BCK—4 Post SSC scholarships for SSC Girl students.	2.80	..	2.80
5	BCK—5 Scholarships for professional and industrial courses	0.30	..	0.30
6	BCK—6 Free books and clothes to very needy student studying in primary and pre-primary std. upto IV.	4.50	..	4.50
7	BCK—7 Special educational facilities to Bhangis, Hadi, Nadia, and Shenva Children studying in Primary schools.	26.00	..	26.00
8	BCK—7A Special educational facilities to Bhangis, Hadi, Nadia, and Shenva children studying in std. VIII to X.	6.00	..	6.00
9	BCK—8 Development and maintenance of book banks for Medical and Engineering students	0.25	..	0.25
10	BCK—9 G.I.A. to B. C. hostels.	11.08	..	11.08
11	BCK—10 G.I.A. to hostels for ambar oharkhas, sewing and kitting machines, etc.	0.22	..	0.22
12	BCK—11 G.I.A. to higher secondary and college hostels.	0.25	..	0.25
13	BCK—12 G.I.A. to cosmopolitan hostel.	1.25	..	1.25
14	BCK—13 Building grant to B.C. Boy's hostels.	1.00	..	1.00
15	BCK—14 Construction of Government hostels for boys.	..	9.68	9.68
16	BCK—15 G.I.A. to vol. agencies for construction of hostels for girls.	2.00	..	2.00
17	BCK—16 Construction of Govt. hostels for girls studying in colleges	..	3.50	3.50
18	BCK—17 Development and maintenance of Government B.O. hostels.	19.85	..	19.85
19	BCK—18 Ashram schools	0.62	..	0.62
20	BCK—18A Ashram schools for Bhangis	12.80	17.00	29.80
21	BCK—19 Addl. coaching centre in Government hostels for college going students	0.50	..	0.50
22	BCK—20 Additional coaching and study centres.	0.50	..	0.50
23	BCK—21 Pre-Examination Training Centre for competitive examination	0.50	..	0.50
24	BCK—22 I.A.S. Training Classes for Scheduled Castes.	0.50	..	0.50
25	BCK—22A Special facilities to S.C. Girl student for I.A.S. and All India Services	0.29	..	0.29
Total—Education		97.38	30.18	127.56

1	2	3	4	5	
II- Economic Uplift-					
26	BCK-23	Financial assistance to agricultural labourers for development of agriculture land.	..	..	..
27	BCK-23A	Subsidy for purchase of bamboos to Bhangi's co-operative societies and Bhangis families.	1.50	..	1.50
28	BCK-23B	Grants for concessions to Scheduled Caste farmers for electrification of their agricultural wells.	0.50	..	0.50
29	BCK-24	Financial assistance to small trades, cottage industries and other professions	1.00	..	1.00
30	BCK-24A	(NEW) Ambar Charkha units.	1.98	..	1.98
31	BCK-24B	Ambar Charkhas for Bhangis	2.00	..	2.00
32	BCK-25	Financial assistance to Law graduates	0.07	0.07	0.14
33	BCK-26	Financial assistance to Medical graduates	1.50	1.50	3.00
34	BCK-27	Training cum-production centre's building	—	..	—
35	BCK-28	Development and existing centres	2.47	..	2.47
36	BCK-29	Training centres for women in rural areas	1.81	..	1.81
37	BCK-29A	Tailoring centres for Bhangi's women	2.60	..	2.60
38	BCK-30	Training centres for women for repairing of radio and television	1.55	..	1.55
39	BCK-31	Training to B.C. Artisans at approved workshop.	0.80	..	0.80
40	BCK-32	Rehabilitation of scavengers in other trades and occupation	0.50	..	0.50
41	BCK-33	Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation	..	100.00	100.00
Total—Economic Uplift.			18.28	101.57	119.85
III- Health, Housing and Other Schemes					
42	BCK-34	Free Medical Aid	..	..	..
43	BCK-35	Free Legal Assistance to Scheduled Castes in Civil and Criminal proceedings	0.10	..	0.10
44	BCK-36	Scheme for effective implementation of Civil protection Rights Act.	8.21	..	8.21
45	BCK-37	Social Education Camps	0.50	..	0.50
46	BCK-38	Shibir for B.K.M. and Seminar on removal of Untouchability and Training Classes.	0.25	..	0.25
47	BCK-38A	Social Pracharks for Bhangi Welfare	5.00	..	5.00
48	BCK-38B	Intensive drive for eradication of untouchability	2.00	..	2.00
49	BCK-39	Addl. Financial Assistance to local bodies of purchasing of wheel barrows etc.	0.36	..	0.36
50	BCK-40	Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes Youths Mandals for supply of sports articles and cultural activities	0.20	..	0.20
51	BCK-41	Encouragement to Inter Caste marriages between Caste Hindus and Harijans	0.80	..	0.80
52	BCK-42	Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes for Social Boycott and other calamity	0.30	..	0.30
53	BCK-43	Financial Assistance to victims of a thotrocit	0.85	..	0.85
54	BCK-44	Cell Eradication of untouchability	..	..	..
55	BCK-45	Improvement of S. C. localities	..	..	..
56	BCK-45A	Administrative machinery for decentralisation of post SSC Scholarship	2.00	..	2.00
57	BCK-46	Financial Assistance to S.C. for housing on individual basis	4.50	4.00	8.50
58	BCK-47	Subsidy for housing and provision for sweepers and scavengers	1.25	..	1.25
59	BCK-47A	Special Housing Scheme for Bhangis on individual basis	21.00	..	21.00
60	BCK-48	Financial Assistance to SC Co-operative Housing Societies (PWR-219)	3.00	5.10	8.10

1	2	3	4	5
61	BCK-49 Balwadis	3.03	..	3.03
62	BCK-49A Special Balwadis for Bhangis children	1.65	..	1.65
63	BCK-50 Strengthening of Administrative machinery at all level	1.78	..	1.78
64	BCK-51 Quantification of Cell.	..	..	..
65	BCK-52 Special facilities to Sc. caste children in private Balmandir	0.55	..	0.55
65A	BCK-Adj. Grant-in-aid to District Panehayats for upliftment of S. C.	10.00	..	10.00
Total:—Health, Housing and Other Schemes		67.33	9.10	76.43
GRAND TOTAL—SCHEDULED CASTES		182.99	140.85	323.84

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

I. Education :

66.	BCK-53 Examination fees	0.51	..	0.51
67.	BCK-54 Pre SSC Scholarships	5.55	..	5.55
68.	BCK-55 Post SSC Scholarships for ST girls students.	1.80	..	1.80
69.	BCK-56 Scholarships for professional and Industrial courses	0.30	..	0.30
70.	BCK-57. Free Books and clothes to very needy students studying in Pre and pre-Primary Std. Upto IV.	7.60	..	7.60
71.	BCK-58. Development and Maintenance of Book Banks for Medical and Engineering students.	0.13	..	0.13
72.	BCK-59. G.I.A. to B.C. Hostels.	17.49	..	17.49
73.	BCK-60. G.I.A. to B.C. Hostels, Ambar Charkhas, sewing and knitting machineries etc.	0.22	..	0.22
74.	BCK-61. G.I.A. to Higher Secondary and College Hostel.	0.84	..	0.84
75.	BCK-62. Hostels for Apprentices.	..	..	..
76.	BCK-63. G.I.A. to Cosmopolitan Hostels.	2.11	..	2.11
77.	BCK-64. G.I.A. to Vol. Agencies for construction of Hostels for girl students	2.00	..	2.00
78.	BCK-65. Construction of Government Hostels for S.T. girl students studying in Colleges.	..	4.00	4.00
79.	BCK-66. Building Grants to B.C. Boys Hostels.	3.00	..	3.00
80.	BCK-67. Construction of Govt. Hostel Building for B. C. Students.	..	12.00	12.00
81.	BCK-68. Development & Maintenance of Government B.C. Hostels.	20.05	..	20.05
82.	BCK-69. Ashram School.	38.64	17.00	55.64
83.	BCK-70. Post Basic Ashram Schools.	17.11	..	17.11
84.	BCK-71. Additional coaching centre in Government Hostels for College going students.	0.75	..	0.75
85.	BCK-72. Additional coaching and study centres.	1.00	..	1.00
Total—Education		119.10	33.00	152.10

II. Economic Uplift.

86.	BCK-73. Financial-Assistance to Agri. and Agri. Labourer and for Development of Agri. Land.	0.75	..	0.75
87.	BCK-74. Distribution of seeds and fertilizer and pesticides at subsidised rates.	..	..	..
83.	BCK-75. Financial Assistance for purchasing of implements and tools for working in fields, roads and other works for landless labourers.	..	..	..
89.	BCK-75A. Ambar Charkhas Units.	1.32	..	1.32
90.	BCK-76. Financial Assistance for starting small trades cottage industries and other professions.	2.00	..	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
91.	BCK-77. Financial Assistance for Milch cattle and poultry.	..	..	..
92.	BCK-78. Financial Assistance to Law Graduates.	0.05	0.05	0.10
93.	BCK-79. Financial Assistance to Medical Graduates.	1.00	1.00	2.00
94.	BCK-80. Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.	4.00	19.00	23.00
95.	BCK-81. Training-cum-Production Centre Building.	..	2.00	2.00
96.	BJK-82. Development of existing Industrial Training Centre.	4.56	..	4.56
97.	BCK-83. Tailoring Centres for women in rural areas.	3.11	..	3.11
98.	BCK-84. Training Centres for women for repairing of radio & televisions	2.25	..	2.25
99.	BCK-85. Training to B.C. Artisans at approved workshop.	2.12	..	2.12
Total : Economic Uplift.		21.16	22.05	43.21

III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

100.	BCK-86. Tribal Research and Training Institute.	1.00	..	1.00
101.	BCK-87. Free Medical Aid to S. T. persons.	3.20	..	3.20
102.	BCK-88. Free legal assistance to S.T. in Civil & Criminal proceeding.	0.10	..	0.10
103.	BCK-89. Social Education Camps for S.Ts.	0.50	..	0.50
104.	BCK-90. Financial Assistance to Youth and Mahila Mandals for sports and cultural activities.	0.06	..	0.06
105.	BCK-91. Financial Assistance to Victims of atrocities.	0.30	..	0.30
106.	BCK-92. Financial Assistance to Halpatis for Housing and House sites.	29.70	12.00	41.70
107.	BCK-93. Financial Assistance to S.T. for Housing on individual basis.	6.70	..	6.70
108.	BCK-94. Financial Assistance to S.T. Co-operative Housing Society (P.W.R. 219)	3.50	4.32	7.82
109.	BCK-95. Balwadis.	2.47	..	2.47
110.	BCK-96. Special Facilities to S.T. children in Private Balmandir.	0.55	..	0.55
111.	BCK-97. Strengthening of Administrative machinery at all levels.	1.77	..	1.77
112.	BCK-97A. Administrative machinery for decentralisation for post SSC Scholarship at district level.	2.00	..	2.00
112A.	BCK-Adj. Grant-in-aid to District Panchayats for upliftment of S.Ts.	10.00	..	10.00
Total : Health, Housing, & Other Schemes		61.85	16.32	78.17
NUCLEUS BUDGET		11.00	..	11.00
GRAND TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBES		213.11	71.37	284.48

III. WELFARE OF NOMADIC TRIBES AND DENOTIFIED TRIBES :

I. Education :

113.	BCK-98. Examination Fees.	N.T.	0.04	..	0.04
		D.N.T.	0.03	..	0.03
		Total :	0.07	..	0.07
114.	BCK-99. Pre Matric Scholarships.	N.T.	0.60	..	0.60
		D.N.T.	0.60	..	0.60
		Total :	1.20	..	1.20
115.	BCK-100. State Scholarships for post S.S.C. students.	N.T.	3.45	..	3.45
		D.N.T.	3.15	..	3.15
		Total :	6.60	..	6.60
116.	BCK-101. Post S.S.C. Scholarships for girls students.	N.T.	0.65	..	0.65
		D.N.T.	0.35	..	0.35
		Total :	1.00	..	1.00
117.	BJK-102. Scholarships for Professional and Industrial courses.	N.T.	..	..	..
		D.N.T.	..	..	..
		Total :	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
118.	BCK-103. Free clothes to very needy students studying in Std. I to IV.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
119.	BCK-104. Development and Maintenance of Book Banks for Medical and Engineering students.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
120.	BCK-105. Grant-in-aid Hostel run by Voluntary Agencies.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.76 0.77 1.53	.. .. 0.76 0.77 1.53
121.	BCK-106. Grant-in-aid to B.C. Hostels for Ambar Charkhas, sewing and knitting machines.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
122.	BCK-107. Grant-in-aid to Higher Secondary and College hostels.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
123.	BCK-108. Grant-in-aid to Cosmopolitan Hostels.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
124.	BCK-109. Building grant to B.C. Hostels.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.37 0.37 0.74	.. .. 0.37 0.37 0.74
125.	BCK-110. Ashram Schools.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	2.06 2.07 4.13	.. .. 2.06 2.07 4.13
126.	BCK-111. Coaching Centres	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total : Education ..		N.T. D.N.T.	7.93 7.34	.. .. 7.93 7.34
		Total :	15.27	.. 15.27
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT				
127.	BCK-112. Financial assistance to Agricultural labourers for development of Agricultural land.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
128.	BCK-113. Financial Assistance for starting Small Trades, Cottage Industries and other Professions.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.50 0.50 1.00	.. .. 0.50 0.50 1.00
129.	BCK-114. Milch cattle and poultry.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.50 0.50 1.00	.. .. 0.50 0.50 1.00
130.	BCK-115. Financial Assistance to Law graduates.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.01 0.01 0.02	0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.04
131.	BCK-116. Financial assistance to Medical Graduates.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.05 0.05 0.10	0.05 0.05 0.10 0.10 0.20
132.	BCK-117. Development of existing Training-cum- production Centres.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.10 0.09 0.19	.. .. 0.10 0.09 0.19
133.	BCK-118. Tailoring Centres for women in rural areas.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.63 0.62 1.25	.. .. 0.63 0.62 1.25
134.	BCK-119. Training to artisans at approved workshops.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	0.13 0.12 0.25	.. .. 0.13 0.12 0.25
Total : Economic Uplift		N.T. D.N.T.	1.92 1.89	0.06 0.06 1.98 1.95
		Total :	3.81	0.12 3.93

1	2	3	4	5
III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.				
135.	BCK-120. Free Medical aid.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
136.	BCK-121. Financial assistance to Youths and Mahila Mandals for sports and cultural activities.	N.T. DmN.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
137.	BCK-122. Social Education Camps.	N.T. D.N.T. Total:	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
138.	BCK-123. Financial assistance for Housing on individual basis.	N.T. D.N.T. Total:	0.35 0.35 0.70	.. .. 0.35 0.35 0.70
139.	BCK-124. Financial Assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies (PWR-219).	N.T. D.N.T. Total:	0.90 0.88 1.78	1.00 1.00 2.00
140.	BCK-125. Balwadis.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
141.	BCK-126 Strengthening of administrative machinery at all levels.	N.T. D.N.T. Total :	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total : Health, Housing and Other Schemes		N.T. D.N.T.	1.25 1.23	1.00 1.00
		Total :	2.48	2.00
GRAND TOTAL		N.T. D.N.T.	11.10 10.46	1.06 1.06
		Total	21.56	2.12
				23.68

IV : WELFARE OF SOCIALLY AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES AND ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES

I Education :

142.	BCK-127 Examination Fees.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	6.00 5.00 11.00	.. .. ..	6.00 5.00 11.00
143.	BCK-128 Pre S.S.C. Scholarships.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	50.00 48.25 98.25	.. .. ..	50.00 48.25 98.25
144.	BCK-129 Scholarships for Higher Secondary students and Technical Diploma Courses	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	30.00 20.00 50.00	.. .. ..	30.00 20.00 50.00
145.	BCK-130 Scholarships for Professional and Industrial courses.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	5.00 3.15 8.15	.. .. ..	5.00 3.15 8.15
146.	BCK-131 Free clothes to very needy students studying in Std. upto I to IV.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	6.00 .. 6.00	.. .. ..	6.00 .. 6.00
147.	BCK-131-A Primary educational facilities to S.E.B.C. children studying in primary Schools	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	3.00 .. 3.00	.. .. ..	3.00 .. 3.00
148.	BCK-132 Stipend and other expenditure to Grant-in-aid Hostels Schools.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	26.75 .. 26.75	.. .. ..	26.75 .. 26.75
149.	BCK-132A. Grant-in-aid to Ashram schools.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	23.60 .. 23.60	.. .. ..	23.60 .. 23.60

1	2	3	4	5
150.	BCK-132B. Grant-in-aid to Anganwadis.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	8.10 .. 8.10	.. .. 8.10
151.	BCK-133 Building grant to Hostels.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	6.00 .. 6.00	.. .. 6.00
152.	BCK-134 Coaching Centres.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	2.25 .. 2.25	.. .. 2.25
Total : Education		S.E.B.C. E.B.C.	166.70 76.40	.. .. 166.70 76.40
		Total :	243.10	.. 243.10
II. Economic Uplift				
153.	BJK-135 Financial assistance for cottage industries and small trades and professions and vocations.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	10.00 9.45 19.45	.. .. 19.45
154.	BJK-136 Training to artisans at approved workshop.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	15.00 10.00 25.00	.. .. 25.00
155.	BCK-137 Pre-employment Training Centres.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	3.30 .. 3.30	.. .. 3.30
156.	BCK-138 Milch cattle and poultry.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	19.00 13.00 32.00	.. .. 32.00
157.	BCK-133A Ambar Charkhas Units	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	10.70 4.40 15.10	.. .. 15.10
158.	BJK-139 Stipend to trainees in T.O.P.C. Centres.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	1.50 .. 1.50	.. .. 1.50
159.	BCK-140 Training-cum-Production Centres.	S.E.B.C.	16.00	.. 16.00
160.	BJK-141 Stipend to trainees in Tailoring Centres for women.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	1.10 .. 1.10	.. .. 1.10
161.	BCK-141A. (i) Tailoring Centres for women. (ii) Financial assistance for purchase of equipments for inherited outward profession.	S.E.B.C. S.E.B.C.	3.25 1.50	.. .. 3.25 1.50
Total : Economic Uplift		S.E.B.C. E.B.C.	81.35 36.85	.. .. 81.35 36.85
		Total	118.20	.. 118.20
III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes				
162.	BCK-142 Social Education Camps.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total :	0.80 0.80 1.60	.. .. 1.60
163.	BJK-142A. (New) Legal assistance to S.E.B.C. people for civil, criminal proceeding.	S.E.B.C.	1.50	.. 1.50
164.	BJK-143 Financial assistance for Youths and Mahila Mandals for sports and cultural activities.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	1.00 1.00 2.00	.. .. 2.00
165.	BCK-143A Financial assistance for housing in Urban areas.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	7.32 7.32 14.64	.. .. 14.64
166.	BJK-144 Financial assistance for housing on individual basis.	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	10.00 5.00 15.00	2.00 2.00 4.00 19.00
167.	BCK-145 Co-operative Housing Societies (Through Rural Housing Board and Housing Board).	S.E.B.C. E.B.C. Total	27.35 27.35 54.70	.. .. 27.35 27.35 54.70

1	2	3	4	5	
133.	BCK-143 Financial assistance to Voluntary Agencies for Propaganda and field work.	S.E.B.C.	5.60	..	5.60
		E.B.C.	..	..	..
		Total :	5.60	..	5.60
169.	BCK-147. Research Studies and Evaluation.	S.E.B.C.	0.30	..	0.30
		E.B.C.	..	..	..
		Total :	0.30	..	0.30
170.	BCK-148. Purchase of Vehicles.	S.E.B.C.	4.00	..	4.00
		B.B.C.	..	..	..
		Total :	4.00	..	4.00
171.	BCK-149. Backward Class Board, Gandhinagar.	S.E.B.C.	4.38	..	4.38
		E.B.C.	4.37	..	4.37
		Total :	8.75	..	8.75
172.	BCK-150. Direction and Administration	S.E.B.C.	28.31	..	28.31
		E.B.C.	..	..	..
		Total :	28.31	..	28.31
173.	BCK-150A Lok Sahitya Vidyalaya.	S.E.B.C.	2.30	..	2.30
		E.B.C.	..	..	..
		Total :	2.30	..	2.30
173-A	BCK-Adj. Grant-in-aid to District Panchayats for upliftment of S.E.B.C.	S.E.B.C.	5.00	..	5.00
Total : Health, Housing and Other Schemes.		S.E.B.C.	97.86	2.00	99.86
		E.B.C.	45.84	2.00	47.84
		Total :	143.70	4.00	147.70
Total : Socially and Educationally Backward Classes		S.E.B.C.	345.91	2.00	347.91
		E.B. C.	159.09	2.00	161.09
		Total	505.00	4.00	509.00

B. WELFARE OF MINORITY COMMUNITIES

I- Education

174.	BCK-151 Examination Fees.		2.00	..	2.00
175.	BCK-152 Pre S.S.C. Scholarships.		9.00	..	9.00
176.	BCK-153 Scholarships for Higher Secondary Students.		8.00	..	8.00
177.	BCK-154 Scholarships for professional and Industrial Training.		1.00	..	1.00
178.	BCK-155 Facilities in Grant-in-aid Hostels.		2.00	..	2.00
Total : Education			22.00	..	22.00

II- Economic Uplift

179.	BCK-156 Stipend to trainees in T.C.P.C. & I.T.I.		2.90	..	2.90
180.	BCK-157 Stipend to women trainees in the Tailoring Centres.		0.70	..	0.70
181.	BCK-158 Financial assistance to trainees to motor driving.		2.00	..	2.00
Total : Economic Uplift			5.60	..	5.60

1	2	3	4	5
III- Health, Housing and Other Schemes;				
182.	BCK-159 Financial Assistance for housing on individual basis.	6.70	..	6.70
183.	BCK-160 Facilities in Balwadis.	0.70	..	0.70
184.	BCK-161 Financial Assistance for purchase of equipments for inherited cultural profession to minority communities	1.00	..	1.00
185.	BCK-162 Minority Communities Board.	1.00	..	1.00
186.	BCK-163 Administrative machinery for minority community schemes.	3.00	..	3.00
Total : Health, Housing and Other Schemes.		12.40	..	12.40
Total : Welfare of Minority Communities		40.00	..	40.00
Grand Totalg—				
I	Scheduled Castes	182.99	140.85	323.84
II	Scheduled Tribes	213.11	71.37	284.48
III	Nomadic Tribes	11.10	1.06	12.16
	Denotified Tribes	10.46	1.06	11.52
IV	Socially Educationally Backward Classes	345.91	2.00	347.91
	Economically Backward Classes	159.09	2.00	161.09
V	Minority Communities	40.00	..	40.00
GRAND TOTAL :—		962.66	218.34	1181.00

6.12 SOCIAL WELFARE

6.12.1.1 Social Welfare Programmes cover destitute and delinquent children, afflicted young girls and women, orphans, beggars, young offenders and various categories of the physically handicapped. These programmes are designed to protect the groups of the people from the menacing influence of the evils from the anti-social elements and to promote the welfare of vulnerable sections of the community. They are also to be provided an opportunity of overcoming the difficulties they are facing on account of their being socially and economically backward. The Social Welfare measures are also carried out through institutional and non-institutional services. The Voluntary organisations are given grant-in-aid to carry on the activities.

6.12.1.2 Various welfare measures for the care, protection, education, training and rehabilitation of the destitutes, neglected and delinquent children, the forsaken, forlorn and victimised women, the distressed and deprived physically handicapped and mentally retarded individuals are undertaken during the plan period. A scheme for intensive prohibition drive has also been implemented.

6.12.2 Annual Plan 1980-81

6.12.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided for programmes under the Social Welfare sub-sector for the year 1980-81. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the Child Welfare Programme under the International Year of Child. The broad break up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	1.74
2.	International Year of the Child	30.00
3.	Family and Child Welfare	5.50
4.	Welfare of Handicapped	4.61
5.	Correctional Services	4.55
6.	Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	0.90
7.	Grant-in-aid to Vol. Organisations	0.50
8.	Other Schemes of Social Defence	12.20
9.	Prohibition	10.00
	Total ..	70.00

6.12.2.2. The main features of the different programmes indicated in the above table are given in subsequent paragraphs :—

6.12.3 Direction and Administration :

6.12.3.1 A provision of Rs. 2.83 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 1.74 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 for strengthening the administrative machinery at the head quarters, to establish a women's bureau, a scholarship cell, monitoring unit and also to organise a seminar for the International Year of the Child during the year 1980-81.

6.12.4 Family and Child Welfare

The programme consists of (i) Child Welfare (ii) Women Welfare (iii) International year of the Child.

(i) Child Welfare :

6.12.4.1 Under this programme, it is proposed to start one destitute home in the tribal area for care and protection of destitute children, to organise 90 Balwadies, to establish one Mental Hygiene Clinic and to organise 10 children centres. A provision of Rs. 3.10 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Women Welfare :

6.12.4.2 An outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81. The programme includes setting up of Socio-Economic unit, Mahila Mandal and Women's Development Corporation and grant of financial assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation and also for the rehabilitation of women in distress.

6.12.5 (iii) International Year of the Child :

6.12.5.1. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the five year plan for under taking various programmes in the field of child health, education and social welfare for celebration of the International Year of the Child. The programmes of Balwadies, mahila mandals, children's centres, day care centres and improving the facilities in the existing children institutions and new services under social defence programme. It is also proposed to promote Bal Bhavan activities and implement Special Programme for children working in an unorganised sector. Besides, the programmes for nutrition, medical relief and health and scheme of universalisation of primary and non formal education are also proposed to be undertaken. The State Government has initiated some of the programmes during 1979-80 with in outlay of 30.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the programme for the year 1980-81.

6.12.6 Welfare of Handicapped :

6.12.6.1 There are 20 blind schools, of which 2 are Government institutions, 5 institutions for the crippled ones of which 2 are government ones, 18 schools for deafmutes including 2 run by Government and 6 schools for mentally retarded children of which two are government homes. There is a special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped persons at Ahmedabad. The programme includes scholarship to physically handicapped students, prosthetic aid, other relief to physically handicapped and grant-in-aid for the welfare of the physically handicapped, unemployment allowance to educated unemployed mentally retarded persons. An outlay of Rs. 4.61 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81.

6.12.7 Correctional Services :

6.12.7.1 Under the programme of rehabilitation of beggars, two Receiving centres for beggars have been started at Jamnagar and Rajkot and three Homes for old and infirm have been started at Dakor, Junagadh and Veraval.

6.12.7.2 An outlay of Rs. 4.55 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 for the rehabilitation programmes for the beggars in big cities and places of pilgrimage. Besides, programmes like establishment of children board, improvement of existing facilities in existing certified schools are also proposed.

6.12.8 Welfare of Poor and Destitutes :

6.12.8.1. An outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81 for the rehabilitation programme for orphans and persons released from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

6.12.8.2 A scheme of financial assistance for maintenance of old and physically Handicapped is being implemented since 1978-79. At the end of the year, there were 7180 beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries is likely to increase to 12000 by the end of 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 14.50 lakhs was provided for the year 1979-80 for giving financial assistance to these beneficiaries; but this amount is found to be inadequate and therefore an additional amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been met from the provision under the scheme of Antyodaya. Suitable provision for the scheme for 1980-81 has been made under the non-Plan separately.

6.12.9 Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations

6.12.9.1. Under this programme, grant-in-aid is being given to voluntary organisations for carrying

out the welfare activities for the weaker sections of the society. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 1980-81 for this purpose.

6.12.10 Other Schemes of Social Defence :

6.12.10.1 For the year 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 11.30 lakhs has been provided for the expansion of probation services under the Probation of Offenders Act and the construction of building works for new and existing Remand Homes and other institutions. An outlay of Rs. 12.20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 for these activities.

6.12.11 Prohibition :

6.12.11.1 During the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the schemes under prohibition, mainly for starting of new Nasha-bandhi Sanskar Kendras, subsidy to Bhajan Mandals, setting up of vigilance and prohibition intelligence squad, and subsidy to Yuvak and Mahila Mandals.

6.12.12 Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

6.12.12.1 An outlay of Rs. 2.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 as State share in the centrally sponsored schemes continued on sharing basis as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81 (State)
1	2
Family and Child Welfare	
1. Scheme for the welfare of destitute children	1.50
Women Welfare	
2. Scheme for the training centre for rehabilitation of women in distress	0.60
Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped	
3. Scheme for the special employment exchange for physically handicapped persons	0.50
4. Scheme for Intergrated Education of physically handicapped children	0.10
Total ..	2.70

Services for the Welfare of destitute children

6.12.12.2. This scheme offers a programme of services including physical and social care, school education, recreational activities, pre-vocational and citizenship education for children between the age of 5 to 18 years. There are 16 voluntary organisations who have accepted the programme upto now. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided under the State Plan as State's share and equal amount is expected from the Centre.

Scheme for the training centre for the rehabilitation of women in distress

6.12.12.3 The scheme offers to rehabilitate destitute women between the age of 18 to 50 through residential care and vocational training so that they can become economically independent. Their Children below 6 years are also covered under residential facilities and care under this scheme. A grant of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was released for institutions during the year 1978-79. The anticipated expenditure during 1979-80 is about Rs. 0.83 lakh. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been made as State's share for the year 1980-81 and an equal amount is expected from the Centre.

Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons

6.12.12.4. The scheme provides for the establishment of one Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped through which the handicapped persons will be assisted to find suitable jobs in private and Government sector. The expenditure for the year 1978-79 was Rs. 0.38 lakh and expenditure of the same order is anticipated during the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81 for the purpose in the State Plan as State's share and an equal amount is expected from the Centre.

Integrated Education of Physically Handicapped Children

6.12.12.5. The scheme aims at placing the handicapped children in ordinary schools. Special grant is given for the resource teacher and special facilities like transport, educational equipments, etc. are provided for assisting the children in their studies. The scheme is under implementation at Palanpur on grant-in-aid basis. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 in the State Plan as State's share and an equal amount is expected from the Centre.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development :—Social Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I Direction and Administration				
1.	SCW—1 Strengthening of Administrative machinery at State Level	0.43	..	0.43
2.	SCW—2 Training, Research and Seminars in the field of social welfare	0.42	..	0.42
3.	SCW—3 Establishment of Women's Bureau.	0.35	..	0.35
4.	SCW—4 Establishment of Scholarship cell at Head Quarter... .. .	0.29	..	0.29
5.	SCW—5 Monitoring Unit for Development Programme.	0.25	..	0.25
Total ..I		1.74	..	1.74
II Family and Child Welfare				
<i>(i) Child Welfare.</i>				
6.	SCW—6 Service for Children in need of care and protection (C.S.P.)	1.50	..	1.50
7.	SCW—7 Juvenile Guidance Centres .. .. .	..	..	..
8.	SCW—8 Holiday homes for Children.	0.20	..	0.20
9.	SCW—9 Development Programme for Child Welfare, Balwadis	0.50	..	0.50
10.	SCW—9A Setting up of day care centres and creches for working women (Gandhinagar Complex).	0.10	..	0.10
11.	SCW—10 Setting up of Machinery for implementation of Social Legislation and reforms (C.M.P.O.)	0.30	..	0.30
12.	SCW—11 Setting up of Mental Hygiene Clinic for Problematic children and Mentally retarded Children	0.20	..	0.20
13.	SCW—12 Organising Children Centres.	0.30	..	0.30
Total (i) ..		3.10	..	3.10
<i>(ii) Women Welfare.</i>				
14.	SCW—13 Setting up of Socio-economic Units.	0.20	..	0.20
15.	SCW—14 Grant to Mahila Mandals.	0.10	..	0.10
16.	SCW—14-A Establishment of women's Development Corporation	1.00	..	1.00
17.	SCW—15 Establishment of women's Hostels. .. .. .	..	..	..
18.	SCW—16 Grant of Financial Assistance to destitute widows.	0.50	..	0.50
19.	SCW—16A Training Centre for rehabilitation of the women in distress (C.S.P.).	0.60	..	0.60
Total (ii) ..		2.40	..	2.40

1	2	3	4	6
(iii) International Year of the Child				
20.	SCW—17	International Year of the Child.	30.00	30.00
Total : (iii)			30.00	30.00
Total : II—(i), (ii) & (iii)..			35.50	35.50
III Welfare of Handicapped.				
21.	SCW—18	Establishment of a school for Blind, Deaf-Mute children	0.50	0.50
22.	SCW—19	Scholarships to Physically Handicapped Students. ..	0.50	0.50
23.	SCW—20	Prosthetic and other relief to Physically Handicapped.	0.50	0.50
24.	SCW—21	Expansion and improvement of facilities in existing institutions and schools for physically handicapped.	0.45	0.45
25.	SCW—22	Grant-in-aid under the Scheme of welfare of the Physically Handicapped.	0.60	0.60
26.	SCW—22A	Integrated Education for Physically Handicapped Children. (C.S.P.)	0.10	0.10
27.	SCW—23	Provision for building for new and existing institution services	..	1.30
28.	SCW—23A	Grant of Unemployment Allowance to educated Physically Handicapped persons	0.16	0.16
28A.	SCW—23B	Special Employment Exchange for handicapped, Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot. (C.S.P.)	0.50	0.50
Total : III			3.31	4.61
IV. Correctional Services.				
29.	SCW—24	Establishment of institution under Children Act and Expansion of existing services.	0.10	0.10
30.	SCW—25	Establishment and expansion of institution and new Services under S.I.T. Act.	0.45	0.45
31.	SCW—26	Rehabilitation programme for leper beggars. ..	..	..
32.	SCW—27	Rehabilitation programme for the beggars of big cities and places of pilgrimages.	3.00	3.00
33.	SCW—28	Implementation of National policy for Children and establishment of Children's Boards. ..	1.00	1.00
34.	SCW—29	Improvement of existing facilities of Certified Schools.	..	..
Total : IV			4.55	4.55
V. Welfare of Poor Destitute.				
35.	SCW—30	After care and Rehabilitations Programme for the persons discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions and scholarship to orphans. ..	0.60	0.60
36.	SCW—31	Financial Assistance to the old and Physically Handicapped Destitutes.	..	..
37.	SCW—32	Assistance to persons discharged from Correctional and Non-Correctional Institutions. .. ..	..	..
37A.	SCW—32A	Aid to victims and their dependent families in murder cases.	0.30	0.30
Total : V			0.90	0.90

1	2	3	5	5	
VI. Grant to Voluntary Organisations.					
38.	SOW-33	Grant to Vol. Organisations for expansion of existing services and for starting new services. ..	0.50	..	0.50
39.	SJW-34	Grant to Vol. Organisations towards construction, repairs and renovation of buildings .. ..	..	..	..
Total: VI			0.50	..	0.50
VII. Other Schemes of Social Defence.					
40.	SCW-35	Expansion of Probation services under P.O. Act. ..	1.00	..	1.00
41.	SJW-36	Provision for building new and expansion of existing homes. .. ..	..	11.20	11.20
Total: VII			1.00	11.20	12.20
VIII. Prohibition					
42.	SJW-37	Intensive Prohibition drive in the selected areas of the State. .. ..	..	..	..
43.	SJW-33	Starting of new Nishabandhi Sanskar Kendras. ..	3.15	..	3.15
44.	SJW-39	Subsidies to Bhajan Mandalies.	1.83	..	1.83
45.	SJW-40	Vigilance and Prohibition Intelligence Squad. ..	1.67	..	1.67
46.	SJW-42	Celebration of Children Year. .. ..	..	..	..
47.	SJW-43	Arrangement for State Level Saibit and Sammanlans. ..	..	..	..
48.	SJW-44	Creation of additional posts for plan scheme. ..	0.20	..	0.20
49.	SJW-45	Orientation training to college staff and the students drug addiction .. ..	..	..	..
50.	SJW-46	Nera and Palm Products Research. .. ..	..	..	..
51.	SJW-47	Survey work regarding benefits of Prohibition. ..	..	..	..
52.	SJW-48	Subsidies to Yuvak Mandalis and Mahila Mandalis... ..	3.15	..	3.15
Total: VIII			10.00	..	10.00
GRAND TOTAL			57.50	12.50	70.00

6.13 NUTRITION

6.13.1.1. Improving the nutritional status of the country has become an important concern of national planning. Surveys all around the country as well as in the Gujarat State have shown that there is a deficit of 300 calories and 12 grams of proteins daily amongst children below 6 years belonging to the weaker sections of the society. Pregnant women and nursing mothers also suffer daily from a deficiency of 500 calories and 20 grams of proteins. Children between 6 to 11 years attending primary schools also suffer from mal-nutrition and under nutrition. Providing snacks to the children below 6 years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children between 6 to 11 years is not sufficient. It is also necessary to spread nutrition education so that people may grow and consume more and more nutritious foods like green leafy vegetables, fruits, milk, etc.

6.13.1.2. The nutrition programme comprises of the (1) Special Nutrition Programme, (2) Mid-day Meals Programme and (3) Applied Nutrition Programme. The following provision is made for the year 1980-81.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1	Special Nutrition Programme	84.85
2	Mid-day-Meals Programme.	14.04
3	Applied Nutrition Programme.	16.11
Total		115.00

6.13.2. Special Nutrition Programme

6.13.2.1. This programme aims at providing nutritious food to the children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the society in tribal, non-tribal, rural and urban slum areas. The food provides 300 calories and 12 grams of proteins to the children and 500 calories and 20 grams of proteins to pregnant women and nursing mothers. The programme is being implemented for 240 days with CARE Food commodities and for 300 days with WEP Food commodities.

6.13.2.2. 5.40 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the programme at the end of the Fifth Plan. 1.53 lakh beneficiaries were covered during 1978-79 and 0.77 lakh beneficiaries are covered during 1979-80 taking the aggregate number of beneficiaries to 7.70 lakhs. It is proposed to cover additional 0.50 lakh beneficiaries during 1980-81.

6.13.2.3. **I. C. D. S. Projects.**—Seven ICDS projects, 3 in rural, 3 in tribal and 1 in urban slum are functioning in the State. It is proposed to take up one ICDS Project in the State sector for which an outlay of rupees 3.23 lakhs is provided. Government of India has sanctioned three additional ICDS Projects—one in rural, one in tribal and one in urban area.

An outlay of Rs. 23.54 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 to provide nutrition component for all ICDS Projects.

6.13.2.4. **Feeding centres.**—550 feeding centres have been upgraded into Integrated Health-cum-Nutrition services centres. It is proposed to upgrade further 400 existing feeding centres during 1980-81 bringing the total to 950 centres. An outlay of Rs. 7.20 lakhs is provided during 1980-81. It is also proposed to construct 4 Godowns and 20 Balwadies during 1980-81 for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided.

6.13.2.5. An amount of Rs. 84.85 lakhs is provided for implementation of Special Nutrition Programme during 1980-81.

6.13.3. Mid-day Meals Programme

6.13.3.1. It aims at providing nutritious food to children 6 to 11 years in the primary schools with a view to reduce dropouts and to raise their nutritional status. The food is given for 180 days and provide 300 calories and 12 grams of proteins.

6.13.3.2. **Beneficiaries.**—2.40 lakh beneficiaries were covered at the end of Fifth Plan. 1.40 lakh beneficiaries were covered during 1978-79 and 0.48 lakh beneficiaries are being covered during 1979-80, bringing a total to 4.28 lakh beneficiaries. It is proposed to cover additional 0.50 lakh beneficiaries for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided.

6.13.3.3. A provision of Rs. 14.04 lakhs is provided for implementation of Mid-day-Meals programme for the year 1980-81.

6.13.4. Applied Nutrition Programme

6.13.4.1. The programme aims at educating the village people to increase the consumption of nutritious foods-pulses, green leafy vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs and fish through increased production of the same. There are 44 post operational and 45 operational blocks at present. Intensive Development Project has been started in one of the existing ANP Block, Sidhpur, District Mahesana. UNICEF has agreed to provide assistance worth One lakh dollars. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for those essential supportive activities which do not qualify for UNICEF assistance. A provision of Rs. 16.11 lakhs is provided for implementation of ANP for the year 1980-81.

6.13.5. International Year of the Child

6.13.5.1. During 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for the programme for "Nutrition" under the programme for the "International Year of the Child" under the sub-Sector "Social Welfare". An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 under that sub-Sector for carrying out the activities under this programme.

STATEMENT.

Schemewise Outlays

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development : Nutrition

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	NTR-1 Special Nutrition Programme.	79.85	5.00	84.85
2	NTR-2 Mid-Day--Meals Programme.	14.04	..	14.04
3	NTR-3 Applied Nutrition Programme.	16.11	..	16.11
Total		110.00	5.00	115.00

6.14 STATISTICS

6.14.1.1 With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the problems of planning and coordination of economic activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly, the demand on statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. Timely availability and accuracy of data on various socio-economic characteristics are also gaining greater importance.

6.14.1.2 An integrated system of comprehensive, accurate and timely statistics is needed at every stage in the planning process, namely, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For an integrated system, various statistical data whether obtained as a by-product of administration or through specially designed statistical surveys need to be properly co-ordinated and linked to one-another in terms of coverage, concept and definitions, classifications and frequency of collection.

6.14.1.3 Keeping in view the above points, the following schemes are provided for the year 1980-81 with the outlay shown against them:—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1.	Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economics and Statistics	1.10
2.	Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at District Level in District Panchayat	5.80
3.	Training Division	1.75
4.	Socio-Economic Survey and Studies and Economic analysis of Statistical data.	1.40
5.	Financial Assistance to Research Institutions for Socio-Economic Studies/Surveys.	2.10
6.	Creation of field task force in the Directorate of Evaluation.	0.85
7.	Strengthening of Directorate of Evaluation	1.00
8.	Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy.	5.00
9.	Creation of District Project Planning Cell	2.50
10.	Planning Atlas of Gujarat	2.50
		24.00

6.14.1.4 A brief description of each of the above schemes is given in the following paragraphs.

6.14.2 Strengthening of Administration of Bureau of Economics and Statistics :

6.14.2.1 The administrative work of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics has considerably increased during the last few years on account of increase of various statistical activities of the Bureau and conduct of Surveys and studies. There is also considerable expansion of staff in the cadres of the Bureau by creation of statistical posts in various departments. As the Bureau has to operate these cadres, there is heavy increase in the administrative work of the Bureau. The various statistical schemes included in the Development Plan 1978-83 has further increased considerable administrative work in the Bureau. This scheme has been taken up in the year 1979-80 and is proposed to be continued during the year 1980-81 to give administrative support for carrying out greater responsibilities and for preparing ground work for implementing the schemes included in the Five Year Plan 1978-83. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.14.3. Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at district level in District Panchayats.

6.14.3.1. District Statistical Offices attached to the District Panchayats are at present responsible for collection, compilation and tabulation of different types of statistics at the district level and also for co-ordination of statistical activities in the district. The District Statistical Agencies at present look after the specific areas of activities which are transferred to the district and taluka panchayats. There are several other fields which are not entrusted to the District Panchayats and the arrangement for collection and compilation of data in these fields is inadequate. As per recommendations of the conference of the Central and State Statistical Organisation, the district offices will be required to maintain time series or regional level statistics for which a minimum essential list of economic, demographic and social indicators has been suggested for this purpose. Information will have to be collected and compiled for a large number of items in the prescribed formats. In the context of district and block level planning the District Statistical Offices will have to supply considerable information for planning purposes and they will be expected to provide technical support to the District Planning Board in carrying out the planning exercises. In view of the increase in responsibility and the quantum of statistical work, during 1979-80 it has been decided to upgrade seven posts of District Statistical Officer from the Class-II post to Junior Duty class-I post on the cadre of Gujarat Statistical service and also to strengthen the District Statistical Office by providing additional staff. This staff will be continued during the year 1980-81. In addition to this, it is now proposed to upgrade 5 more posts of D.S.O. from Class-II posts to Junior Duty Class-I posts during the year 1980-81. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 5.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.14.4. Training Division

6.14.4.1. The functions of the Bureau have increased considerably during the course of the fourth and fifth plan periods. The planning/statistical cells have come into existence in several of the Secretariat Departments and offices of the Heads of the Departments. There are District Statistical Offices in each of the District Panchayats and Statistical posts are also created in special projects like D. P. A. P., S.F.D. A., I.C.D. P., I.T.D. P. etc. The Statistical posts in most of these offices and agencies have been filled up by the persons from the cadres of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. In the Five Year Plan 1978-83, there are several proposals for strengthening the statistical machinery for the expansion of statistical activities at various levels. This there will be further demand of statistical persons from the cadres of the Bureau. In order to improve the quality of collection, analysis and interpretation of data there is, therefore, an urgent need for imparting intensive training to the statistical personnel by organising training courses within the State. Moreover, with the introduction of computerisation in various government departments, more and more officers and staff members will have to be trained in the programming, systems designing and use of software programmes for computer work. Therefore, a scheme to establish a separate Training Division in the Bureau to conduct regular training courses for different categories of statistical personnel in the State during 1979--80 is taken up. It is proposed to continue the scheme and to strengthen the staff during the year 1980--81. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980--81.

6.14.5. Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and Economics Analysis of the Statistical Data

6.14.5.1. The ultimate objective of planning is to raise the standard of living of the people at large and of the economically backward sections of the population in particular. A large number of programmes for the welfare of the people of the State with greater emphasis on the special programmes for the uplift of poor sections of the population have been formulated and are under implementation by the Government. It would therefore, be necessary to develop social statistics and indicators to measure the impact of various welfare programmes in terms of direct benefits to weaker and poor sections of the populations. It is therefore proposed to initiate a programme of development and improvement of social statistics from the data collected through various censuses, surveys and administrative channels.

6.14.5.2. Moreover, it would be necessary to undertake more detailed analysis of available statistical data on various socio-economic aspects with a view to obtaining better understanding of social

and economic conditions of various sectors of the populations at different levels in the State and also to meet the data requirements for planning and policy formulation by the Government.

6.14.5.3. During the year 1977--78, the Economic Census of enterprise in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy was conducted under the Central Scheme of Economic Census and Surveys as a part of the nation wide programme and the basic information regarding location, management, nature of activities and employment was collected from the non-agricultural establishments. Under the Central Scheme, follow-up sample surveys were conducted during the years 1978--79 and 1979-80 to obtain more detailed information of non-agricultural enterprises. With a view to obtain more meaningful and useful estimates at the regional and district levels, it may be desirable to conduct similar sample surveys in additional samples as a State Government programme.

6.14.5.4. For undertaking all the statistical activities at different period of time it has been decided to create senior posts and nucleus of supporting staff in the Head Office of the Bureau during the year 1979-80. This staff is proposed to be continued during the year 1980--81. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980--81.

6.14.6. Financial Assistance to Research Institutions for Socio Economic Studies/Surveys

6.14.6.1. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducts Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and collects, necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of fields of economic activities, where the advantage of expertise and technical competence of research institutions, departments of universities, management institutions etc. can be availed by entrusting them studies on various aspects of development different areas of the State. At present there are a number of institutions in the State which are engaged in research on Socio-Economic and other aspects of the development of the State. These institutions have got considerable experience in carrying out such research studies. The research studies by these institutions can be great help to the State Government in planning at different levels, particularly when the government is giving more importance to district and block level planning, so as to tackle the problems of economic backwardness at the grassroot level. It has, therefore, been proposed to entrust some research studies to these institutions during the year 1979--80. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1980--81. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1980--81.

6.14.7 Creation of the Field task force in the Directorate of Evaluation

6.14.7.1 Since the setting up of the Directorate of Evaluation in the State in April, 1965 there has been many significant changes in the planning process. There has been an expansion in the content of the plans. Plan priorities have been modified to promote social justice alongside economic growth. Area approach is being increasingly resorted to, to achieve accelerated development and removing regional imbalances. Consequently, the coverage of programme evaluation has undergone a change. More areas are being taken up for evaluation and depth of evaluation studies has become deeper. In almost all cases where evaluation is undertaken, field studies have become a part of them. The increase in the studies and the inclusion of the target groups of schemes/programmes into the study have necessitated taking up bigger size samples so that the assessments and the observations thereon gain more in quality.

6.14.7.2 The Directorate from the inception had no field task force of its own and the lack of it has been a reason for delay in completing the given studies. To make up this felt gap and to meet the need for upgrading of quality in the assessments and observations of studies, it was proposed to create and maintain a field task force directly under the control of head quarter during the year 1979-80. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 0.85 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.14.8 Stengthening of Directorate of Evaluation

6.14.8.1 At present information relating to the important sectors of economy like agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation are being collected and preparation of districtwise indicators of development is in progress. The posts created during the year 1979-80 are proposed to be continued during the year 1980-81 to collect more basic information about the progress achieved in the different fields in the State economy. It is also proposed to impart training into planning techniques to personnels concerned with the formulation and implementation of plan programmes in the State at all levels during 1980-81. It is further proposed to prepare indicators of development at the State level during the year 1980-81. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81.

6.14.9. Other Programmes

6.14.9. Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy.

6.14.9.1. With a view to study selected micro-levels socio economic aggregates like production, income, prices, employment, consumption levels, ect. to collect village indicators and to undertake monitoring of major projects in the State, and such other information as may be decided by the Government from time to time, it has been decided to set up a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy in the State and a post of Officer on Special Duty has been created to start with. In order to strengthen adequately the existing machinery for data collection and processing of data at various levels, it has been proposed to introduce Electronic Data Processing systems in all the districts of the State. The system is proposed to be installed in two districts during the year 1980-81. For this purpose, a micro-processor unit with peripheral equipments will be set up in each of the two districts. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for 1980-81.

6.14.10. Creation of District Project Planning Cell :

6.14.10.1. A District Project Planning Cell sponsored by the Government of India is functioning in the Panchmahals District. The State Government proposes to set up a similar cell in one more district in the state in the year 1980-81 for which a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided in the State Plan.

6.14.11 Planning Atlas of Gujarat

6.14.11.1 The State Government has decided to prepare a planning Atlas for Gujarat, which would facilitate the work out development plans and programmes at sub-district/talukas levels or for groups of talukas which are socio-economically homogeneous. The objectives of such a planning Atlas would be to give vivid and visual presentation of the distribution pattern and level of development reached in the sub-regions at district, and taluka levels etc. in various sectors of economy such as natural resources, agriculture, industry, transport, health and medical facilities, education etc. This will also help obtain a clearer comprehension of the socio-economic problems of the zones. This scheme has already been taken up in 1979-80. This work will continue during the year 1980-81, for which a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made.

STATEMENT
Schemewise Outlays

Sub-Sector : Statistics.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	STT- 1 Development of Computer Centre	..	..	..
2	STT- 2 Setting up of Data Bank with State Computer Centre	..	..	..
3	STT- 3 Strengthening of Administration in Bureau of Economic and Statistics.	1.10	..	1.10
4	STT- 4 Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at District level in District Panchayat	5.80	..	5.80
5	STT- 5 Regional and District level estimate of Socio-Economic Survey (N.S.S.)	..	..	..
6	STT- 6 Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at District level	..	..	..
7	STT- 7 Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at Taluka level	..	..	..
8	STT- 8 Grant-in-aid to Research Institution	2.10	..	2.10
9	STT- 9 Strengthening of Directorate of Evaluation	1.00	..	1.00
10	STT-10 Training Division	1.75	..	1.5
11	STT-11 Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and Economic analysis of Statistical data	1.40	..	1.40
12	STT-12 Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts	..	..	..
13	STT-13 Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy	5.00	..	5.00
14	STT-14 Creation of Field Task force in the Directorate of Evaluation.	0.85	..	0.85
15	STT-15 Preparing a Planning Atlas of Gujarat	2.05	..	2.50
16	STT-16 Creation of District Project Planning Cell.	2.50	..	2.50
Total		24.00	..	24.00

6.15. PLANNING MACHINERY

6.15.1 Formulation of appropriate economic policies, programme and projects at different stages and their effective implementation is necessary in order to achieve the objectives of the Plan for the next phase of development of the State. Therefore, organising the planning capabilities at various levels for this purpose would be very useful.

6.15.2 The State Planning Board, with Minister for Finance and Planning as Chairman, has been reconstituted in 1977. A non-official, with considerable knowledge and experience is Vice-Chairman of this Board. A few other experts or experienced and knowledgeable non-officials are members of the Board. The functions of the Board include plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation. A few panels have also been appointed under the State Planning Board to assist the Board in its work. The Planning Division in General Administration Department provides secretarial assistance to the State Planning Board.

6.15.3 There is no separate Planning Department in the State. The Planning Division in the General Administration Department is headed by the Planning Secretary. This Division provides general directives and looks after coordination of Plan programme and overall review of progress of Plan implementation. The Planning Division has been strengthened and reorganised recently. The reorganised division includes two new units, one perspective planning unit and the other multi-level planning unit set up in the Planning Division. Thus, this division has now been reorganised into following units as under:—

- (1) Perspective Planning Unit.
- (2) Programming Unit.
- (3) Multi-level Planning Unit.
- (4) Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
- (5) State Planning Board Unit.

6.15.4. Formerly, this Division was looking after general aspects of Manpower Planning and Employment which has now been separated from this Division.

6.15.5 Plan programmes at State level are implemented by the executive Heads of Departments under the directions and control of the various administrative departments of the Secretariat concerned with their respective sectors of development. The District level schemes are divided into two parts viz. those retained by the Government and those transferred to the District Panchayats. The schemes retained are implemented by

the District Executive Heads of Departments under the directions and supervision of State Departments directly while the transferred schemes are implemented by the District Panchayats.

6.15.6 The State Government has also reconstituted the District Planning Board in each district with designated Minister as Chairman, the president of the District Panchayat as Vice-Chairman, the Collector of the District as the Executive Vice-Chairman and the District Development Officer as Member. Apart from elected representatives, non-officials representing key disciplines are members of this Board. A member of the State Planning Board has also been nominated on the District Planning Board. The functions of the District Planning Boards are wide enough to cover plan formulation and monitoring as well.

6.15.7 During the year 1978-79, a District Planning Unit in each District has been sanctioned by Government. Each such unit, located in the District Collectorate, has a small technical staff and is headed by a District Planning Officer. The work of operationalising the Block Level Plan for full employment generation prepared by academic institutions and experienced voluntary agencies has also been recently entrusted to the District Planning Machinery.

6.15.8 At the apex level, the existing posts in the Planning Division will be continued during 1980-81. The organisational arrangements will be under continuous review and efforts to acquire new expertise in the needed discipline will persist.

6.15.9. The District Planning Cell newly set up during the year 1978-79 will be continued during 1980-81. The set up will be strengthened from time to time.

6.15.10. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the State plan for 1980-81 by way of State's share in the relevant centrally sponsored scheme.

6.15.11 Training of Development Personnel.

6.15.11.1 Plan projects and programmes in the various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies namely Government departments, public undertakings, Panchayats, other local bodies and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills, the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National institutes work-

ing in the field of training and research etc. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programme in specific sectors like Community Development, Public Works, Medical and Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close inter-relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation and implementation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes ultimately depends on the quality of personnel deployed on this task. It is, therefore, necessary to pay more special attention to the training needs of development personnel. This is sought to be achieved by the development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration which has been set up by the Government in 1962.

6.15.11.2 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training to improve the administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in the economic development planning and implementation task. For this purpose it is proposed to provide suitable and adequate accommodation to the insti-

tute, better facilities for the trainees and to strengthen and improve the library and research facilities and to provide modern equipments and teaching aids etc. on an adequate scale.

6.15.11.3 The institute does not have its own building at present. It is now proposed to construct a suitable building for the institute. Land for the building has already been acquired. The institute will also conduct research in the behavioral agencies, management techniques and district administration. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a research cell in the institute. It is also proposed to strengthen and provide upto date facilities for library teaching equipments and aids etc. In view of the new strategy of decentralised planning which also calls for much more intimate popular participation in the development process and the massive programmes for accelerating the development of rural and backward areas and the upliftment of the weaker sections and the poor it will also be necessary to impart the appropriate motivation and healthy attitudinal changes in the minds of the trainees. This aspect will be given due importance in the programme for faculty development.

6.15.11.4 An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 for development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration. It is proposed to undertake building work and provide for training programmes, equipments and library development.

CHAPTER-IV

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

4.1 The Minimum Needs Programme launched in the Fifth Plan had envisaged the allocation of adequate resources for programmes aiming at the upgradation of levels of social consumption of the poor covering elementary education, rural health, drinking water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, house sites for rural landless labourers and environmental improvement of slums in the urban areas. The programme had aimed at establishing a net work of certain essential services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality throughout the country.

4.2 In the Fifth Plan some of the targets under the programme could not be fully achieved. The programmes of elementary education, setting up of primary health centres and sub centres, allotment of housesite plots to the landless labourers had progressed satisfactorily, while the State had lagged behind in the case of rural water supply, rural roads and environmental improvement in urban slums.

4.3 The Minimum Needs Programme redefines norms for various items of minimum needs programme introduced under the Fifth Plan and in addition, the adult literacy programme has been included. Apart from providing essential infrastructure and welfare services to the weaker sections of the population, the programme is also labour intensive and can create substantial additional employment. Considerable attention is to be given both to locational aspects of these basic services and their integration so as to confer optimal benefits on the target groups.

4.4 An outlay of Rs. 3741.32 lakhs is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme for 1980-81, as against the outlay of Rs. 3235 lakhs for the year 1979-80.

The broad breakup of the outlay is as under:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Name of the Programme	Outlay
1	(1980-81) 2
Rural Roads	1716.32
Elementary Education	348.00

1	2
Adult Education	85.00
Rural Health	127.00
Rural Water Supply	900.00
Rural Housing	410.00
Environmental Improvement of Slums	40.00
Nutrition	115.00
Total:-	3741.32

The programme proposed for 1980-81 is outlined in subsequent paragraphs.

Elementary Education

4.5 The revised norm for the Country for the Minimum Needs Programmes for elementary education is to achieve 90 per cent coverage of children in the age group 6-14 by 1983. The State having attained a higher level of enrolment aims to achieve an enrolment of 110 per cent in the age group 6-11 (classes I to V) and 69 per cent in the age group 11-14 (Classes VI to VIII) representing 95 per cent for the entire age group 6-14 for the Plan, 1978-83.

4.6 The progress of the enrolment is as under:—

		(Fig in Percentage)		
Item	Age Group	Achievements		
1	2	1977-78 3	1978-79 4	1979-80 5
Enrolment of Children	6-11	99.00	101.00	103.00
	11-14	45.00	60.29	67.38

4.7 The progress of enrolment has been satisfactory towards achieving the Five Year Plan target. Annual Plan 1980-81 aims at achieving the target of 105 per cent in the age-group 6-11; and 67.94 per cent in the age-group 11-14.

4.8 An outlay of Rs. 348 lakhs is provided for 1980-81. In the field of primary education main activities likely to be contemplated during the year 1980-81 are-(1) provision for 1900 new teachers, of which 565 will be in the tribal areas, (2) incentives for increased enrolment and for attending schools by way of free supply of books and uniforms to the tribal students, (3) construction of 300 class rooms, (4) conversion of 100 single teacher schools into double teacher schools in tribal areas and (5) provision of non-formal education to 5000 children to minimise dropouts and wastage in the age group 9-14, (6) opening of 156 new primary schools in villages having a population of more than 200 without schooling facilities within the walking distance of 1.5 km.

Adult Education

4.9 According to the 1971 census, nearly 41.75 lakh adults in the age group 15-35 are illiterate in the State. Taking into consideration the normal increase, this number is now likely to have gone up to 50 lakhs. The Minimum Needs Programme for the country aims at the full coverage of all adults in the age group 15-35 by the end of 1987-88 and 66 per cent by the end of 1982-83.

4.10 The State Government is, however, keen to attain 100 per cent coverage by 1982-83. This is proposed to be done through various schemes under the State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Programme.

4.11 About 3600 classes were conducted to provide education to about 3.01 lakh adults during the year 1978-79. During the year 1979-80, about 5400 classes are expected to provide adult education to 6.78 lakh illiterates. The programme for 1980-81 is to cover 10 lakh additional illiterates through the State and Centrally Sponsored Programme. An outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs is provided in the State Plan. This is expected to be supplemented by Rs. 86 lakhs from the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

Public Health

4.12 The Fifth Plan norms of establishing one Primary Health Centre (PHC) per C.D. block, one Sub-Centre for every 10,000 population and the provision of drugs at Rs. 12,000 per annum for each PHC and Rs. 2000 per annum for each sub-centre has been fully achieved in the State. There are 251 Primary Health Centres and as a result of the various programmes under the health, family welfare, minimum needs programme and the multipurpose workers

schemes, in all 2400 sub-centres are functioning in the State.

4.13 The Minimum Needs Programme prescribes the setting up of one PHC for every 50,000 population and one sub-centre for 5,000 population and one community worker and a trained dai for every 1000 of the population in each village by 1988. The operational target for 1978-83 is to cover 46 per cent of the PHCs and 71 per cent of the sub-centres under the revised norms. In addition it is also envisaged to complete the backlog of construction of PHCs and sub-centre buildings by the end of the Plan. Upgradation of primary health centres into 30 bedded rural hospital is also envisaged.

4.14 It is envisaged to upgrade additional four Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded hospitals and to establish additional 875 sub-centres during the Plan 1978-83. It is also proposed to construct 325 buildings for sub-centres. The provision of drugs in PHCs will be significantly stepped up. The programme will be carried forward and accelerated during the second phase for achieving the 1988 norms.

4.15 The construction of 20 sub-centre buildings started during 1976-77 and 30 started during 1977-78 have been completed by the end of 1978-79. The construction of 25 sub-centre buildings taken up during 1978-79 has been completed during 1979-80. 50 buildings of the sub-centres have been provided during 1979-80. It is proposed to provide buildings for additional 50 sub-centres during 1980-81. It is also proposed to construct buildings for the upgradation of 3 PHCs into 30 bedded hospitals.

4.16 By the end of 1978-79, 64 staff quarters of PHCs have been completed. In addition, 34 staff quarters of the upgraded PHCs are likely to be completed during the year 1979-80. The construction of 10 staff quarters of PHCs sanctioned in the year 1979-80 is in progress. It is also proposed to construct 30 staff-quarters of PHCs during 1980-81.

Rural Water Supply

4.17 Large areas in the State fall under the arid and semi-arid zones. Recent droughts have severely depleted the ground water resources. Villages along the coast-line also face serious problems of potable water.

4.18 Of the 18275 villages in the State, 9600 villages have been categorised as having no source of drinking water supply by June, 1977. At the end of March, 1978, 2916 villages (inclusive of 1000 villages covered by the end of the Fourth Plan) have been

covered leaving a balance of 6684 villages to be covered under the Five Year Plan, 1978-83. The State Government attaches a high priority to this programme. The implementation machinery at the functional and apex levels has been strengthened to handle successfully the massive programme. The Government aims at covering all the remaining villages by the end of 1982-83. In addition to the State Plan outlays, sizeable funds are expected to be available from fully centrally sponsored-"Accelerated Rural Water Supply" Programme.

4.19 The progress achieved is as under :—

Total No. of "No Source" Villages	Villages covered up to 1977-78	Remaining Villages to be covered during 1978-83	Achievement		
			1978-79 (Net)	1979-80 (Net)	1980-81 Target (Net)
9600	2916	6684	782	1100	1300

An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 in the State's Annual Plan. This is expected to be supplemented substantially by the centrally sponsored programme. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs would be made available by the Government of India for enabling the State Government to adhere to the proposed target of 1300 villages.

Rural Roads

4.20 The revised norm under the Minimum Needs Programme for 1978-83 is to provide road links to all villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent coverage of remaining villages with a population in the range of 1000 to 1500. Out of 3664 villages of the first category, 2038 have been connected by pucca all weather roads by the end of 1977-78. Thus, 1626 villages in all remained to be covered at the end of 1977-78. Of the 2965 villages in the population range 1000 to 1500, 1118 have been connected by pucca roads by the end of 1977-78. Thus, 1847 villages with a population of 1000 to 1500 have remained to be covered at the end of 1977-78.

4.21 The Government aims at achieving the norms of the programme fully at the end of 1982-83. In keeping with this, the operative target for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is to provide all weather link roads to 1626 villages having a population of 1500 and above and to cover 50 per cent of the remaining 1847 villages (i.e. 924) falling in the population range of 1000 to 1500.

4.22 The following table depicts the achievements and the target for 1980-81.

Population range	Five year plan target (1978-83)	(No. of Villages)		
		Achievements		
		1978-79	1979-80 (likely)	1980-81 (Target)
1500 and above	1626	108	350	350
1000 to 1500	924	50	150	200

Rural Electrification

4.23 In Gujarat, out of 18,275 villages, 8121 villages have been electrified at the end of March, 1978 yielding a proportion of 44.5 per cent. With the additional 1336 villages electrified during 1978-79, total number of villages electrified has, thus, reached to 9457 and thereby coverage of 51 per cent is achieved as against the national norm of 50 per cent villages by the end of 1982-83. However, it has to be borne in mind that there is considerable variation in the pace of rural electrification in the different regions of the State. In the 32 talukas covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan the overall percentage of rural electrification is only 21.18. Only about 25 per cent of the villages are electrified in 41 talukas covered under the drought prone area programme.

4.24 The policy of the State Government is not to allow any slackening of the efforts at extending the benefit of rural electrification to the villages that remain to be electrified. It is proposed to extend electricity facilities to additional 7111 villages during the Plan period taking the total number of electrified villages to 15232 villages which would be 83.35 per cent of total number of villages in the State.

4.25 The progress of the rural electrification is as under :—

No of villages in the State	Villages electrified				
	1977-78 Base year level	1978-83 Target	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Target)
18275	8121	15232	9457	10857	12357
	cumulative Net	7111	1336	1400	1500

House sites for Landless Labourers and Rural Housing

4.26 The scheme for allotment of plots to landless labourers/artisans in the rural areas has been under

implementation in the State since July, 1972 as a central sector scheme. This was continued as a State Plan Scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme during the Fifth Plan.

4.27 The Minimum Needs Programme for 1978-83 aims at the provision of house sites and housing assistance to all rural landless labour households. Till the end of 1977-78, 3.75 lakhs plots had been allotted. During the year 1978-79, 26341 house site plots have been allotted and it is expected to allot further 19650 house site plots by the end of 1979-80 thus, raising total house site plots allotted to 4.20 lakhs by the end of 1979-80.

4.28 In respect of housing assistance, the Government, has launched a massive Programme of assisting the allottees of the free plots. The scheme envisaging the construction of house costing about Rs. 1800 with Government assistance by way of subsidy (Rs. 400) and with contribution from the District Panchyats and/or voluntary agencies (Rs. 250), loans from banks (Rs. 1000) and manual labour (Rs. 150) by beneficiaries has been under implementation since 2nd October, 1976. This scheme has since undergone revision with effect from 1.1.1980. Under the revised scheme, per house, with an estimated cost of Rs. 1500/- (without loan component) and Rs. 2500/- (with loan component), an assistance of Rs. 750/- in the form of subsidy is given by Government and contribution of Rs. 250/- in the form of subsidy is given by the District Panchyats and/or voluntary agencies. The remaining amount is to be contributed by way of manual labour by the beneficiaries. In the case of houses with the loan component the remaining amount of Rs. 1000 is to be obtained as loan from the Bank/HUDCO wherever necessary.

4.29 It is proposed to provide for the construction of 2.8 lakh houses. At the end of 1978-79, construction work of 79079 houses were completed and construction of 39113 houses was in progress. Of the 79079 houses, 21386 belong to Scheduled Castes and 17943 belong to Scheduled Tribes. It was targetted to construct 75000 houses during 1979-80. It is proposed to assist the construction of 53333 houses during 1980-81.

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas.

4.30 In the Fifth Plan the scheme envisaged the provision for financial assistance to local bodies for providing certain essential services like water supply, drainage, community bathrooms and latrines, street-lights, and road improvements in the slum areas not likely to be cleared by the next 10 years.

4.31 At the end of the Fourth Plan 70 projects covering 51,015 persons were sanctioned in Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Surat and Rajkot. During the fifth Plan, 1974-79 40 projects have been sanctioned

covering 57,360 persons. The services under the scheme are to be provided in the existing slums to Government or Municipal lands as well as land belonging to the private owners. Government or Municipal lands are no longer easily available particularly in the major towns. Due to certain legal difficulties local bodies have not been in a position to take up this project on large scale on slum lands. Necessary amendments to the relevant legislation are under way to obviate these difficulties.

4.32 The environmental improvement programme under the Five Year Plan, 1978-83 includes water supply, sewerage, paving of the streets and provisions for the community latrines. Area inhabited by the scheduled castes, particularly, scavengers etc. are to be given priority. The average cost of providing the various facilities is estimated to be Rs. 150 per head of the slum population.

4.33 In Gujarat based on surveys conducted in seven cities the slum population is estimated at about 7 lakhs. Taking into consideration the population covered during the Fifth Plan under various schemes, the target population required to be in the seven cities by 1988 may be around 5 lakhs. It may roughly be estimated that about 1.5 lakhs will get benefits through various schemes like the slums clearance schemes, scheme for economically weaker section and the site and services scheme and the remaining 3.5 lakhs will need to be covered under the environmental improvement programme by 1988. It is proposed to cover 1.40 lakh slum dwellers by the end of 1982-83.

4.34 During the year 1978-89, 22673 slum population have been covered. It is targetted to cover 10,000 slum population during 1979-80. It is proposed to cover 20,000 beneficiaries during 1980-81.

Nutrition

4.35 The M. N. P. Programme covers two schemes namely the Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Mid-day Meals Programme. Under Nutrition Programme based on the national norms, the number of additional beneficiaries targetted for five year Plan 1978-83, in Gujarat is estimated at 4.60 lakhs under S.N.P.—1.50 lakhs would be in the tribal areas, 2.00 lakhs in the non-tribal rural areas and 1.10 lakhs in slum areas and under the M.D.M. it is proposed to cover additional 3.45 lakhs beneficiaries of whom 1.35 lakhs would be in the tribal areas, 1.60 lakhs in non tribal rural areas and 0.50 lakh in urban slum areas.

4.36 Beneficiaries covered during the year 1978-79 were 1.53 lakhs under S.N.P. and 1.40 lakh under M.D.M. It is targetted to cover 0.77 lakh under S.N.P. and 0.48 lakh under M.D.M. during 1979-80. It is proposed to cover 0.50 lakh under S.N.P. and 0.50 lakh under MDM during 1980-81.

CHAPTER—V

PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF

BACKWARD AREAS AND WEAKER SECTIONS

5.1. Reduction of the disparities in the levels of development as between different areas and different sections of the society is an important objective of planning. In the case of the less developed areas appropriate growth strategies have been evolved such as in the case of the tribal areas and drought prone areas. A specific strategy has been adopted also for industrially backward areas. In the case of backward classes, weaker sections and the poor, a target group oriented approach has been adopted and programmes suited for their socio-economic upliftment have been evolved.

5.2. Gujarat has a large population of backward classes. The scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes constitute respectively 7 percent and 14 per cent of the total population. The population of nomadic and denotified tribes is estimated around 7 lakhs. There are minorities and other sections of the people who have been identified as socially and educationally backward. The State has a large number of the economically backward classes; apart from the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, constituting vast segments of the rural poor, who need special attention. The problems of the urban slum dwellers and the urban poor in general also demand special consideration. Specific programmes initiated for the welfare of distinct sections of the under-privileged groups have been under implementation, having regard to the needs of individual sections. Mention may be made of the programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes socially and educationally backward classes and the special programmes for the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. Besides, a variety of social welfare measures aimed generally at the weaker sections are being taken. A special component plan for the scheduled castes has been initiated during the year 1979-80. Recently, the Government has constituted a Board for the Minorities and suitable programmes have been formulated for the welfare of the vulnerable amongst such communities. The new thrust on employment generation would not only increase the tempo of economic activities in backward areas but would also bring about a rise in the income level of the backward and the weaker sections of the people. The

main programmes benefitting the backward areas and the weaker sections have been summarised below:

5.3 Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

5.3.1. In pursuance of the national policy of evolving an integrated development programme for the tribal areas, the State formulated a Five Year Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The Sub-Plan of the State covers 32 talukas with a majority of the tribal population. In addition, 15 pockets of tribal concentration have been included in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. A list of the 32 talukas and 15 pockets is given in Appendix-'A'. The tribal area is situated mainly on the eastern hilly belt of the State, spread over eight districts, Dangs, Valsad, Surat Bharuch Vadodara, Panch Mahals, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha. The total area covered under the Sub-plan is 27189 sq. kms. constituting 13.87 per cent of the total area of the State. The tribal population of the Sub-Plan area is 30 lakhs which is 68.18 per cent of the total population of the Sub-Plan area and 81 per cent of the total tribal population of the State.

5.3.2. The long term objectives of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan are : (1) to narrow the gaps between the levels of development of the tribal and other areas of the State : (2) to improve the quality of life of the tribal community, (3) to tackle important socio-economic problems of tribal people.

5.3.3 Elimination of exploitation in all forms and speeding up of the process of socio economic-development are the primary focus of the plan. Steps have been taken continuously to save the tribal from exploitation in the spheres of land alienations, forest labour and in securing their essential consumption needs. The gains of the protective measures initiated earlier are being consolidated.

5.3.4. As during the Fifth Plan and in the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, the proposed Sub-Plan outlay for 1980-81 comprises of four elements (1) flow of funds from the State Plan sectors, (2) Special central assistance, (3) Programmes of central ministries and (4) institutional finance. The bulk of the programmes in

the Sub-Plan are proposed to be funded under the State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 48.39 crores is expected to flow in the tribal Sub-Plan area out of total out-lay of about Rs. 503 crores of the State Annual Plan 1980-81. In addition, special Central assistance of Rs. 5.75 crores is expected to be received. Besides, allocations are expected to flow from the Central Ministries for the centrally sponsored/central sector Programmes. The scope for securing institutional finance will also be fully explored. A broad sectoral break-up of the State Plan flow and special central assistance for the year 1980-81 is given below: -

Rs. in Crores				
Sr No.	Major Head of Development	Flow of out lay from the State plan	Special- central assistance (anticipated)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture & Allied programmes including Community Development, Panchayats and local works	17.58	4.35	21.93
2	Cooperation	1.73	0.55	2.28
3	Water Development	8.51	..	8.51
4	Power	1.30	..	1.30
5	Industries	2.20	0.45	2.65
6	Transport & Communications (Roads)	6.76	..	6.76
7	Social & Community Services	10.11	0.35	10.46
8	Miscellaneous	0.20	0.05	0.25
Total:-		48.39	5.75	54.14

Sub-sectorwise break-up is given in Appendix-B.

5.3.5 Emphasis has been placed on production oriented programmes and infrastructure development and due priority has been accorded to the generation of larger employment opportunities. Around 50 per cent of the outlay for Social Services is proposed for Education, Health and Water Supply.

5.4 A number of measures for protecting the tribals from the exploitation of vested interest are being taken. The plan also provides for a few schemes such as protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals. Mention may also be made of the scheme for grant of subsidy for payment of interest on loans obtained from Land Development Bank for purchase of occupancy rights under B.T. and A.L. Act, 1958.

5.5 Drought Prone Area Programme.

5.5.1 The National Irrigation Commission has identified 58 talukas in the State as drought prone.

The current Drought Prone Area Programme covers 41 talukas in 10 Districts namely Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Mahesana, PanchMahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar (Appendix-C). These talukas cover a total area of 52202 sq. kms. which is 28.2 per cent of the total area of the State and a population of 47.46 lakhs which is 17.8 per cent of the total population of the State.

5.5.2 Stress under the programme is on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance to stabilise the agriculture base by the optimal utilisation of the land and water resources in the area and the development of supplementary occupations which are not entirely dependent on rainfall. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology, the severity of drought and create a long term stable base for productive employment.

5.5.3. An outlay of Rs. 615 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 to be shared equally by the State and the Centre. Thus an outlay of Rs. 307.50 lakhs is provided in the State plan. The programme-wise allocation of the outlay of Rs. 615.00 lakhs is as follows:—

	(Rs.in lakhs).
(1) Minor Irrigation	198.21
(2) Afforestation and grass land development.	109.22
(3) Soil Conservation.	41.51
(4) Drinking Water Supply Scheme	1.50
(5) Animal Husbandry & Dairying.	135.57
(6) Agriculture.	34.27
(7) Credit Management.	9.51
(8) Organisation and Management	85.21
Total ...	615.00

5.6 Desert Development Programme.

5.6.1 Desert Development Scheme covers 6 talukas Viz: Vav, Tharad, Kankrej, Deodar, Radhanpur, and Santalpur talukas of Banaskantha District and two talukas of Mahesana district viz: Sami and Harij and three talukas of Kachchh district viz. Abdasa, Nakhtrana and Lakhpat.

5.6.2 Activities like afforestation, fodder development, rural electrification and dairy development are being taken up. An outlay of Rs. 142.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 of which Rs. 71 lakhs is provided as the State share. An equal amount will be contributed by the Government of India. The Government of India have introduced two special minor irrigation subsidy schemes for small and marginal farmers from 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs 42.84 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 of which Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be the State's matching share.

5.7 Accelerated Development of Backward Talukas

5.7.1. Special programme is being implemented at present for the relatively more backward talukas for taking up specified categories of small works of local importance. A special provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80 at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per taluka for 25 talukas. An equal outlay is provided for 1980-81 for the purpose. The amount is being placed at the disposal of the concerned District Panchayats as grant-in-aid for undertaking essential works in these talukas having due regard to the local needs under the specified programmes namely roads, minor irrigation, primary education, primary health facilities and rural water supply.

5.8 Coastal Areas.

5.8.1 The State has a long coastline of around 1600 kms. Many areas adjoining the coastline suffer from the problem of salinity ingress, resulting in permanent damage to agricultural land and accentuating the problem of drinking water supply. Several coastal areas also suffer from infrastructural and other deficiencies which come in the way of rapid development of these areas. There is also problem of water pollution. Thus, some of the problems of the coastal areas call for specific attention. A programme of development of Khar Land is in operation. Another programme of prevention of salinity ingress in certain parts of Saurashtra where the problem has become very acute has also been initiated and significant provision is made for attending to urgent works on the basis of a comprehensive plan formulated by a high level committee. In addition, a separate working group was entrusted with the task of studying the various problems of the coastal areas and deficiencies in the development and making suitable recommendations for accelerating development in the needed directions. The Report of the Working Group has been received recently.

5.9. Industrially Backward Areas.

5.9.1 Ten districts (1) Amreli, (2) Banas Kantha, (3) Bhavanagar, (4) Bharuch, (5) Junagadh, (6) Kach-

chh, (7) Panch Mahals, (8) Mahesana (9) Sabar Kantha and 10) Surendranagar have been declared by the Government of India as industrial backward from financial institutions. Three of these districts Surendranagar, Panch Mahals and Bharuch have been declared eligible for the central cash subsidy. Industries in these districts receive special benefits in respect of liberal finance on concessional terms for procuring development plots/built up sheds, special rates in respect of purchase for machinery on hire purchase, preferential treatment for allotment of scarce and imported raw materials, etc.

5.9.2. The State Government has also initiated a New Industries scheme with a package of incentives since November, 1977. It is applicable to backward areas and selected growth centres both in backward and developing areas.

5.9.3. 10 Backward districts are also covered under the State cash subsidy scheme. There are 66 growth centres which are also eligible for the cash subsidy. Out of these, 66 growth centres are already covered in the above 10 districts. The remaining 27 centres are in the district of Surat, Rajkot, Valsad, Kheda, Ahmedabad and Vadodara. Out of 56 backward talukas identified by the balance development committee (Hathi Committee), 35 talukas are already in the 10 backward districts.

5.9.4. In 1977-78, as many as 79 units were paid Rs. 22.39 lakhs by way of State cash subsidy (i.e during 1-10-1977 to 31-3-1978). Since the inception of the Scheme from 1st November, 1977 till August 1978, as many as 1486 units in different districts have been registered under the State cash scheme for subsidy. From 1st April, 1978 to 31-3-1979 Rs. 252.64 lakhs were disbursed to 733 units. The scheme is gathering momentum and more and more industrial units have been coming up for establishing new units in the backward and developing areas of the State.

5.9.5. District Industries Centres have been set up in all the districts of the State. The functions of the District Industries centres cover (1) Khadi and Village Industries, (2) Raw Materials, (3) Infrastructure such as land, bldgs, water, power, etc. (4) Economic Investigation, (5) Marketing, (6) Plant and Machinery, (7) Economic assistance and (8), Economic evaluation.

Activities of the District Industries Centres will greatly help the development of rural industries in the backward districts and talukas.

5.9.6. The State undertakings viz., G.I.I.C., G.S.F.C., G.I.D.C., etc., will continue to play a significant role in the Promotaiion of industrial development in the backward areas. G.I.I.C. provides financial assistance to those units whose requirements

are exceeding Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Upto Rs. 30.00 lakhs, the financial assistance is considered by G.S.F.C. The present effective rate being 12 1/2% per annum, the Corporation is also sanctioning financial assistance at a lower margin and also participates in equity and concessional rate of interest charged for the units situated in three backward districts as well as in 56 backward talukas and additional seven backward districts where IDBI refinance facility is available. From 1974-75 to March, 1979, the Corporation had disbursed Rs. 1125 lakhs to 76 units and during 1979-80, it is likely to disburse Rs. 500 lakhs to 30 units. During 1980-81, it is envisaged to assist 20 units by Rs. 605 lakhs. The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has taken up the challenge of diverting a very large portion of financial assistance to industries located in backward industrial areas. The G. I. D. C. has established 78 industrial estates; of these 36 are in backward areas. G. I. D. C. also provides basic infrastructural facilities to the backward areas. It has taken up schemes pertaining to critical infrastructure in backward areas during the year 1979-80. These schemes are proposed to be continued during 1980-81.

5.10. Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

5.10.1 With a view to improving the lot of the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, the Small Farmers Development Projects have been formulated. Five projects were sanctioned in the first phase (1971-72 to 1975-76) in the districts of Surat, Sabar Kantha, Junagadh, Vadodara and Valsad. The Government of India sanctioned one more project for Bharuch District in the beginning of the Fifth Plan. The State Government has also started Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Projects in the districts of Kheda, Gandhinagar, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Dangs. It is expected that about 20957 SF/MF/ALs will be benefitted under the various programmes of the agencies during 1980-81.

5.11 Integrated Rural Development Programme.

5.11.1. The Government of India have initiated an Integrated Rural Development Programme from 1978-79 in a specified number of Blocks where special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD are in operation. Gujarat has been allotted 100 blocks comprising 25 blocks from DPAP areas, 52 blocks from SFDA areas; 19 blocks from CAD areas and 4 blocks from areas uncovered by any of the special programmes viz. SFDA/DPAP/CAD. The main objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to improve the income levels and increase employment opportunities for the rural poor. It calls for identification of schemes that can suit the target groups with reference to availability of resources, credit facilities and marketing arrangements. During 1979-80, 1.34 lakh identified

beneficiaries are likely to be covered under the programme. During 1980-81, about 1.39 lakh identified beneficiaries will be covered under different types of schemes like demonstration, bullocks, bullock carts, camel, camel carts, milch animals, agricultural implements, whereby they will get subsidiary occupations for augmenting their level of income. An outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs as State share is provided for the year 1980-81. This will be supplemented by an equal amount by the Government of India.

5.12. Rural Artisans.

5.12.1. It is proposed to advance funds to artisans through public sector banks. The public sector banks will advance loans to individuals up to Rs. 25,000/- at a rate of interest not exceeding 12 1/2%. The benefit of the differential rate of interest scheme will also be made available to eligible artisans, but in respect of the artisans belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the loans will be routed to them through the Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation and the Tribal Development Corporation respectively. Those artisans who are not entitled to get the benefit of D. R. I. Scheme will be given interest subsidy at a rate of 6% in case of tribal artisans and 4% in case of others. Besides, as against loan sanctioned by the Banks for purchase of tools and equipments, a subsidy at the rate of 50% for tribal artisans and 25% to others will be given. During the year 1978-79, 2719 individuals were given benefit of this scheme. The provision made for 1980-81 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. It is expected that 6500 individuals will be benefitted by the scheme during 1980-81.

5.13. Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour.

5.13.1. The State Government has revised the rate of Minimum Wages for agricultural labourers in January, 1976 from Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 1200 per annum to Rs. 5.50 per day and Rs. 2000 per annum respectively equally applicable to male and female labourers. The revision is beneficial to nearly 2 million agricultural labourers in the State. Apart from the specially appointed labour officers the designating officers of some other departments as inspectors, the Collectors have been given the overall responsibility to enforce the provisions of the Act in the districts.

5.14. Minimum Needs Programme

5.14.1. A Minimum Needs Programme was introduced in the Fifth Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 44 crores was incurred.

5.14.2. The Minimum Needs Programme introduced in the Plan 1978-83 redefines the norms for various items of minimum needs. In addition, the Adult Education is included in this programme. Apart from providing essential infrastructure and welfare services to the weaker sections of the popu-

lation, the programme is also labour intensive and can create substantial additional employment. Considerable attention is to be given both to locational aspects of these basic services and their integration so as to confer optimal benefits on the target groups. Both these dimensions are proposed to be tackled within the frame work of local planning in the State. Besides, backward areas and backward classes will be given due priority in the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme. An outlay of Rs. 37.41 crores has been provided for the year 1980-81. Under "Elementary Education" 110% of the children in the age group 6-11 and 69 % of the children in the age group 11-14 are proposed to be covered at the end of 1982-83. By the end of 1979-80, 103 % of the children in the age group 6-11 and 67.38% of the children in age group 11-14 are expected to be covered. The targets proposed for 1980-81 are 105% and 67.94 % in the respective age groups. All the adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 are proposed to be covered by the Adult literacy programme by the end of 1982-83. During 1979-80, about 5400 classes are expected to provide Adult Education to 6.78 lakh illiterates. It is proposed to cover 10 lakh illiterates by 1980-81. All "no source" villages are proposed to be provided with drinking water facilities upto the end of 1982-83. At the end of 1978, 6684 villages remain to be covered. Till 1979-80, 4798 villages are expected to be covered. It is proposed to cover additional 1300 villages during 1980-81. All the remaining 1626 villages having a population of 1500 and above without facilities of all weather approach roads and 50 % of the remaining 1847 villages having population of 1000-1500 (*i. e.* 924) are proposed to be provided with all weather approach roads till 1982-83. During 1978-79, 108 in the first category and 50 in the Second category have been covered and it is expected to cover 350 villages in the first category and 150 villages in the second category raising the total number of villages covered to 2496 and 1318 in the respective category by the end of 1979-80. It is proposed to cover 350 villages in the first category and 200 villages in the second category raising the total number of villages covered to 2846 and 1518 in the respective category by the end of 1980-81. 1500 villages and 25,000 pumpsets are proposed to be electrified during 1980-81. The scheme of allotting free housesite plots is proposed to be continued to cover eligible landless agricultural labourers during 1980-81. By the end of 1979-80, 4,20,220 housesite plots are expected to be allotted. Under the scheme of Housing assistance, at the end of 1978-79, construction of 79079 houses were completed and construction of 39,113 houses was in progress. Of the 79079 houses, 21386 belong to scheduled castes and 17,843 belong to scheduled tribes. It is targetted to construct 75000 houses during 1979-80. It is proposed to assist the construction of 53,333 houses during 1980-81. Under the environmental improvement programme, it is proposed to cover 1.40 lakh slum dwellers by the end of 1982-83. During 1978-79, 22673 slum population

have been covered. It is expected to cover 10,000 slum population during 1979-80. It is proposed to cover further 20,000 during 1980-81. The coverage of rural health services is proposed to be expanded in rural and backward areas. It is proposed to cover 0.50 lakh beneficiaries under S. N. P. and 0.50 lakh under M. D. M. during 1980-81.

5.15. Backward Classes

Welfare of Backward Classes (SCs, STs, NTs and DNTs)

5.15.1. Greater stress is being placed on the role of the general sectors providing a major thrust for the development of backward classes. A sizeable provision is being made for the supplementary sector of welfare of backward classes *i. e.* scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes and denotified tribes. Programme in this sector fall under three main groups, education, economic uplift and health, housing and other schemes. An outlay of Rs. 1181 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1980-81. This is expected to be supplemented by the Government of India substantially.

5.15.2. The State has already set up a Tribal Development Corporation to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic well being of the tribals. A Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation has also been set up.

5.15.3. While the Government is already implementing the Tribal Area sub-Plan, a special component plan for the Scheduled Castes, has been initiated during 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs. 9.06 crores. An outlay of about Rs. 14 Crores is expected to be provided for the special component plan for the year 1980-81.

Socially and Economically Backward Classes

5.15.4. The Government accepted all the recommendations of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (Baxi Commission) which has classified 82 castes, classes and groups as socially and educationally backward. A programme for their upliftment has been initiated during 1978-79. Government has also decided to extend the benefits of various recommendations of the Commission except those relating to reservation in services and reservation in educational institutions to economically backward classes such as agricultural labourers, rural artisans, marginal farmers, unprotected and unorganised labourers and other persons who are self-employed such as handcart pullers, small shopkeepers, etc. subject to an income limit of Rs. 4800 per annum. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided for the year 1979-80, for the socially and educationally backward classes and economically backward classes. An outlay of Rs. 509 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81. The Government has recently set up a Board for the Welfare of minority communities. An outlay of

Rs. 40.00 lakhs has also been provided for minority communities for the year 1980-81 for the Socio-Economic Welfare measures for the vulnerable amongst them. During 1980-81, 3000 students of Backward classes and 3333 students of S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. are proposed to be given Examination Fees. 23,000 students of B. C. and 1,31,000 students of S. E. B. C. and E. B. C. are proposed to be given pre-S.S.C. Scholarships. Financial Assistance for cottage industries is proposed to be given to 1800 B.C. and 20,000 S.E.B.C. and E.B.C. during 1980-81. Besides, different schemes are proposed for the Socio-Economic welfare of such communities.

5.15.5. For weaker sections of the communities, the Panchayats are expected to supplement the outlays for such communities from their own funds. With a view to energise the Social Justice Committee established in the various panchayats for the due fulfilment of their respective roles and with an idea to permit formulation of small schemes of vital importance for the weaker sections of the community, it has been decided to provide an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the year 1980-81 for the upliftment of S. Cs., S. Ts. and other backward classes.

5.16 Antyodaya

5.16.1. One of the factors constituting the plan strategy is uplifting the lowest of the socio-economic strata above the poverty line. A number of programmes have been proposed in one form or another for achieving this goal directly or indirectly. Antyodaya is one of such programmes that has been designed with direct bearing on the target group families. This programme is meant for the poorest among the poor who are living at the bottom of poverty line. The programme envisages assistance for purchase of equipments etc. to enable needy persons to undertake economic activities so as to generate income for Antyodaya families. The assistance etc. under the scheme is proposed to be given to the identi-

fied poorest needy families. The criteria for selection is poverty irrespective of any other consideration like caste, creed or religion. The families which may not be eligible for assistance under the ongoing programmes under the general sectors as well as under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan including special economic programmes such as I.R.D., D.P.A.P., S.F.D.A. S.F.A.L. would be covered under the Antyodaya programme to the possible extent. The assistance under this programme would generally be in the form of grant of soft loan-cum-subsidy for milch cattle, goats, poultry, carts, implements for cottage industries, wage employment in the neighbouring factories or on construction and relief works of Panchayats or the State. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose for 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81. It is proposed to identify about 50,000 more families in the State during 1980-81.

5.16.2. As a measure of social security, the State Government has initiated a scheme for giving financial assistance for the maintenance of old and physically handicapped destitutes above the age of sixtyfive for men and sixty for women residing in the State for a minimum period of 10 years. Financial assistance of Rs. 30 per month or Rs. 50 per month if both husband and wife are entitled for such assistance will be given. 15,000 persons will be benefitted during 1979-80. Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided separately under Non-plan Budget for the purpose for the year 1980-81.

5.17 Physically Handicapped

5.17.1. Various activities for the education, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped persons such as blind, deaf and dumb, or other orthopaedically handicapped are carried out in the State. Grants are also paid to voluntary agencies for carrying out such activities. The programme is proposed to be continued on an expanded scale during 1980-81.

APPENDIX-A

List of Talukas Covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of District	Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of District
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Vijaynagar	Sabarkantha	17	Jhagadi	Bharuch
2	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	18	Uchchhal	Surat
3	Bhiloda	Sabarkantha	19	Vyara	Surat
4	Meghraj	Sabarkantha	20	Mahuva	Surat
5	Jhalod	Panchmahals	21	Mandvi	Surat
6	Dahod	Panchmahals	22	Nizar	Surat
7	Santrampur	Panchmahals	23	Songadh	Surat
8	Limkheda	Panchmahals	24	Valod	Surat
9	Devgadhbaria	Panchmahals	25	Mangrol	Surat
10	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	26	Bardoli	Surat
11	Naswadi	Vadodara	27	Dharampur	Valsad
12	Tilakwada	Vadodara	28	Bansda	Valsad
13	Dediapada	Bharuch	29	Chikhali	Valsad
14	Sagbara	Bharuch	30	Pardi	Valsad
15	Valia	Bharuch	31	Umbergaon	Valsad
16	Nandod	Bharuch	32	Dangs	Dangs

APPENDIX—A. (continued)

List of Tribal pockets covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan in addition to 32 talukas

Sr. No.	Name of Tribal Pocket	Name of Taluka	Name of District	Sr. No.	Name of Tribal Pocket	Name of Taluka	Name of District
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Ankleshwar	Ankleshwar	Bharuch	9	Bhatpur	Sankheda	Vadodara
2	Kamrej	Kamrej	Surat	10	Kareli	Jabugam	Vadodara
3	Palsana	Palsana	Surat	11	Bhikhapura	Jabugam	Vadodara
4	Palej	Gandevi	Valsad	12	Kathola	Halol	Panchmahals
5	Atgam	Valsad	Valsad	13	Mora	Godhra	Panchmahals
6	Ronval	Valsad	Valsad	14	Amirgadh	Palanpur	Banaskantha
7	Sisodaganesh	Navsari	Valsad	15	Danta	Dangs	Banaskantha
8	Vadeli	Sankheda	Vadodara				

APPENDIX—B
Tribal Area Sub Plan
Outlay for 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major/Sub-Major Head of Development	Outlay for TASP 1980-81	Assumed Special Central Assis- tance
1	2	3	4
I.A.	1. Agriculture.	425.85	170.00
	2. Land Reforms	21.00	20.00
	3. Minor Irrigation —		
	(a) P.W.D.	329.00	80.00
	(b) A.F. & C.D.	24.00	5.00
	4. Soil Conservation	123.00	45.00
	5. Area Development	..	..
	6. Animal Husbandry	120.00	40.00
	7. Dairy Development	12.00	5.00
	8. Fisheries	51.00	20.00
	9. Forests	382.17	50.00
	10. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	..	..
	Total—I.A.	1488.02	435.00
LB-C.D. and Panchayats —			
	(a) General (Panchayat)	3.83	..
	(b) Community Development		
	(i) Core Budget	6.37	..
	(ii) Sarvodaya	10.00	..
	(c) Gram Safai Sibir	1.79	..
	(d) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	83.65	..
	(e) Antyodaya	27.00	..
	(f) Rural Works Programme —		
	(i) Local Development Works	63.75	..
	(ii) Block level Planning for Employment	50.00	..
	(iii) Off-season Un-employment Relief Works	24.00	..
	Total—LB—C.D. & Panchayats..	270.39	..
	Total—Agriculture & Allied Services..	1758.41	435.00

1	2	3	4
12.	II. Co-operation	173.00	55.00
13.	III. Water Development	851.00	..
14.	IV. Power Development	130.00	..
15.	Large Industries	..	..
16.	Village and Small Industries	220.00	45.00
17.	Mining and Metal Industries	..	..
	V—Total—Industries & Minerals.	220.00	45.00
18.	Ports and Harbours	..	..
19.	Road Development	676.00	..
20.	Road Transport	..	..
21.	Tourism.	..	..
	VI. Total—Transport & Communication	676.00	..
22.	General Education	168.28	10.00
23.	Technical Education	6.00	..
24.	Medical	161.00	10.00
25.	Public Health		
26.	Water Supply	218.00	..
27.	Housing (Rural)	54.04	..
27A.	Functional & Residential buildings at taluka headquarters	53.00	..
28.	Urban Development	..	..
29.	State Capital Project	..	..
30.	Information & Publicity	..	..
31.	Labour & Lab. Welfare	71.00	15.00
32.	Welfare of B.Cs.	213.00	..
33.	(A) Social Defence	7.00	..
	(B) Prohibition.	2.00	..
34.	Nutrition	58.00	..
	VII. Total—Social and Commu. Service	1011.32	35.00

1	2	3	4
35.	Secretariat Eco. Services.	..	..
36.	Special and Backward Areas	..	..
37.	Other General Economic Services (Statistics)	..	..
38.	Growth Centres.	5.00	2.00
39.	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan	15.00	3.00
VIII. Total—Eco. Services ..		20.00	5.00
GRAND TOTAL ..		4839.73	575.00

APPENDIX-C

41 Talukas covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme.

District/Talukas	District/Talukas
1. Kachchh <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lakhpat 2. Abdasa 3. Nakhatrana 4. Bhuj 5. Rapar 6. Bhachau 7. Anjar 	2. Jhalod <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Limkheda 4. Dahod 5. Lunawada 6. Santrampur 7. Shehra.
2. Banas Kantha <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tharad 2. Dhanera 3. Radhanpur 4. Wav 5. Santalpur 6. Deodar 	5. Jamnagar <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Okha-Mandal 2. Kalyanpur.
3. Surendranagar. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dasada 2. Lakhtar 3. Wadhwan 4. Muli 5. Dhrangadhra 6. Halvad 7. Sayla 8. Limbdi 	6. Amreli <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajula 2. Lathi 3. Dhari 4. Khambha.
4. Panch Mahals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Godhra 	7. Rajkot <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jasdan 2. Wankaner
	8. Mahesana <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sami 1. Harij
	9. Ahmedabad <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Viramgam 2. Dhandhuka
	10. Bhavnagar <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gadhada

CHAPTER—VI

DISTRICT PLANNING

6.1. Effective decentralisation of the planning process is one of the basic pre-requisites for harnessing local resources and manpower fully and for carrying the benefits of development to the smallest area units and poorest section of the people and promoting beneficiary participation in the dynamics of growth. The most viable unit of planning at the sub-state level is the district. The need for a careful delineation of the sectors of development that can be effectively planned at the district level and devising a scheme of transfer of resources from the State to the district in order to enable them to formulate their development plans within a given resource matrix have been fully recognised.

6.2. The District Planning Boards are entrusted with functions wide enough to cover various aspects of plan formulation and monitoring and evaluation besides facilitating popular participation in the development process.

6.3. Till the end of the Fifth Plan there was no separate planning unit at the district level. There had been a lack of unified direction and effective synchronisation of district planning activities transferred to the Panchayats and those retained by the Government. Monitoring of the implementation of district level programmes had also suffered in consequence. The State Government has now appointed District Planning Officer in all the districts with a small technical staff, under the Collector of the District. The District Planning Officer also functions as the Member-Secretary of the District Planning Board. Steps are also being taken to bring about close coordination between the work of the District Statistical Officer under the District Panchayat and the District Planning Cell under the Collector. The District Statistical Officer has been appointed as Assistant Secretary of the District Planning Board. In the context of the responsibilities now cast, the organisation and the structure of the District Planning Cell will be reviewed from time to time and suitable strengthening and improvement will be effected as and when necessary.

6.4. In order to secure intimate and active participation of the District Planning Board, the State Government has decided to take several measures. Amongst these, mention may be made of the following :

(1) It has been decided to make concrete efforts in regard to integrated planning at the

district level for the formulation of Annual Plans and Long Term District Level Plan. With that end in view, it has been decided to assign to all the District Planning Boards the task of formulating District Level Annual Plans and Ten Year Plan 1978-88 having two phases comprising of 1978-83 and 1983-88.

(2) For determining the districtwise distribution of the outlay for district plan which may be set apart from the State Plan, it has decided to adopt the following criteria ;

<i>Item</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1. Population (excluding Towns having population of 50,000 and above) ..	40
2. Population of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Small and marginal farmers and population of agricultural labourers other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. ..	15
3. Agricultural Backwardness ..	10
4. Irrigation Backwardness ..	10
5. Industrial Backwardness ..	5
6. Backwardness in the spheres of Roads and Drinking Water. ..	10
7. Backwardness in respect of the targets of other selected minimum needs	5
8. Incentive provision ..	5
	100

(3) 35 percent of the State Plan outlay should on an average, be allotted for district level schemes during the period of the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

(4) With a view to providing greater latitude to the District Planning Boards in suggesting such schemes as they may consider useful in the context of the local development needs it has been decided to initiate a distinct feature of earmarking a specific outlay therefor.

(5) Portion of the State Plan outlay allocable for district level schemes would be divided into the following three categories:—

(a) 80 per cent provision for the normal schemes to be proposed in the light of priorities and guidelines given by the State.

(b) 15 per cent provision for providing complete latitude to the District Planning Boards in suggesting such schemes as they may consider useful having regard to the local needs and local potential.

(c) 5 per cent provision as an incentive provision to raise additional financial resources at District Level. In order that backward districts may also be able to derive adequate advantage of this incentive provision proportion of additional financial resources to be raised by them should be kept low in the case of districts where half or more than half of the talukas are covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan or Drought Prone Area Programme. Thus, the proportion of incentive provision and the financial resources to be raised there against by the district concerned should be as follows :—

Name of the District	Proportion of incentive provision	Proportion of financial resources to be raised by the concerned District.
1	2	3
1. Dangs	} 75 per cent	} 25 per cent
2. Panchmahals		
3. Bharuch		
4. Valsad		
5. Surat		
6. Kachchh		
7. Banaskantha		
8. Surendranagar		
9. Remaining 11 districts.	50 per cent	50 per cent

(6) Proposals made by the District Planning Boards within the 80 per cent of the ceiling for the district plan outlays in regard to district level schemes from the normal plan, keeping in view the priorities and guidelines given by the State Government should be incorporated by the concerned Heads of Departments and Administrative Departments in their plan and budgetary proposals, without effecting any change unless there are any special reasons therefor. In case where there are special reasons to effect any change, the change made should alongwith such reasons, be intimated to the concerned District Planning Boards. It is hoped that District Planning Boards will be able to draw meaningful programmes with a view to cover such gaps and missing links which have not been covered under the 80 per cent outlay against which normal district level schemes are to be proposed with reference to national and state guidelines.

(7) It has been decided to make 20 per cent provision including 5 per cent incentive provision under one budget head for discretionary schemes to be formulated by the District Planning Boards.

(8) Different working groups should be set up in respect of selected spheres by the District Planning Boards for formulating long term ten year plan. District Planning Boards may decide the composition and appointments of members on these working groups.

(9) A Steering Group should be setup the State Level to provide proper guidance to the District Planning Boards in their task of Plan formulation.

6.5.. In pursuance of the above decisions of the Government, steps have been taken to involve the District Planning Boards in the formulation of the District Plans for the year 1980-81. To begin with, an outlay of Rs. 140 crores has been allocated for the District Plans within the State Plan outlay for 1980-81. The above outlay of Rs. 140 crores has been divided into three parts namely 80 per cent, 15 per cent and 5 per cent as decided by the Government. They have been distributed amongst the Districts on the basis of the objective criteria referred to above. The districtwise distribution has been indicated in the statement appended hereto.

6.6. 80 per cent of the District outlay of Rs. 140 crores referred to above has been allocated for the schemes to be proposed by the District Planning Boards in accordance with the State Plan priorities. Almost all the District Planning Boards have by now formulated the proposals and forwarded to various concerned authorities. These are being examined by them. By and large the proposals made by the District Planning Boards will be accommodated within sectoral programmes in the Annual Plan. In cases where any adjustments become necessary these are proposed to be made in course of finalisation of the District Plan.

6.7.. The District Planning Boards have been given the discretion to plan, having due regard to urgent and local needs of the district, mainly in selected fields such as agriculture, minor irrigation, cottage industries and the programme covered under the Minimum Needs Programme such as Primary Education, Adult Education Public Health, Drinking Water Supply and Rural Roads within the the remaining 20 per cent outlay inclusive of 5 per cent by way of incentive for raising additional resources. This outlay of Rs. 28 crores has been provided under a single budget head "314-Community Development-B-Community Development Programme" for operational convenience. The District Planning Boards have formulated the schemes to be financed from this outlay. These will be sanctioned by them and got implemented by them through respective Departments and agencies.

6.8 Most of the District Planning Boards have set up suitable working groups in respect of selected spheres for formulating long-term 10 year Plan in two phases.

6.9. A Steering Group has been set up at the State Level to provide proper guidance to the District Planning Boards in the task of plan formulation.

STATEMENT

Statement showing districtwise total allocations for District Plan of Rs. 140 crores

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the district	80%	15%	5%	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jamnagar	449	84	28	561
2.	Rajkot	490	92	31	613
3.	Surendranagar	389	73	24	486
4.	Bhavnagar	551	103	34	688

5.	Amreli	422	79	26	527
6.	Junagadh	621	116	39	776
7.	Kachchh	483	91	30	604
8.	Banas Kantha	625	117	39	781
9.	Sabar Kantha	622	116	39	777
10.	Mahesana	795	149	50	994
11.	Gandhinagar	221	41	14	276
12.	Ahmedabad	621	117	39	777
13.	Kheda	840	158	52	1050
14.	Panch Mahals	926	174	58	1158
15.	Vadodara	741	139	46	926
16.	Bharuch	617	115	39	771
17.	Surat	741	139	46	926
18.	Valsad	745	140	47	982
19.	Dangs	301	57	19	377
Total ..		11200	2100	700	14000

CHAPTER VII

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

7.1 Dimensions.

(In lakhs)

7.1.1 The Five Year Plan (1978-83) aims to create additional employment opportunities so as to (i) absorb the one-third net addition to the labour force during the Five Year Plan period, (ii) absorb at least 50 percent of backlog of chronic unemployment and (iii) secure a 50 percent reduction in the backlog of under employed. Proposals included in the plan for 1980-81 have been formulated in the light of these targets.

7.1.2 There are a few aspects of the State's economy which are basic to an understanding the unemployment situation in the State: (i) nearly two million landless labourers constituting 22.5% of the total number of workers-about 48% of them belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes (ii) about 10.6 lakhs small and marginal farmers, around 65% of whom are of the later category, (iii) a rapid and sustained increase in the number of job seekers in urban areas. (iv) as against a national average of 51% below the poverty line in the urban areas and 45% in the rural areas, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line in the State being 54% and 46% respectively (v) the shattering impact on the rural economy of recurrent droughts in large parts of the State, necessitating massive works programmes for providing wage incomes to the drought hit population.

7.1.3 The estimates of jobs to be provided would consist of (i) the backlog of unemployed at the beginning of the plan period and (ii) the number of those who are added to the labour force during the plan period. The total size of the chronic unemployed and the under employed, as on 1st April, 1978, based on projection of data obtained from the labour force survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation in the 27th round in Gujarat in 1972-73 was 9.63 lakhs. Of these, the chronically unemployed had been estimated at 1.78 lakhs and the under employed at 7.85 lakhs.

7.1.4 There are wide disparities in the degree of unemployment between the rural and urban areas. Of the total of 1.78 lakh chronically unemployed at the beginning of 1978-79, 0.60 lakhs (33.7%) were in rural areas and 1.18 lakhs (66.3%) in urban areas. Of the under employed, the distribution was 5.85 lakhs (74.5 %) for rural areas and 2.00 lakhs (25.5%) in urban areas.

7.1.5. A forecast of new entrants to the labour force during 1980-81 and the total labour force at the end of 1980-81 according to estimates based on the 27th round of NSS are as follows .

	Based on participation rate of 27th Round of National Sample Survey.
Estimates of chronic unemployed and under-employed at the beginning of the plan (1.4.1978)	9.63
New entrants (during 1978-81)	6.51
New entrants plus chronically unemployed.	8.29
Total backlog plus new entrants	16.14
Total Labour force—	
in 1978	124.15
in 1979	126.29
in 1980	128.45
in 1981	130.66

Educated Unemployed.

7.1.6 The data available from the live registers of the employment exchanges indicate a steady rise in the number of educated unemployed-especially matriculates-over the years. The available data at the beginning and at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan and this Annual Plan are given below.

(Figures in '000)

	1-4-74	1-4-78	1-4-79
Matriculates and under-graduates	92	186	194
Engineering Diploma Holders	1	4	4
Graduates and Post-graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law.	20	41	41
Graduates and Post-graduates in Technical and Professional subjects.	3	7	8

7.1.7 The volume of work opportunities that require to be provided for educated persons would also have to take into consideration the growing out-turn from the educational institutions. The following estimates of out-turn during 1980-81 indicate the size of the problem.

	Out-turn (1980-81)
Matriculates	1,24,000
Non-technical graduates and post-graduates—	
Arts	17,855
Science	10,855
Commerce	8,440
Law	1,642
	————— 38,792

Technical graduates and post-graduates—	
Engineering	1,455
Medicine (Allopathy)	718
Ayurvedic	207
Agriculture	368
Veterinary Science	45
Others	272
	————— 3,065
Diploma Holders in Engi- neering	2,743
	—————
Total	1,68,600

7.2 Employment in organised sector.

7.2.1 Only a small fraction of the fresh entrants are absorbed every year by the organised sector. Employment in organised sector grew by 47,000 during 1978-79, the share of the public sector being 27,000 and that of the private sector 20,000.

7.2.2 The following statistics from the Employment Market Information Service (covering factories and establishments employing ten or more persons) indicate this position.

(In '000).

Sector	Employment at the end of June										
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Public	476	510	518	544	579	590	599	630	652	679	706
(Index No.)	(100)	(107)	(109)	(114)	(122)	(124)	(126)	(132)	(137)	(142)	(148)
Private	426	429	445	475	482	498	505	493	518	535	555
(Index No.)	(100)	(101)	(104)	(112)	(113)	(117)	(118)	(116)	(122)	(125)	(130)
Total :	902	939	963	1019	1061	1088	1104	1123	1170	1214	1261
(Index No.)	(100)	(104)	(107)	(113)	(118)	(121)	(122)	(124)	(130)	(134)	(140)

7.2.3 The annual rate of expansion of employment in the organised sector has been 4.0 percent; employment in the public sector has increased at the rate of 4.8 per cent annually while employment in private sector has grown at a much slower pace of 3.0 per cent.

7.3 Strategy for employment generation under the Plan.

7.3.1 The main elements of the strategy for employment generation during the Five Year Plan (1978-83) are :—

(1) Increasing job opportunities in agriculture by augmenting irrigation potential; optimum utilisation of existing capacities ; encouraging multi cropping and switch over to more labour intensive methods; strengthening the extension machinery and improving extension methods.

(2) Encouraging increased incomes in rural areas through dairy, poultry, marine and inland water fisheries and forestry.

(3) Developing basic infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity and transport, both from the view point of increased employment opportunities during the construction and maintenance phase and the support these facilities would provide for other gainful activities; augmentation of these programmes through the association of Food for Work (*viz.*, through part payment of unskilled wages in kind) and local development works, harnessing local initiative and resources.

(4) A shift in resources and substantial augmentation of organisational capacity in favour of small and cottage industries, improving the availability of credit and markets for the products; adoption of a conscious policy of dispersal of industries to ensure increased flow of benefits to more backward area.

(5) Adoption of concerted measures for encouraging self-employment in all categories of small scale productive enterprises in collaboration with banks; provision of nucleus funds towards self-employment ventures.

(6) Expanding training and apprenticeship facilities for developing skills, particularly for rural artisans and the educated unemployed; extracting maximum advantage of the centrally assisted scheme of "TRYSEM" for training rural youth for self-employment.

(7) Covering, in a phased manner, 100 talukas of the State under a comprehensive full employment programme; special programmes for providing, off-season employment to agricultural labourers.

(8) Introduction of the Antyodaya scheme for raising the levels of living of the poorest living below the poverty line.

(9) Direct measures for dealing with the hard-core educated unemployed.

7.4 Employment Generation during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

7.4.1 During the Annual Plan 1978-79, an expenditure of Rs. 183.97 crores was incurred on employment intensive programmes; their employment potential for unskilled labour is expected to be of the order of 1.77 lakh person years with Agriculture and Allied Programmes (78,000 person years), Irrigation (43,000 person years) and Social and Community Services (27,000 person years) being the major contributors. An expenditure of Rs. 201.76 crores is likely to be incurred on employment intensive programmes during 1979-80. The employment potential of these programmes for unskilled labour is estimated to be 2.29 lakh

person years. The major contributors for creating employment opportunities for unskilled labour are Agriculture and Allied programmes (1,00,000 person years), Irrigation (45,000 person years) and Social and Community Services (43,000 person years).

7.4.2 For providing off-season employment to landless labourers in rural areas, a scheme for off-season unemployment relief has been initiated since 1978-79. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crores was provided in each Annual Plan of 1978-79 and 1979-80.

7.4.3 Under the Scheme of comprehensive block level planning for employment, 20 talukas, on the basis of their agricultural backwardness, were selected during 1978-79. Twenty more agriculturally backward talukas have been selected in the current year. A list of 40 selected talukas is given in Annexure-I. The task of preparing comprehensive taluka plans for generating employment has been entrusted to academic/professional/voluntary institutions. They have already prepared taluka plans for the first batch of talukas selected during 1978-79. The work of preparing plans for the talukas selected during 1979-80 has started. In 1978-79 programmes of Ambar Parishramalaya, Gramodyogwadi, Mini-Industrial Estates etc, were taken up. The task of operationalising these plans and implementing the schemes has now been entrusted to District Planning Boards. It is expected that such decentralised decision-making will enable generation of employment opportunities keeping in view the local needs and local resources.

7.4.4 Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (originally introduced as central sector programme) 100 blocks have been selected. The main emphasis of the programme is to identify rural poor from small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and take up beneficiary oriented programmes to improve their income levels. In the current year 1.34 lakh identified beneficiaries are likely to be covered under the programme.

7.4.5 The Antyodaya programme has been formulated to cover the poorest among the poor families at the bottom of the poverty line. The programme envisages providing social security pension and assistance for purchase of equipment etc. to enable needy persons to undertake economic activities so as to generate incomes for Antyodaya families. The assistance for economic activities under this programme would generally be in form of grant of soft loan-cum-subsidy for milch cattle, goats, poultry carts, implements for cottage industries; assistance in securing wage employment on the construction and relief works of Panchayats or the State.

7.4.6 Looking to the large and growing number of educated unemployed, special programmes for educated unemployed have been undertaken. Some of these are :

(a) A comprehensive scheme for margin money/seed capital assistance, under which small enterprises including sales and services and transport operators are provided with seed capital assistance to enable them to get bank credit in large measure.

(b) Schemes relating to conducting coaching classes for school dropouts and pre-service training to S.C. and S.T. candidates, to enable them to compete for various vacancies reserved for them.

(c) Facilities for non-formal training in various vocational skills in collaboration with the Government of India's special scheme of training Rural Youth in self-employment.

(d) A new scheme for providing part time work or useful vocational training to needy educated unemployed on the live registers for more than five years.

7.5 Employment potential of the Plan for 1980-81

7.5.1 The programmes included in the Annual Plan 1980-81 have been formulated keeping in view the need to provide larger employment opportunities than in the past. This has been sought to be achieved by the acceleration of labour intensive programmes and new programmes catering to specific categories of unemployed and the under employed.

7.5.2 The Annual Plan for 1980-81 provides for Rs. 237.26 crores (47.21%) towards employment intensive programmes. The employment potential of the Annual Plan for 1980-81 has been estimated at 3.54 lakh person years; a standard person year being employment for nine months in a year of 273 days of eight hours, per year. This estimate only indicates direct employment arising out of Plan programmes included in the State Plan. It does not include indirect employment generated as a result of plan programmes. Employment whether direct or indirect, generated as a result of activities of Central Government, centrally sponsored programmes, programmes undertaken by local bodies, etc. is excluded. The employment content of the total investment by the public sector corporations, generally several times the share capital contribution from the State funds has also not been taken into account. Broad estimates of employment generation during 1980-81 by major head and sub-head of development are indicated in Annexure-II. A brief account of programmes which aim to generate additional incomes/employment is given below.

Drought Prone Area Programme

7.5.3 Minor irrigation, afforestation, grass land development and soil conservation are among the labour intensive activities under this programme. Covering 41 talukas of the State, this programme is estimated to generate 0.05 lakh person years of employment during 1980-81.

Minor Irrigation

7.5.4 Minor irrigation works not only create employment during the construction phase but help to create recurring employment as a result of additional irrigation potential they create. During 1980-81, an additional irrigation potential of 45500 hectares with 24500 hectares of utilisation is expected to be achieved. New works would be taken up in drought prone and tribal areas where the need of additional employment is more acute. A total of 0.17 lakh person years of employment would be generated as a result of surface irrigation works such as tanks and bandharas, checkdams, percolation tanks, etc. Although the installation of tubewells by itself does not create substantial employment opportunities, irrigation resulting therefrom is likely to yield new employment prospects. During 1980-81 it is proposed to drill 623 tubewells creating an irrigation potential of 30000 hectares with additional utilisation of 15000 hectares.

Soil and Water Conservation

7.5.5 Soil and Water Conservation programmes include several labour intensive components such as contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land-levelling, afforestation and reclamation of kotar lands. The programme is expected to generate 0.15 lakh person years of employment during 1980-81.

Fisheries

7.5.6 The programmes under fisheries include financial assistance to traditional fishing in backward areas, development of brackish water fish farming, improvement of village tanks and farm ponds, and cage culture for the production of table fish, mainly in tribal areas. An important feature of the fisheries programmes is that the beneficiaries mostly belong to weaker sections of the population and are located in disadvantaged areas of the State. This programme is expected to benefit more than 5000 persons.

Forests

7.5.7 Substantial direct employment is generated as a result of plantation programmes. As compared to the approved outlay of Rs. 635.24 lakhs for 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1331.00 lakhs has been provided for this Sub-sector for 1980-81. The most

important programme proposed under this sector is the Community Forestry Project. An amount of Rs. 951.40 lakhs has been provided for this programme for 1980-81. A target of raising 14760 hectares of plantation has been fixed. This project alone is estimated to generate employment of 47 lakh mandays during 1980-81.

Local Development Works

7.5.8 The local development works programme initiated in 1978-79 will be continued with a provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs. Under this programme, development works including such labour intensive activities as minor irrigation, rural roads, fisheries etc. are proposed to be taken up on the basis of matching popular contribution. This programme is expected to generate 0.16 lakh person years of employment.

Irrigation

7.5.9 Among the measures taken for increasing employment opportunities during the construction phase of major irrigation projects are : (i) using conventional labour oriented methods of construction for all dams/canal works (except large works like Damanganga, Sipu, Sukhi, wide and deep cuts of major canals and long and high embankments), (ii) use of piece work method of construction for the distribution system of canals, drains and field channels as far as possible, and (iii) encouraging use of conventional concrete/mortar mixing machines (half to one cubic yard) as far as possible and avoiding the batching and mixing plants (exceeding one cubic yard) for relatively small sized projects. The proposed outlay of Rs. 126.09 crores is expected to create 159.69 lakh mandays of employment for unskilled labour (0.58 lakh person years) in construction stage of these projects. These projects are expected to create an additional potential of 73,000 hectares and an increased utilisation of 28,000 hectares.

Roads and Bridges

7.5.10 The Annual Plan for 1980-81 accords a high priority for the development of rural roads. The rural roads programme has the merit of providing the highest quantum of employment for a given unit of investment as most of it involves only unskilled work. It has also the advantage of providing work in the remote rural areas and tribal areas where it is needed the most. The target of 1175 Kms. of rural roads forms the core of employment generation activity under this programme. As a whole, this programme is expected to generate 0.31 lakh person years of employment.

Road Transport

7.5.11 Road transport also generate considerable employment opportunities. It is estimated that

each schedule operated by the State Transport generate 9.62 employment opportunities. During 1980-81, 363 vehicles will be added under the expansion programme and the number of schedules operated would be increased by 6.0%. This programme is expected to provide direct employment opportunities to 2838 persons and indirect employment generation of 1790 person years.

Industries and Minerals

7.5.12 Programme envisaged under industrial development consists of promotion of large and medium industries, industrial research, industrial statistics and extension activities. The direct employment opportunities in relation to the investment are not likely to be significant. However, considered in the light of the total investment likely to be catalysed as a result of the funds made available by the State Government through the various Industrial Development Corporations and the indirect employment likely to be created, the importance of these investments can not be under estimated. The shift in policy towards the encouragement of industrial development in backward areas is likely to provide employment opportunities where they are most needed.

Village Industries

7.5.13 The outlays in favour of Khadi, Village and cottage industries have been increased considerably in view of the important role they play in rural industrialisation and in view of their capacity to create large employment opportunities at a low capital cost. The provision for Khadi and village industries has been stepped up to Rs. 277.00 lakhs in 1980-81 as compared to Rs. 225.00 lakhs in 1979-80. The Khadi programme envisaged in 1980-81 is expected to provide employment opportunities to 10454 persons.

7.5.14 Under the scheme of financial assistance to cottage industries in collaboration with the operation of the differential rate of interest scheme of the public sector banks 4900 individuals are likely to be benefitted.

7.5.15 It has been proposed to set up an institution for Handloom Technology on the lines of the Indian Institute for Handloom Industry run by Government of India at Varanasi (U.P.) and Salem (A.P.) to provide necessary training to handloom weavers on modern techniques of weaving. The training courses would be of two types viz. (1) long term, and (2) short term courses for diploma in Handloom Technology, expert weavers and pattern makers, dyers and printers and designers with the admission capacity in all of 64 candidates in the initial stage.

Housing

7.5.16 Housing is a labour intensive activity especially when locally available building materials are used and local labour utilised in construction. It has been estimated that Rs. 100 lakhs invested in housing would generate 1000 mandays of employment for skilled categories such as masons and carpenters and 7500 mandays for unskilled persons in addition to providing employment to 48 technically qualified persons and 105 educated persons without technical qualifications. The housing programmes under the revised minimum needs programme, with an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs are expected to provide 135 lakh mandays of employment to unskilled persons and 18 lakh mandays of employment to skilled persons; the programmes for economically weaker sections with an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs would generate 3.00 lakh mandays of employment for unskilled persons and 2.00 lakh mandays for skilled persons.

Special Employment Programmes

7.5.17 The programme for off-season employment to agricultural labourers will be continued during 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs. It is expected to generate 0.04 lakh person years of employment.

7.5.18 The scheme for comprehensive planning for full employment in talukas selected during 1978-79 and 1979-80 would be continued during 1980-81. It is proposed to select 20 more talukas during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81.

7.5.19 Under Integrated Rural Development programme it is envisaged to cover about 1.39 lakh beneficiaries and to provide financial assistance for bullocks, bullock carts, camels, camel carts etc.; these assets would provide subsidiary occupation for augmenting their levels of income.

7.5.20 The Antyodaya programme, designed for the poorest among the poor families, is to be continued during 1980-81. It is proposed to identify 50,000 more families in the State during 1980-81.

7.5.21 The Special Schemes for educated unemployed initiated during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are to be continued. An outlay of Rs. 164.14 lakhs has been provided for this programme for 1980-81. With a view to overcome some of the shortcomings of employment exchanges and also to render more effective employment services to job-seekers it is proposed to start a few job centres during 1980-81. At these centres the emphasis will be on self-service. The centres are proposed to be located in talukas

selected for comprehensive block level planning for employment. Other Schemes initiated in 1979-80 would continue.

7.6 An Over view

7.6.1 The target of employment opportunities to be generated in the Annual Plan consist of : (i) All new entrants to the labour force (2.21 lakhs), (ii) 10 % of the chronic unemployed (18000) and (iii) 10% of the under employed (35000). Considering that one person year of employment would be needed to be provided to the new entrants and the chronic unemployed and that employment of 120 days would be required for providing full employment to the under employed, a total of 2.74 lakh person years of employment opportunities would have to be generated in the year. The Annual Plan of 1980-81 is estimated to generate 3.54 lakh person years of employment.

7.6.2 This order of employment generation should be able to meet the target indicated above. However, the locations where the employment opportunities might be created and where job seekers are available might not match. There would also be discrepancies between the period for which under employed persons might be willing and available for work and the period for which employment would be available at a given location. Migrant labour from neighbouring States would also have to be reckoned with. Given these factors leading to mismatching the jobs available and jobs needed in terms of time and place, it appears that the estimate of 3.54 lakh person years of employment opportunities likely to be available should be able to take care of the requirement of 2.74 lakh person years during 1980-81.

7.6.3 The situation in respect of educated job seekers seems more intractable. Estimates of new entrants to the ranks of job-seekers during 1980-81 on the basis of trends in live register statistics would be 26000. Adding to this 27000 (being 10% of the backlog at the beginning of 1980-81), the target of job opportunities required to be created during the year would be 53,000. As against this the Plan programmes included in the Annual Plan 1980-81 would be able to provide only 17100 jobs during the year of which 2000 would be for technically qualified persons and 15100 for other educated persons. Assuming that the organised sector would continue to provide additional jobs at the same rate as in previous year, another 19400 more employment opportunities for educated job seekers can be provided for. Thus, the employment opportunities for educated arising from the plan programmes and from the organised sector would only be 36500 jobs against the target of 53000 jobs. These estimates do not include job opportunities likely to be created under private unorganised sector, non-plan activities etc.

7.6.4 The gap might turn out to be even higher on account of the mis-matching between the jobs available and jobs needed. Employment opportunities might arise in locations where adequately qualified job seekers might not be easily available; discrepancies might arise between qualifications required by employers and those possessed by applicants; discrepancies between remuneration offered and remuneration expected by the applicants. Constraints of mobility, particularly in respect of less qualified educated job seekers would also have to be taken into account.

7.6.5 It is in recognition of the significant gap between the estimates of job opportunities likely to be available for educated persons and the targetted requirement, self employment is being fostered on a far wider scale than hitherto. Measures for augmenting opportunities for acquiring technical and vocational skills are also expected to reduce in some measure, the mismatching prevailing between the requirement of skilled and trained persons and the large number of educated job seekers available without any vocational skills.

7.7 Manpower

7.7.1 The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing programmes of developments. Avoiding surpluses leading to under utilisation of trained personnel and anticipating shortages leading to difficulties in operating programmes are main objectives of the manpower planning. The handicaps on account of data on crucial aspects relating to technical manpower continued to persist; studies of stock of highly skilled manpower in the State; studies to the extent of self employment among the highly skilled categories of manpower are also lacking. Detailed studies of occupations, industry-wise in respect of demand, supply and utilisation are also needed. The analysis of manpower situation in the state that follows should be viewed in the light of these limitations.

7.7.2 Taking into consideration the recruitment experience of Government departments and the data relating to occupations in shortage as revealed by employment exchanges statistics, the following categories of personnel were found to be in short supply in the State: post-graduate teachers in medical colleges; graduates in animal husbandry; supervisory personnel in forestry and livestock inspectors.

7.7.3 Significant surpluses persist in respect of graduates and post-graduates in arts, science and commerce; graduates in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering; graduates in education; agriculture and ayurved; diploma holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The supply of SSCs and intermediates also continues to exceed

substantially the demand. Surpluses in the case of trained primary school teachers continue to grow.

7.7.4 Among certificate holders trained in the industrial training institutes, turners, fitters, wireman, draughtsman in civil and mechanical disciplines, mechanists, diesel mechanics, motor mechanics, electricians etc. were the categories where the supply exceeded the demand. There are wide variations in the extent of job seekers among the districts.

7.7.5 In addition to domestic demand, the demand arising as a result of employment opportunities overseas, especially for skilled and semi-skilled must be taken into account. Statistics of passports issued from 1st January, 1979 to 30th June, 1979 by the Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad show that 8687 technical personnel got passports during six months. Principal categories are carpenters, masons, drivers, engineers, mechanics and fitters. This study also reveals that certain districts viz. Ahmedabad, Kachchh, Valsad, Kheda, Vadodara and Jamnagar have contributed significantly. The location of training institutions for particular trades and upgrading training facilities are therefor being planned on the basis of demand for persons with these skills including the demand for outside the state to the extent reliable data is available about them.

7.7.6 The proposals included in the Annual Plan for 1980-81 indicate several areas where remedial measures towards correcting imbalance between demand and supply are being taken. In 1980-81, it is proposed to start two new Industrial Training Institutes with an estimated intake capacity of approximately 150 seats. In addition, it is proposed to increase 328 seats in existing ITIs to meet growing demand for vocational training. Moreover, the intake capacity for certificate courses under the vocationalisation programme is proposed to be increased through the introduction of one additional course at three certificate level institutions in the State. These courses will result in 48 additional seats. It is also proposed to add 1000 seats for training in industry under the Apprenticeship Act. Due to shortage of Public Health Nurses in rural areas, it is proposed to start a certificate course in Public Health and Nursing at the school of Health visitors, Surat. It is also proposed to start post-diploma courses in Biomedical Instrumentation, with an initial intake capacity of 10 students in 1980-81

Engineering Personnel

7.7.7 There are seven engineering colleges in the State with an estimated out-turn of 1390 engineering graduates in 1980-81; of these, the traditional disciplines of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical engineering account for 1035. There are

19 polytechnics in the State with an estimated out-turn of 2745 diploma holders in 1980-81. The bulk of the out-turn is composed of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering diploma holders who number 2115. There were 1010 degree holders and 4353 diploma holders registered on live registers as on 31st March, 1979. About 85% of the job seekers both in respect of diploma holders and degree holders are from civil, mechanical and electrical engineering disciplines.

7.7.8 The demand for engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz : growth rate of 3.6% based on the observed trend during 1960-77 for non agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targetted growth rate of 5.7% for non-agricultural sectors as envisaged in the Five Year Plan (1978-83). On this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together by the end of 1980-81 would be 51650 and 56546 respectively.

7.7.9 It appears, by the end of 1980-81 there will be a marginal surplus of 16 graduates calculated on the basis of lower growth rate of 3.6%. The shortage would be 2297 graduates on the basis of higher growth rate of 5.7%. In respect of diploma holders the calculations show a surplus of 4880 on the basis of lower growth rate; surplus of 1875 is forecasted on the basis of higher growth rate of 5.7%.

7.7.10 A major factor influencing the demand of engineering personnel is the taking up of Narmada Project in the State. This project is expected to absorb approximately 361 engineering graduates and 222 diploma holders during 1980-81.

7.7.11 Through introduction of post-diploma courses in Biomedical Instrumentation, the annual plan (1980-81) envisages an increase of 10 seats in the intake capacity of post-diploma courses. The requirement for various categories of personnel with a degree or diploma in engineering are not likely to present any problem during 1980-81, in view of their availability. Surpluses in respect of diploma holders, particularly in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering seem likely to persist.

Medical Personnel.

7.7.12 There are five medical colleges in the State with an estimated out-turn of 608 medical graduates in 1980-81. There were only 50 medical graduates in allopathy on live registers as on 31st March, 1979. The number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 13259 on 31st December, 1979 indicating a doctor population ratio of 1:2435 as against the norm of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. These figures must be viewed with some caution. The registration figures include a considerable number of

doctors who might have retired from active practice or those who have migrated. Not all the dead doctors are removed from the register. It may further be noted that vacancies of allopathic doctors in remote areas, particularly in tribal belt were about 11.5% of the sanctioned posts on 1st April, 1979. There were also vacancies of post graduate medical personnel for teaching posts in medical colleges. The situation in 1979-80 was one of the selective shortages in tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

7.7.13 There are nine Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated out turn of 207 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1980-81. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 1127 on 31st March, 1979. Given the limited opportunities in the Government health care system and the negligible prospect of private practice in urban areas or immigration overseas, it appears that self-employment in small towns and rural areas seem the major out-lets for the surpluses that seem certain during the plan period.

7.7.14 There are two institutions in the State offering degree courses in Pharmacy. The sanctioned intake capacity is 107 and estimated out-turn would be 140 in 1980-81. There were 60 job seekers on live register as on 31st March, 1979. There are three institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with a sanctioned intake capacity of 260; the estimated out-turn in 1980-81 is placed at 240. The live registers indicated 127 job seekers on 31st March, 1979. An amendment in 1976 to the Pharmacy Act lays down that from 1st September 1981 no person other than registered pharmacists shall compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicines on prescriptions of a medical practitioner. This amendment would affect the 4800 unqualified pharmacists (as indicated in survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacy Association) in the State. Refresher courses to such pharmacists (already at work but without formal qualification in Pharmacy) are also planned.

7.7.15 A major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas is the training and deployment of community health workers. Under this scheme, literate persons are provided training in the basics of health, hygiene and first aid and treatment of minor ailments. A centrally sponsored scheme for training of community health workers was started on 2nd October, 1977. Out of 251 Primary Health Centres in State, 103 were selected for imparting such training. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 a total of 4060 and 3936 persons were trained respectively. In 1979-80 such training is being imparted in all P. H.Cs. in the State. During 1979-80, about 15700 persons have already been trained upto 30th September, 1979. It is expected that 19200 persons will be trained in 1980-81.

7.7.16 In March 1978, there were 7000 multi-purpose workers in position. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 about 7250 are likely to be added. It is expected that about 200 persons will be trained in 1980-81. This level of out-turn is adequate to meet the requirements.

Agricultural Personnel

7.7.17 There are three institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 300 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated out-turn in 1980-81 is 275. The number of graduates in agriculture on live registers as on 31st March, 1979 is 582.

There are 12 institutions offering diploma in agriculture, with a sanctioned intake capacity of 385. The anticipated out turn in 1980-81 is 245.

7.7.18 The demand for agricultural graduates and other specialists emerges from acceleration of programmes for agricultural production, soil conservation, command area development and minor irrigation. The average annual demand of agricultural graduates is placed at 85.

7.7.19 The average annual demand of diploma holders is placed at 70 against the expected supply of 245.

7.7.20 Taking into consideration the excess of supply of agricultural graduates and diploma holders over the demand, it seems necessary to promote opportunities for employment in non-Government activities such as banking, fertilizer industry; augmenting opportunities for self employment in agro-service centres etc. would also have to be undertaken.

7.7.21 A major shift in the pattern of agricultural extension services by the introduction of training and visit system would have a significant effect in the utilisation of extension functionaries. Under this system, Gramsevaks would be allotted a specified number of families to visit on specific days in the month; they would be trained at regular intervals and specific knowledge relating to crops in the local areas and the stage of growth would be imparted to them. In the long run the massive increase in irrigated areas on account of Narmada Project and the consequent work of command area development and intensified agricultural extension in hitherto unirrigated areas would add to the demand for qualified extension workers.

Animal Husbandry.

7.7.22 There is only one veterinary college in the State. The intake capacity was 40 in 1979-80. The out-turn in 1980-81 is expected to be 40.

7.7.23 The average annual demand of veterinary graduates in public sector is estimated at 60 as against the estimated supply of 40. This is one category where the demand is well ahead

of the supply. Considering the long lead time required for turning out veterinary science graduates a substantial increase in intake capacity for graduate course is called for.

7.7.24 The demand for live stock inspectors during 1980-81 is estimated at 95; the anticipated supply would be 34. This is also a category where demand exceeds the supply. A part of the deficit can be met from experienced field assistants.

7.7.25 In respect of field assistants, demand is placed at 100 against the estimated supply of 215; as the institutions training field assistants are wholly under the control of State Government, it would not be difficult to match the supply with the demand.

Dairying Personnel

7.7.26 A degree course in dairying is offered by one institution in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40; the anticipated out-turn in 1980-81 is 35. The average annual requirement (Government and Co-operatives) is placed at 21. Supply will be adequate to meet the demand for Government and Co-operative sectors.

Forestry Personnel.

7.7.27 In this sector, shortage is being felt for the persons at supervisory and higher levels. Officers of Indian Forest Services and Gujarat Forest Services are trained in institutions under the Central Government. It is essential that seats allotted to Gujarat are increased, by at least five per annum. The increased emphasis on afforestation, social forestry and the role of tree cover in antisalinity and anti-desert measures would lead to even higher levels of demand in the future. The needs of supervisory personnel in forestry for the Forest Development corporation is also slated to go up in future.

7.7.28 The demand of Range Forest Officers during 1980-81 is placed at 82. At present there is a shortage of Range Forest Officers. A full fledged college for training Range Forest Officers with intake capacity of 40 has been started at Rajpipla during this year. The intake capacity is likely to be doubled by the end of the Five Year Plan (1978-83).

7.7.29 The average annual demand for foresters is placed at 280 as against the anticipated supply of 240. There is one training institute at Kakrapar imparting training to forest guards; its annual intake capacity is 240. The need for augmenting training facilities for foresters is recognised.

Teaching Personnel .

7.7.30 In respect of both graduates in education (B.Ed.) and primary teaching certificate (P.T.C.)

holders supply far exceeds the demand. There are 35 institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 3500. An anticipated out-turn in 1980-81 is 4000. The number of graduate teachers on the live registers has steadily increased from 1905 in 1974-75 to 4767 as on 31st March, 1979. This indicates a situation of persistent over supply. The supply of trained secondary school teachers during 1980-81 is expected to be 4000 as against the demand of 1600.

7.7.31 A similar situation prevails for trained primary school teachers. There are 67 institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 4040 in 1979-80. An out turn of 4620 is expected in 1980-81. The number of job seekers on live registers was 8388 at the end of March 1979. As against the annual supply of 4620 trained teachers for primary schools, the demand is likely to be 3275.

7.7.32 The need for reduction in intake capacity of training institutions for secondary school teachers and primary school teachers is recognised. It is expected that a programme of inservice training and quality improvement would go some way in reducing the intake of fresh entrants in favour of improving the quality of teaching of existing trained teachers. During 1979-80, 186 teachers were admitted for this training upto October 1979. The scheme will continue in the year 1980-81.

Vocationalisation Programme .

7.7.33 It is envisaged that 50% of the students seeking admission in the post S.S.C. classes

should be in vocational/professional courses by the end of Five Year Plan (1978-83). The estimated out turn of S.S.C. in 1982-83 is estimated at 1.40 lakhs. Accordingly, vocational/professional training facility for about 70 thousand persons would have to be planned for 1982-83.

7.7.34 By the end of 1978-79, there were 20 Industrial Training Institutes in the State imparting training in thirty five trades. The total intake capacity was 6904 seats. During 1979-80, two Industrial Training Institutes at Gandhinagar and Sarkhej were started with an intake capacity of 96 and 76 seats respectively. Two separate wings for girls have also been started in ITI's at Gandhinagar & Vadodara with an intake capacity of 64 seats in each wing. Moreover, 1032 additional seats were sanctioned to increase the intake capacity of existing Industrial Training Institutes. Thus during the current year the intake capacity has been raised from 6904 to 8040 seats. The target for Five Year Plan (1978-83) is 10,000. In the year 1980-81, it is proposed to start two new Industrial Training Institutes with an estimated intake capacity of 250 seats. In addition it is proposed to add 328 seats in existing Industrial Training Institutes to meet the growing demand for vocational training.

7.7.35 The Apprenticeship Training Act, 1961 is in force in Gujarat from 1963. At present the total number of seats sanctioned for this training is 10,000. In 1980-81, it is proposed to add 1000 more seats.

ANNEXURE—I

**List of talukas selected under comprehensive block level
Planning for Employment**

District	Talukas selected during		District	Talukas selected during	
	1978-79	1979-80		1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Ahmedabad	Sanand	Dhandhuka	10. Kachchh	Mundra	Rapar
2. Amreli	(a) Jafraabad (b) Liliya	Rajula	11. Mehsana	Chanasma	Sami
3. Banaskantha	(a) Danta (b) Kankrej	(a) Santalpur (b) Vav	12. Panchmahals	Jambughoda	Limkheda
4. Bharuoh	(a) Jambusar (b) Wagra	(a) Dediapada (b) Sagbara	13. Rajkot	Maliya	Padadhari
5. Bhavnagar	Vallabhipur	Gadhada	14. Sabarkantha	Malpur	Meghraj
6. Dangs	..	Dangs	15. Surat	Olpad	Uohchhal
7. Jamnagar	Dhrol	Kalyanpur	16. Surendranagar	Chotila	Sayala
8. Kheda	Balasinor	Thasara	17. Vadodara	Jabugam	Chhotaudepur
9. Junagadh	Visavadar	Bhesan	18. Valsad	Valsad	Dharampur

ANNEXURE—II

Broad estimates of direct employment generation through State Plan programmes during 1980-81

Sr. No.	Major Head/ Sub-Head of Development	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment Generation				
		Total	On em- ployment intensive schemes	Person years			Educated (No.)	
				Unskilled/ uneducat- ed	Semi- skilled	Skilled	Technical	Non- Technical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.1	Crop Husbandry	551.00	..	..	..	..	37	62
1.2	Storage and Warehousing	26.00	..	85	..	15	..	10
1.3	Special Programmes for Rural Development							
	(a) Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies	165.00	40.30	231	..	..	..	..
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	386.00	174.47	5337	..	..	..	..
	(c) Block Level Planning for Employment	500.00	500.00	20814	..	..	..	..
	(d) Off season unemployment Relief Works	100.00	100.00	3663	..	..	..	..
1.4	Minor Irrigation	1450.00	1400.00	16243	..	850	..	..
1.5	Soil and Water Conservation	380.00	326.25	15392	..	22	..	..
1.6	Animal Husbandry	270.00	..	52	..	..	52	..
1.7	Fisheries	325.00	209.46	5533	2	81	17	28
1.8	Forests	1331.00	1211.17	25535	..	..	510	423
1.9	Community Development and Panchayats	731.00	237.94	..	40000	..	..	500
1.10	Local Development Works	250.00	250.00	13736	..	1831	..	..
	Total-I Agriculture and Allied Programmes	6465.00	4449.59	106622	40002	2799	616	1023
II	Water Development	12609.00	12609.00	58495	..	3088	259	676
III	Power Development	11000.00	..	656	222	208	244	352
IV	Industries and Minerals	2843.00	436.00	10454	15820	1520	30	322
5.1	Ports, Light houses and Shipping	600.00	..	1486	..	..	101	211
5.2	Roads and Bridges	2850.00	2850.00	29338	..	..	481	1007
5.3	Road Transport	1450.00	1450.00	1165	1174	..	15	484
	Total-V Transport and Communications	4900.00	4300.00	81989	1174	..	597	1702
5.1	General Education	750.00	813.69	..	..	..	..	2150
5.2	Housing	1370.00	903.10	54150	..	8172	148	471
6.3	Capital Project	550.00	550.00	2034	..	..	98	197
6.4	Labour and Labour Welfare	375.00	164.14	..	..	..	..	8207
	Total-VI Social and Community Services	3045.00	1930.93	56184	..	8172	241	11025
	GRAND TOTAL	40862.00*	23725.52	264400	57218	15785	1987	15100

* Exclusive of outlays to which direct employment is not attributable.

ANNEXURE — III

Demand and supply of certain selected categories of technical Manpower during Annual Plan 1980-81

Disciplines	Categories of personnel		Demand during Annual Plan	Supply during Annual Plan	Surplus(+ or Deficit(—))
1	2		3	4	5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering*	(a)	22456	22472	+16
		(b)	24769		—2297
	Diploma in Engineering*	(a)	29194	34074	+4880
		(b)	32199		+1875
Agriculture	B.sc. (Agri.)		85**	275	+ 190
	Diploma (Agri.)		70**	245	+ 175
Forestry	Range Forest Officers		82	40	— 42
	Foresters		280**	240	— 40
Veterinary	Veterinary Graduates		60**	40	— 20
	Live stock Inspectors		95	34	— 61
	Field Assistants in Veterinary		100	215	+ 115
	B.sc. (Dairy Technology)		21**	35	+ 14
Teaching	Secondary School Teachers		1600	4000	+2400
	Primary School Teachers		3275	4620	+1345

* For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures indicate total number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1981.

** In absence of requirement for the year 1980-81 the estimates are arrived on the basis of corresponding estimates of requirement for the Five Year Plan (1978-83).

(a) Estimates at 3.6% trend growth rate in State domestic product for non agricultural sectors (excluding some minor subsectors).

(b) Estimates at 5.7% targetted growth rate for non-agricultural sectors of State domestic product for F.Y.P. (1978-79 to 1982-83).

Note : The demand likely to arise on account of taking up the execution of Narmada River Projects is not taken into account in the statement. However estimates of engineering, graduates and diploma holders, have been worked out by the Irrigation Department for Narmada Project and are placed at 361 and 222 respectively.

ANNEXURE-IV

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admissions, probable out turn during 1980-81, numbers on live register and total availability during 1980-81

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength (1978)	Actual Admissions (1978)	Estimated out turn 1980-81	Total on L. R. as on 31-3-79	Total availability (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGINEERING.					
Post Graduates					
Civil	75	48	40	5	45
Mechanical	46	22	12	2	14
Electrical	39	23	8	..	8
Textile Engineering	10	3	1	}	1
Metallurgy	10	6	2			4
Graduates					
Civil	530	655	461	366	827
Mechanical	440	443	400	311	711
Electrical	370	371	175	181	356
Chemical	120	167	115	53	168
Instrumentation Control	15	19	15	5	20
Metallurgy	40	65	25	22	47
Electronics Communication	15	19	15	..	15
Textile Engineering	20	44	20	}	9
Textile Technology	40	58	35			64
Production Engineering	20	12	20	..	20
Electronics	20	24	20	29	49
Architecture	70	74	90	24	114
Textile Chemistry	10	8	..	..	..
Post-Graduate Diploma					
Air Conditioning Refrigeration	5	8	1	N.A.	1
Planning ..	20	14	14	N.A.	14
Post Diploma					
Production	40	35	35	N.A.	85
Power Plant	22	9	1	N.A.	1
Television	20	22	14	N.A.	14
Tele-communication	10	11	7	N.A.	7
Instrumentation Control	20	22	12	N.A.	12
Technical Sales Representative	15	29	6	N.A.	6
Air-conditionig refrigerations	25	26	10	N.A.	10
Automobile Engineering	10	..	3	N.A.	8
Construction Engineering	10	..	7	N.A.	7
Diploma :					
Civil	930	1010	953	2047	3000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mechanical	600	765	730	989	1719
Electrical	505	594	430	618	1048
Chemical	70	72	65	52	117
Textile Technology	30	15	20	33	53
Textile Chemistry	60	46	100	..	100
Radio Engineering	60	31	25	35	60
Electronics/Sound	20	23	18	18	36
Automobile	110	108	99	229	328
Printing Technology	30	33	15	12	27
Textile Manufacturing	70	75	77	..	77
Technology of Production/Oil-gas	15	N.A.	15	10	25
Metallurgy	10	16	12	3	15
Architectural Assistanceship	60	46	34	53	87
Plastic Engineering	30	33	30	..	30
Ceramic Technology	15	16	13	..	13
Manmade fibers fabrics	30	24	20	12	57
Manmade fibres processing	30	31	25		
Production of Synthetic resins	15	56	15	..	15
Tech. of producing Fertilizers	15		15	8	23
Industrial Electronics	30	..	..	..	..
production Engineering	60	..	..	1	1
Electronic and Radio Engineering	30	45	32	..	32
Agriculture Courses :					
M. Sc. (Agri.)	50	105	55	8	63
M. V. Sc.	10	11	5	Nil	5
M. Sc. (Dairy)	5	..	2	Nil	2
B. Sc. (Agri.)	300	340	275	582	857
B. V. Sc.	40	38	40	1	41
B. Sc. (Dairy)	40	48	35	1	36
Diploma in Agriculture	385	365	245	992	1237
Livestock Inspectors course	40	40	34	2	36
Pharmacy :					
M. Pharm	20	20	11	1	12
B. Pharm	107	146	140	60	200
Diploma in Pharmacy	260	259	240	127	367
B. S. A. M.	262 (1976)	262 (1976)	200	1058	1258
B. Pharmacy (Ayu.)	25	5	7	69	76
Teachers Course					
B. Ed.	3500	4713 (Provisional)	4000	4767	8767
P. T. C.	4040	N.A.	4620	8388	13008

1	2	3	4	5	6
MEDICAL AND PARA MEDICAL COURSES :					
Post Graduate Courses					
M. D.	N.A.	N.A.	110	4	169
M. S.	N.A.	N.A.	55		
M. D. S.	14	16	13	Nil	13
Graduate Courses					
M. B. B. S.	675	693	608	50	658
B. D. S.	80	63	40	Nil	40
B. Sc. (Nursing)	60	44	30	Nil	30
Para Medical Courses					
General Nursing (Diploma)	899 (1976)	N.A.	360	105	465
Diploma in Homoeopathy	130	130	55	2	57
Diploma in Nature Cure Hygiene	45	36	25	Nil	25
Sanitary Inspector's Course	170	171	145	155	300
Health Visitor	125	57	37	5	42
Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery	525	335	300	90	390
ITI. CERTIFICATE COURSES :					
Wireman	656	631	208	505	713
Fitter	928	949	400	590	990
Turner	784	808	354	530	884
Mechanist	384	402	185	266	451
Mechanic Grinder	72	71	21	4	25
Building Construction	16	13	15	10	25
Watch-clock repairer	48	23	5	8	13
Electrician	704	762	365	624	989
Instrument mechanic	336	332	113	179	292
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	142	65	64	129
Civil Draughtsmen	240	217	75	217	292
Mechanical Draughtsmen	160	155	100	143	243
Surveyor	176	155	50	104	154
Radio T. V. Mechanic	96	101	35	51	86
Pattern Maker	48	24	18	6	24
General Mechanic	208	230	70	102	172
Engineering-cum-Electric Mechanic	144	147	35	..	35
Rural workshop mechanic	96	55	15	5	20
Maintenance mechanic	16	..	2	..	2
Electroplater	16	16	5	1	6
Motor Mechanic	400	432	175	487	562
Tool die maker	32	42	25	8	33
Welder	432	464	335	437	772

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sheet Metal Worker	16	17	10	..	10
Painter	16	17	13	16	29
Moulder	96	57	56	41	97
Carpentry	80	22	25	33	58
Mechanic (Tractor)	96	98	32	9	41
Mechanic (Diesel)	208	238	125	295	420
Plumber	48	29	25	14	39
Hand Compositor	32	27	15	15	30
Stenography	48	37	21	..	21
Foot Wear	16	12	5	..	5
Book Binder	16	9	2	4	6
Letter Press Mechanic	32	40	28	5	33
Handicraft	32	14	10	..	10
Armature winding	32	20	22	47	69

££Seats are adjusted according to response.

N.A.—Not available.

STATEMENT-I

Major Headwise Summary of Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Five Year Plan (1978-83) Outlay	1978-79 Actuals	1979-80 Outlay	Outlay-1980-81		
					Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agricultural Research and Education	1100.00	220.89	233.00	200.00	..	200.00
2.	Crop Husbandary	2956.00	321.99	467.00	438.71	112.29	551.00
3.	Land Reforms	748.00	192.40	158.00	185.00	..	185.00
4.	Minor Irrigation	6778.00	1190.82	1350.00	1170.00	280.00	1450.00
5.	Soil & Water Conservation	2672.00	526.51	475.00	377.82	2.18	380.00
6.	Area Development	661.00	44.83	65.42	54.49	21.51	76.00
7.	Animal Husbandry	1614.00	203.58	260.00	197.77	72.23	270.00
8.	Dairy Development	232.00	73.25	30.00	20.00	10.00	30.00
9.	Fisheries	1900.00	262.55	302.00	140.68	184.32	325.00
10.	Forests	4592.00	591.96	635.24	215.97	1115.03	1331.00
11.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	543.00	19.35	80.00	—	90.00	90.00
12.	Marketing, Storage & Warehousing	184.00	22.66	40.00	7.50	18.50	26.00
13.	Community Development and Panchayats						
(a)	General (Panchayats)	310.36	70.28	20.05	41.53	6.22	47.75
(b)	Community Development (including Sarvodaya, Antyodaya and Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram)	4439.64	83.66	612.29	683.25	..	683.25
(c)	Local Development Works	1250.00	249.14	250.00	250.00	..	250.00
	Sub-Total (13)	6000.00	403.08	882.34	974.78	6.22	981.00
14.	Special Programmes for Rural Development						
(a)	Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.	1120.00	80.99	100.00	165.00	..	165.00
(b)	Drought Prone Area Programme	2100.00	649.72	362.00	386.00	..	386.00
(c)	Intergrated Rural Development	1480.00	4.53	38.00	350.00	..	350.00
(d)	Block Level Planning for Employment	3100.00	177.00	400.00	500.00	..	500.00
(e)	Off-season Unemployment Relief Works	400.00	7.66	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
	Sub-Total (14)	8200.00	919.90	1000.00	1501.00	..	1501.00
15.	Development of Backward Areas. (Programme of accelerated development of backward talukas)	100.00	22.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
I.	Total: Agriculture and Allied Services	38280.00	5015.77	6028.00	5533.72	1912.28	7446.00

STATEMENT-I (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II	16. Cooperation	3130.00	576.06	450.00	161.62	419.38	581.00
III	17. Water Development (Irrigation)	61200.00	9337.34	9650.00	511.79	12097.21	12609.00
IV	18. Power Development	74000.00	9052.00	11000.00	25.00	10975.00	11000.00
	19. Village & Small Industries	4188.00	786.77	737.70	800.42	149.58	950.00
	20. Large & Medium Industries	5626.00	1037.54	1024.30	109.00	1594.00	1703.00
	21. Mining & Metallurgical Industries	1000.00	123.52	200.00	86.00	104.00	190.00
V.	Total—Industries & Minerals	10814.00	1947.83	1962.00	995.42	1847.58	2843.00
	22. Road Development	15000.00	2251.14	2400.00	..	2850.00	2850.00
	23. Road Transport	7200.00	1064.22	1400.00	..	1450.0	1450.00
	24. Tourism	85.00	22.71	35.00	..	40.00	40.00
	25. Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	915.00	328.90	165.00	14.00	586.00	600.00
VI	Total : Transport and Communications	23200.00	3666.97	4000.00	14.00	4926.00	4940.00
	26. General Education	4560.00	1105.30	675.00	665.82	84.18	750.00
	27. Technical Education	440.00	105.54	80.00	52.20	42.80	95.00
	28. Medical, Public Health & Sanitation	2200.00	286.22	450.00	924.98	195.02	1120.00
	29. Sewerage & Water Supply	8500.00	2071.63	1700.00	258.50	1681.50	1940.00
	30. Housing	6000.00	2258.98	1032.00	439.50	930.50	1370.00
	31. Urban Development	2000.00	519.34	390.00	114.00	286.00	400.00
	32. State Capital Project	2000.00	701.92	350.00	..	550.00	550.00
	33. Information and Publicity	50.00	5.58	8.00	8.50	1.50	10.00
	34. Labour & Labour Welfare	2050.00	61.89	370.00	262.50	112.50	375.00
	35. Welfare of Backward Classes	4200.00	527.87	860.00	962.66	218.34	1181.00
	36. Social Welfare	400.00	34.34	59.00	57.50	12.50	70.00
	37. Nutrition	626.00	133.07	100.00	110.00	5.00	115.00
VII-	Total-Social & Community Services	33026.00	7811.68	6074.00	3856.16	4119.84	7976.00
	38. Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	25.00	0.83	5.00	1.00	..	1.00
	39. Other General Economic Services (Statistics)	125.00	15.61	11.00	24.00	..	24.00
✓	40. Training of Development Personnel	100.00	..	..	1.50	8.50	10.00
	41. Administrative machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan	100.00	21.35	20.00	20.00	..	20.00
VIII-	Total:—Economic Services	350.00	37.79	36.00	46.50	8.50	55.00
✓	42. Decentralised District Planning	..	..	..	2800.00	..	2800.00
IX-	Total-Decentralised District Planning	..	..	..	2800.00	..	2800.00
	Grand Total :	244000.00	37445.44	39200.00	13944.21	36305.79	50250.00

STATEMENT II

Minor Headwise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Minor Heads of Development	Five Year Plan (1978-83) Outlay	1978-79 Actuals	1979-80 Outlay	Outlay 1980-81		
				Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture and Allied services.						
1. Agricultural Education and Research.						
(1) Agricultural Education	695.00	159.13	150.00	117.35	..	117.35
(2) Agricultural Research	303.00	45.76	62.00	61.65	..	61.65
(3) Assistance to ICAR	102.00	16.00	21.00	21.00	..	21.00
Total ..	1100.00	220.89	233.00	200.00	..	200.00
2 Crop Husbandary						
(1) Direction and Administration	902.22	49.15	116.78	148.30	60.04	208.34
(2) Multiplication and distribution of seeds	197.40	18.39	38.41	18.18	5.07	23.25
(3) Manures and Fertilizers	258.02	35.55	66.00	34.66	28.13	62.79
(4) Plant Protection	500.84	89.53	35.63	40.56	2.18	42.74
(5) Commercial crops	337.26	55.56	36.25	78.19	..	78.19
(6) Extension and Farmers training	313.12	15.78	93.18	45.00	6.87	51.87
(7) Agricultural Engineering	90.91	19.04	4.70	3.80	..	3.80
(8) Agricultural Economics and statistics	87.05	10.55	10.89	14.53	..	14.53
(9) Horticulture	179.18	11.66	39.16	35.49	..	35.49
(10) Other expenditure	90.00	16.78	20.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
(11) Nucleus Budget	..	..	6.00	10.00	..	10.00
Total ..	2956.00	321.99	467.00	438.71	112.29	551.00
3 Land Reforms.						
(1) Land Reforms	570.30	159.92	125.00	149.75	..	149.75
(2) Consolidation of Holding	177.70	32.48	33.00	35.25	..	35.25
Total ..	748.00	192.40	158.00	185.00	..	185.00
4 Minor Irrigation						
1 Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources.	5798.00	914.04	1040.00	1030.00	10.00	1040.00
2 Tubewells	680.00	237.38	260.00	90.00	270.00	360.00
3 Lift Irrigation Schemes	75.00	9.13	20.00	20.00	..	20.00
4 Other Minor Irrigation Works	225.00	30.27	30.00	30.00	..	30.00
Total ..	6778.00	1190.82	1350.00	1170.00	280.00	1450.00
5 Soil and Water Conservation.						
1 Direction and Administration	50.00	8.03	3.75	7.38	..	7.38
2 Research	5.00	0.84	1.15	1.00	..	1.00
3 Education and Training	15.00	3.00	5.00	..	2.18	2.18
4 Soil Conservation Schemes	1276.55	341.64	240.58	216.39	..	216.39
5 Others	1325.45	173.00	224.52	153.05	..	153.05
Total ..	2672.00	526.51	475.00	377.82	2.18	380.00

STATEMENT—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Irrigation Command Area Development.	661.00	44.83	65.42	54.49	21.51	76.00
Total ..	661.00	44.83	65.42	54.49	21.51	76.00
7 Animal Husbandry.						
1 Direction and Administration	25.00	1.56	2.66	1.81	4.36	6.17
2 Veterinary Service and Animal Health	267.00	19.10	41.97	27.77	20.69	48.46
3 Investigation and Statistics	11.00	1.03	1.15	2.60	..	2.60
4 Cattle Development	583.00	90.98	86.88	87.14	19.11	106.25
5 Poultry Development	406.00	55.24	60.43	41.74	21.36	63.10
6 Sheep and Wool Development	213.00	30.48	27.71	11.50	4.21	15.71
7 Veterinary Education & Training	20.00	1.59	0.70	1.50	..	1.50
8 Other Livestock Development	39.00	2.12	4.47	1.25	2.50	3.75
9 Fodder and Feed Development	50.00	1.48	18.03	5.46	..	5.46
10 Nucleus	..	..	16.00	17.00	..	17.00
Total ..	1614.00	203.58	260.00	197.77	72.23	270.00
8 Dairy Development.						
1 Direction and Administration	5.00	..	1.00	..	..	.
2 Dairy Development	207.00	68.25	25.00	18.00	10.00	23.00
3 Research, Education and Training	20.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	..	2.00
Total ..	232.00	73.25	30.00	20.00	10.00	30.00
9 Fisheries						
1 Direction and Administration	11.73	3.41	0.88	1.44	..	1.44
2 Extension	20.35	2.03	4.13	3.40	..	3.40
3 Research	167.16	8.69	21.30	14.39	19.17	33.56
4 Education and Training	92.00	12.07	20.66	6.32	15.27	21.59
5 Inland Fisheries	538.66	62.63	112.10	73.48	24.44	97.92
6 Deep Sea Fisheries	44.97	28.13	4.00	4.40	..	4.40
7 Processing, Preservation and Marketing	312.12	22.23	36.93	9.55	65.35	74.90
8 Mechanisation and improvement of fishing Crafts	494.62	94.91	65.42	26.64	35.00	61.64
9 Others	218.39	28.45	36.58	1.06	25.09	26.15
Total ..	1900.00	262.55	302.00	140.68	184.32	325.00
10 Forests.						
1 Direction and Administration	52.00	6.05	11.45	11.88	..	11.88
2 Research	65.00	2.51	14.30	5.54	..	5.54
3 Education and Training	80.00	15.28	36.67	36.04	..	36.04
4 Forest Conservation and Development	450.00	68.31	88.65	15.36	64.98	80.34

STATEMENT—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 Plantation Schemes.	500.00	88.63	110.14	49.63	43.44	93.07
6 Communication and Buildings	125.00	23.11	13.48	..	25.66	25.66
7 Preservation of wild life	150.00	30.51	29.13	38.19	..	38.19
8 Extension including social forestry	2820.00	242.60	248.68	..	960.36	960.36
9 Management of Zamindari	100.00	12.13	6.37	..	8.11	8.11
10 Others	250.00	102.83	76.37	59.33	12.48	71.81
Total	4592.00	591.96	635.24	215.97	1115.03	1331.00
11. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	543.00	19.35	80.00	..	90.00	90.00
12. Marketing, Storage and Warehousing						
(1) Storage & warehousing	74.00	21.00	28.50	4.00	12.50	16.50
(2) Agricultural Marketing and quality control	110.00	1.66	11.50	3.50	6.00	9.50
Total	184.00	22.66	40.00	7.50	18.50	26.00
13. Community Development and Panchayats						
(a) General (Panchayats)						
(1) Direction & Administration	4.30	0.40	0.75	1.00	..	1.00
(2) Training	24.58	9.46	7.30	2.59	6.22	8.81
(3) Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institutions	281.48	60.42	12.00	37.94	..	37.94
Total (a)	310.36	70.28	20.05	41.53	6.22	47.75
(b) Community Development						
(1) Community Development	382.95	32.94	120.34	121.88	..	121.88
(2) Gram Safai Shibir	56.69	2.09	25.95	11.37	..	11.37
(3) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram	2000.00	48.63	250.00	350.00	..	350.00
(4) Antyodaya	2000.00	..	216.00	200.00	..	200.00
Total (b)	4439.64	83.66	612.29	683.25	..	683.25
(c) Local Development Works	1250.00	249.14	250.00	250.00	..	250.00
Total (13)—(a+b+c)	6000.00	403.08	882.34	974.78	6.22	981.00
14. Special Programmes for Rural Development						
(1) Small and Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers	1120.00	80.99	100.00	165.00	..	165.00
(2) Drought Prone Area Programme	2100.00	649.72	362.00	386.00	..	386.00
(3) Integrated Rural Development Programme	1480.00	4.53	38.00	350.00	..	350.00
(4) Block Level Planning for Employment	3100.00	177.00	400.00	500.00	..	500.00
(5) Off-Season Unemployment Relief works	400.00	7.66	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
Total (14)	8200.00	919.90	1000.00	1501.00	..	1501.00
15. Development of Backward Areas	100.00	22.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
Total—I Agriculture and Allied Services	38280.00	5015.77	6028.00	5533.72	1912.28	7446.00

STATEMENT—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II Co-operation						
1 Direction and Administration	50.00	1.51	5.79	7.83	..	7.83
2 Credit Co-operatives	1733.35	116.02	358.62	111.59	308.54	420.13
3 Labour Co-operatives	5.68	0.72	0.86	0.48	0.28	0.76
4 Farming Co-operatives	16.25	0.07	1.00	0.90	0.30	1.20
5 Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives.	364.80	11.92	17.63	10.25	2.75	13.00
6 Processing Co-operatives	82.50	125.26	26.00	..	26.00	26.00
7 Co-operative Sugar Mills	150.00	190.10	8.80	..	5.00	5.00
8 Consumers Co-operatives	84.32	0.83	6.00	0.57	6.01	6.58
9 Education	120.00	14.44	15.20	20.00	..	20.00
10 Other Co-operatives	523.10	115.19	1.10	..	70.50	70.50
11 Nucleus Budget	..	..	9.00	10.00	..	10.00
Total-II Co-operation .	3130.00	576.06	450.00	161.62	419.38	581.00
III Water Development (Irrigation)						
1 Multipurpose River Valley projects	29581.00	4634.34	4435.00	2.19	5315.81	5318.00
2 Major and Medium Irrigation						
(a) Major Schemes.	15122.00	1670.46	1195.00	17.60	2567.40	2585.00
(b) Medium Schemes	9048.00	1637.06	2344.00	..	2652.00	2652.00
3 Flood Control Drainage, Anti-water logging and Anti-Sea-Erosion Project	7449.00	1395.48	1676.00	492.00	1532.00	2054.00
Total-III Water Development	61200.00	9337.34	9650.00	511.79	12097.21	12609.00
IV Power Development						
(a) Power Development (Survey Investigation and Research)	50.00	..	5.00	..	15.00	15.00
(b) Power Projects (Generation)	48084.00	5307.00	6290.00	..	6411.00	6411.00
(c) Transmission and Distribution	20971.00	2813.00	3500.00	..	3389.00	3389.00
(d) General including Rural electrification)	4895.00	432.00	1205.00	25.00	1160.00	1195.00
Total-IV Power Department	74000.00	9052.00	11000.00	25.00	10975.00	11000.00
V. Industry and Minerals :						
A. Village and Small Industries ..						
1 Direction and Administration.	10.75	3.46	5.00	5.00	..	5.00
2 Small Scale Industries	1023.00	374.34	220.70	377.00	15.00	392.00
3 Co-operation.	340.00	66.43	145.00	44.86	28.14	73.00
4 Handloom Industry	400.00	23.82	45.00	67.00	18.00	85.00
5 Powerloom Industry	5.00	..	2.00	0.56	1.44	2.00
6 Khadi Industries	1600.00	271.94	225.00	207.00	70.00	277.00
7 Handicrafts	225.00	35.53	40.00	9.00	2.00	11.00
8 Other Expenditure	584.25	11.25	55.00	90.00	15.00	105.00
Total (A)	4188.00	786.77	737.70	800.42	149.58	950.00
B. Medium and large Industries :	5626.00	1037.54	1024.30	109.00	1594.00	1703.00

STATEMENT—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(G) Mining and Metallurgical Industries:						
1 Mineral Exploration & Development	1000.00	123.52	200.00	86.00	104.00	190.00
Total: V-Industries and Mineral:	10814.00	1947.83	1962.00	995.42	1847.58	2843.00
VI Transport and Communications:						
I Road Development						
(i) Minimum needs programme (Rural roads)	10500.00	1395.74	1400.00	..	1716.32	1716.32
(ii) Other than M.N.P.	4500.00	855.40	1000.00	..	1133.68	1133.68
Total	15000.00	2251.14	2400.00	..	2850.00	2850.00
2. Road Transport	7200.00	1064.22	1400.00	..	1450.00	1450.00
3. Tourism.						
1 Tourist Accommodation	21.30	5.38	8.05	..	12.40	12.40
2 Tourist Information and Publicity	3.50	0.46	0.50	..	1.00	1.00
3 Other Expenditure.	60.20	16.87	26.45	..	26.60	26.60
Total	85.00	22.71	35.00	..	40.00	40.00
4 Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.						
(a) Ports and pilotage						
1 Development of Minor Ports	540.00	124.75	102.00	13.00	498.00	511.00
2 Investigation	20.00	1.15	7.00	..	6.00	6.00
3 Dredging and Surveying	230.00	200.40	31.00	1.00	18.00	19.00
4 Ferry Services	100.00	0.37	20.0	..	60.00	60.00
Total (a)	890.00	326.67	160.00	14.00	582.00	596.00
(b) Light Houses and Shipping Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids						
	25.00	2.23	5.00	..	4.00	4.00
Total : Ports, Light houses and Shipping	915.00	328.90	165.00	14.00	586.00	600.00
Total VI : Transport & Communications	23200.00	3666.97	4000.00	14.00	4926.00	4940.00
VII Social and Community Services						
1 (a) General Education						
(i) Elementary Education (Primary & Middle) (M.N.P.)	2630.00	715.86	266.00	326.00	22.00	348.00
(ii) Secondary Education	700.00	141.89	128.12	120.88	15.64	136.52
(iii) University & Higher Education	430.00	113.32	81.62	71.15	4.18	75.33
(iv) Social Adult Education (M.N.P)	400.00	55.27	85.00	85.00	..	85.00
(v) Sports, Games and youth welfare	100.00	22.97	37.58	26.33	2.59	28.92
(vi) Other programmes (Languages and Book production, etc)	50.00	3.97	8.00	12.00	..	12.00
Total (a)	4310.00	1053.28	606.32	641.36	44.41	685.77
(b) Arts and Culture	250.00	52.02	68.68	24.46	39.77	64.23
Total: Education	4,560.00	1105.30	675.00	665.82	84.18	750.00
(c) Technical Education	440.00	105.54	80.00	52.20	42.80	95.00
Total—(a+b+c)	5000.00	1210.84	755.00	718.02	126.98	845.00

STATEMENT—II (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 Medical, and Public Health						
1 Minimum Needs Programmes	825.00	105.79	126.18	56.67	70.33	127.00
2. Hospital and Dispensaries	498.00	52.96	78.76	54.67	22.46	77.13
3 Medical Education and Research	334.00	73.34	155.00	98.72	61.42	160.14
4 Training Programmes	16.00	0.90	8.82	8.99	0.40	9.39
5 Control Eradication of communicable diseases (State share)	87.00	7.05	23.17	18.14	11.25	29.39
6 ISM and Homeopathy	97.00	21.97	25.00	25.91	1.59	27.50
7 Other Programmes	313.00	18.05	28.42	89.94	27.57	117.51
8 Employees State Insurance Corporation	30.00	6.16	4.65	5.15	..	5.15
9 Malaria and Community Health Workers Scheme	..	..	..	566.79	..	566.79
Total—Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	2200.00	286.22	450.00	924.98	125.02	1120.00
3 Sewerage and Water Supply						
1 Survey and Investigation	70.00	18.20	20.00	35.00	..	35.00
2 Research	10.00	1.00	2.00	..	1.00	1.00
3 Sewerage Schemes	680.00	50.49	40.00	28.50	11.50	40.00
4 Drainage Schemes	30.00	0.09	3.00	3.00	..	3.00
5 Urban Water Supply	700.00	598.58	43.00	25.00	47.00	72.00
6 Rural Water Supply under normal programme.	40.00	79.87	6.00	6.00	..	6.00
7 Rural Water Supply under Minimum Needs Programme	4500.00	746.40	900.00	161.00	739.00	900.00
Total	6030.00	1494.63	1014.00	258.50	798.50	1057.00
Market-Borrowing	970.00	332.00	261.00	..	415.00	415.00
L.I.C.Loan	1500.00	245.00	425.00	..	465.00	465.00
IDA Assisted Projects	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
Total—Sewerage and Water Supply	8500.00	2071.63	1700.00	258.50	1681.50	1940.00
4. Housing						
1 Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community	605.00	115.90	110.00	1.50	126.60	128.10
2 Low Income Group Housing Scheme	400.00	95.00	90.00	..	95.00	95.00
3 Provision of house sites to rural labourers	75.00	25.02	28.00	10.00	..	10.00
4 Rental Housing Scheme (Govt. Resi. Qrt.)	750.00	196.18	115.00	..	125.00	125.00
5 Slum Clearance and Re-housing Scheme	35.00	23.17	30.00	3.00	2.00	5.00
6 Village Housing Projects Scheme ..	220.00	95.00	20.00	3.00	37.00	40.00
7 Assistance for construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers (MNP). ..	1125.00	151.45	300.00	400.00	..	400.00
8 Police Housing Scheme and Jail Buildings	350.00	140.80	75.00	10.00	75.00	85.00
9 Others ..	2440.00	1416.46	264.00	12.00	469.90	481.90
Total—Housing	6000.00	2258.98	1032.00	439.50	930.50	1370.00

STATEMENT—II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Urban Development						
1 Financial assistance to Local Bodies—						
For non-remunerative schemes	1540.00	432.93	298.00	23.00	286.00	309.00
2 Town and Regional Planning	250.00	72.72	62.00	51.00	..	51.00
3 Environmental Improvement of slums (MNP)	210.00	13.69	30.00	40.00	..	40.00
Total—Urban Development	2000.00	519.34	390.00	114.00	286.00	400.00
6. State Capital Project						
	2000.00	701.92	350.00	..	550.00	550.00
7. Information and Publicity						
1 Direction and Administration	2.40	..	0.22	0.53	..	0.53
2 Field Publicity	39.10	2.54	6.48	7.97	..	7.97
3 Other Expenditure	8.50	3.04	1.30	..	1.50	1.50
Total—Information and Publicity	50.00	5.58	8.00	8.50	1.50	10.00
8. Labour and Labour Welfare						
1 Direction and Administration	28.00	2.51	17.52	11.37	..	11.37
2 Industrial Relations	183.00	8.53	35.59	25.90	15.00	40.90
3 Working Conditions and safety	6.00	0.92	1.23	1.10	..	1.10
4 Education and Training	415.00	35.99	110.37	54.35	85.00	139.35
5 Research and Statistics	3.00	0.81	1.29	1.09	..	1.09
6 Incentive schemes for the educated un-employed	1330.00	4.00	183.96	154.14	10.00	164.14
7 Career Development courses	70.00	5.87	12.09	13.26	..	13.26
8 Other Expenditure	15.00	3.26	7.95	1.29	2.50	3.79
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare	2050.00	61.89	370.00	262.50	112.50	375.00
9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes						
1 Welfare of Scheduled Castes	600.00	188.43	155.64	182.99	140.85	323.84
2 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	985.00	202.63	181.71	213.11	71.37	284.48
3 Welfare of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes	215.00	44.39	22.65	21.56	2.12	23.68
4 Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes	1290.00	63.23	252.75	345.91	2.00	347.91
5 Welfare of Economically Backward Classes ..	1110.00	29.19	247.25	159.09	2.00	161.09
6 Minorities and Linguistic communities	..	..	..	40.00	..	40.00
Total—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	4200.00	527.87	860.00	962.66	218.34	1181.00

(b) STATEMENT-II (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Social Welfare							
1 Direction and Administration	11.00	0.03	21.83	11.74			1.74
2 Education and Welfare of Handicapped	28.51	17.19	3.50	113.31	11.30		4.61
3 Family and Child Welfare	23.89	1.70	2.60	35.50			35.50
4 Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	71.31	7.62	14.50	70.90			8.90
5 Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations	13.45	4.95	0.50	0.50			0.50
6 Correctional Homes	37.82	2.58	8.75	1.55			4.55
7 Others	114.02	10.27	31.30	11.00	11.20		22.20
Total—Social Welfare	400.00	34.34	59.00	57.50	12.50		70.00
VII Nutrition							
1 Special Nutrition Programme	433.14	102.92	82.25	79.85	5.00		84.85
2 Mid-Day Meals Programme	126.86	13.50	10.25	14.04			14.04
3 Applied Nutrition Programme	66.00	16.65	7.50	16.11			16.11
Total—Nutrition	626.00	133.07	100.00	110.00	5.00		115.00
Total—VII—Social and Community Services	33026.00	7811.68	6074.00	3856.16	4119.84		7976.00
VIII Economic Services							
1 Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	25.00	0.83	5.00	1.00			1.00
2 Economic Advice and Statistics	25.00	15.61	11.00	24.00			24.00
3 Training of Development Personnel	100.00			10.50	8.50		10.00
4 Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan	100.00	21.35	20.00	20.00			20.00
Total—VIII—Economic Services	350.00	37.79	36.00	46.50	8.50		55.00
IX Decentralised District Planning							
				2800.00			2800.00
GRAND TOTAL	244000.00	37445.44	39200.00	13944.21	36808.79		50250.00

STATEMENT-III

Selected Targets and Achievements

Consolidation

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1978-83		1978-79	1979-80		1980-81
			1977-78 Base Year Level	1982-83 Terminal Year Target		Achievement	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and Allied Services								
1. Production of foodgrains								
	(a) Rice		'000 tonnes	669	890	534	717	780
	(b) Wheat		"	1221	1500	1192	1335	1390
	(c) Jowar		"	554	510	577	630	580
	(d) Bajra		"	1019	1575	1554	1440	1485
	(e) Maize		"	122	425	244	338	370
	(f) Other cereal		"	139	100	152	222	115
	(g) Pulses		"	149	300	230	220	300
Total—Foodgrains			"	3873	5300	4483	4800	5020
2. Commercial Crops								
	(1) Cotton		'000 bales	1942	2100	2101	2050	2430
	(2) Sugarcane (cane)		Lakhs tonnes	3.49	4.00	3.29	3.40	3.60
(3) Oilseeds								
	(i) Groundnut		'000 tonnes	1763	2700	1843	1900	2160
	(ii) Castor seed		"	129	160	135	130	140
	(iii) Sesamum		"	23	60	30	25	40
	(iv) Rapeseed and Mustard		"	40	80	51	45	60
Total (3)			"	1955	3000	2059	2100	2400
3. Chemical Fertilisers and Manure								
	(a) Nitrogenous (N)		'000 tonnes	170	292	192	220	267
	(b) Phosphatic (P)		"	125	125	93	100	136
	(c) Potassic (K)		"	28	45	36	37	50
	(a) Town Compost		"	15	400	215	340	360
	(b) Green Manuring		"	151	210	161	180	190
4. Area under High Yielding Varieties								
	(a) Paddy		'000 hectares	216	370	219	250	290
	(b) Wheat		"	582	600	456	500	530
	(c) Jowar		"	32	120	31	80	95
	(d) Bajra		"	1046	1300	1163	1220	1250
	(e) Maize		"	58	80	70	50	60

STATEMENT-III (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Soil Conservation								
	Area covered	'000 hectares (cumulative)	1761	2129	1814	1872	1872	1961
6. Area under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation								
(a) Minor Irrigation								
	(i) Potential	'000 hectares	1659	1859	1687	1732	1732	1778
	(ii) Utilisation	"	1327	1569	1425	1469	1469	1494
(b) Major and Medium Irrigation :								
	(i) Potential created	'000 hectares	924	1304	983	1076	1076	1149
	(ii) Utilisation	"	501	731	503	548	548	576
7. Cropped Area								
	Gross	'000 hectares	10400	10540	10400	10435	10470	10470
3. Agricultural marketing								
	(a) Regulated markets	Nos.	278	306	283	287	287	293
9. Storage								
Owned capacity with								
	(i) State Warehousing Corporation	'000 tonnes (cumulative)	48	135	68	88	88	103
	(ii) Cooperatives	"	318	642	318	333	318	418
10. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products								
	(i) Milk	'000 tonnes	2025	2633	2188	2200	2200	2340
	(ii) Eggs	Millions	198	348	215	240	240	274
	(iii) Wool	In lakh kgs.	18.19	19.20	18.19	18.34	18.34	18.95
11. Animal Husbandry Programme								
	(i) Intensive Cattle Development Projects	Nos. (Cumulative)	8	8	8	8	8	8
	(ii) Mobile Units	"	10	46	13	13	13	13
	(iii) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen (annual)	In lakhs	0.32	4.32	0.64	0.84	0.84	1.14
	(iv) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	Nos.	3	4	3	4	3	3
	(v) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	"	88	104	88	88	88	88
	(vi) Intensive sheep Dev. projects	"	2	3	2	2	2	2
	(vii) Intensive Egg. & Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres	Nos.	9	11	9	9	9	9
	(viii) Est. of fodder seed production farm	Nos.	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(ix) Veterinary hospitals	"	19	19	19	19	19	19
	(x) Veterinary Dispensaries	"	211	221	211	211	211	211
	(xi) Veterinary Stockman Centres	"	455	547	457	462	462	482
	(xii) Poly Clinics	"	..	2	..	1	1	1

STATEMENT-III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Dairy programmes								
(i)	Fluid Milk Plants	Nos. (Cumulative)	7	13	8	9	9	10
(ii)	Milk Products factories	Nos. (Cum.)	5	5	5	5	5	5
(iii)	Dairy cooperative Unions	Nos. (Cum.)	18	18	18	18	18	18
13. Fisheries								
(i) Fish Production								
(a)	Inland	Lakh tonnes	0.13	0.25	0.16	0.35	0.20	0.25
(b)	Marine	.. ..	1.77	3.25	2.30	2.65	2.55	2.75
Total			1.90	3.50	2.46	3.00	2.75	3.00
(ii)	Mechanised boats	Nos. (Cum.)	2952	4922	3386	3696	3646	4191
(iii)	Deep-sea fishing vessels (trawlers)	Nos. ..	10	12	10	10	10	10
(iv)	Fish Seed Farms.	Nos. ..	9	20	12	12	15	16
14. Forests :								
(a)	Plantation of quick growing species.	'000 hectares	32.00	44.92	34.12	53.10	36.22	38.20
(b)	Economic and Commercial Plantations.	.. ..	54.50	80.45	59.56	64.87	64.76	69.81
(c)	Farm Forestry.	.. ..	385	2135	882	1332	1365	1865
(d) Communications								
(i)	Improvement of existing roads.	Kms.	344	619	398	444	414	469
15. Co-operation								
(a)	Short term loans.	} Rs. in Crores	138.76	235.00	145.00	176.00	176.00	193.00
(b)	Medium term loans.							
(c)	Long term loans.	..	208.76	297.26	215.00	232.70	232.70	254.22
(d)	Retail sales of fertilizers.	..	77.00	183.00	87.00	98.00	98.00	121.00
(e)	Agricultural produce marketed.	..	190.00	210.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	198.00
(f)	Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-opera- tive.	..	43.00	52.00	44.00	46.60	46.60	48.40
(g)	Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in rural areas.	..	98.00	100.00	98.00	98.20	98.20	98.80
(h) Processing Units								
		Nos. (Cum.)						
(1)	Organised	..	157	166	158	159	159	162
(2)	Installed	..	157	166	158	159	159	162

STATEMENT—III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Special Programmes of rural Development.							
	(i) Drough Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).	No. of Talukas	-----41 Talukas-----					
	(ii) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)							
	<i>Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programme.</i>							
	1. Beneficiaries-identified.	Nos.	9238		14339	20957	26957	20957
	(iii) Integrated Rural Development (IRD)							
	1. Beneficiaries identified.	Nos.	This scheme was not started.	163867	24734	130029	133967	272874 (cum.)
	(iv) Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakrama.	No. of Villages	—	—	100	1700	1700	2600
	(v) Antyodaya	Beneficiaries Nos.	—	—	—	50000	50,000	1,00,000
	2. POWER :							
	1. Installed capacity.	M.W. (cum.)	1907	3475	2192	2392	2392	2602
	2. Rural Electrification :							
	(a) Villages Electrified.	Nos. (Cumulative)	8121	15232	9457	10857	10857	12357
	(b) Pumpsets energised by electricity.	,,	156023	266748	177798	202798	199498	224498
	3. Transport and Communications							
	1. Roads:							
	(1) <i>Highways</i>							
	(a) Surfaced	Kms. (cumulative)	8145	8895	8517	8549	8549	8589
	(b) Unsurfaced	,,	582	282	541	509	509	469
	(c) Total	,,	9027	9177	9058	9058	9058	9058
	(2) <i>Major District Roads</i>							
	(a) Surfaced	,,	7392	8892	7675	8114	8114	8794
	(b) Unsurfaced	,,	2438	1538	2370	2279	2279	2149
	(c) Total	,,	9830	10430	10045	10393	10393	10943
	(3) <i>Other District Roads</i>							
	(a) Surfaced	,,	4721	7721	5022	5573	5573	6162
	(b) Unsurfaced	,,	4918	4918	4812	4661	4661	4522
	(c) Total	,,	9639	12639	9834	10234	10234	10684
	(4) <i>Villages Roads</i>							
	(a) Surfaced	,,	4314	9316	4985	5806	5806	6740
	(b) Unsurfaced	,,	8166	8166	8011	7790	7790	7581
	(c) Total	,,	12480	17482	12996	13596	13596	14321
	(5) <i>Total Roads</i>							
	(a) Surfaced	,,	24872	34824	26199	28042	28042	30285
	(b) Unsurfaced	,,	16104	14904	15734	15239	15239	14721
	(c) Total	,,	40976	49728	41933	43281	43281	45006

STATEMENT-III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 Education								
A. Elementary Education.								
1 Classes I-V (Age-group 6-11)								
(i) Enrolment								
(a) Boys	'000		2373	2340	2369	2436	2363	2356
(b) Girls	"		1598	2203	1718	1795	1839	1960
(c) Total	"		3971	4543	4087	4281	4202	4316
(ii) Percentage to age group :								
(a) Boys	Percent		115	110	114	116.66	113	111
(b) Girls	"		82	110	88	91.44	93	99
(c) Total	"		99	110	101	104.10	103	105
2 Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14)								
(i) Enrolment								
(a) Boys	'000		675	880	763	798	852	861
(b) Girls	"		376	755	484	532	592	646
(c) Total	"		1051	1635	1247	1330	1444	1507
(ii) Percentage to age group.								
(a) Boys	Percent		56	73.64	71.91	72.94	77.78	76.40
(b) Girls	"		34	64.25	48.06	50.71	56.43	59.21
(c) Total	"		45	69.00	60.29	59.91	67.38	67.94
B. Secondary Education.								
1. Classes IX-X-								
(i) Enrolment								
(a) Boys	'000		275	321	282	291	291	301
(b) Girls	"		144	173	149	155	155	161
(c) Total	"		419	494	431	446	446	462
2. Classes-XI-XII (General Classes)								
(i) Enrolment								
(a) Boys	'000		94	229	121	148	148	175
(b) Girls	"		41	56	44	47	47	50
(c) Total	"		135	285	165	195	195	225
C. Enrolment in Non Formal (Part Time) Continuation) Classes.								
(i) Age-group 9-14.	Nos.		..	250000	11287	25000	15287	20287
D. Adult Education								
(a) Number of participants (Age-group 15-35)	'000		215	5000	516	1194	1194	2194
(b) No. of Centres opened under								
(i) Central Programme	Nos.			..	2800	4200	4200	4200
(ii) State's Programme	Nos.			..	800	1200	1200	1200

STATEMENT-III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E. Teachers								
	(i) Primary Classes I-V	} Nos.	114861	128056	117861	120511	122011	122211
	(ii) Middle Classes VI-VIII							
	(iii) Secondary Classes IX-X	„	36215	40643	36420	37170	37170	37395
5. Health and Family Welfare								
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries (cumulative)								
	(a) Urban	Nos.	295	298	297	297	297	297
	(b) Rural	(Cumulative „	395	442	395	399	399	425
2. Beds								
	(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	„	10997	11413	11025	11217	11217	11267
	(b) Rural hospitals and Dispensaries	„	4464	5240	4479	4569	4569	4569
3. Primary Health Centres								
	(a) Main Centres	Nos. (Cumulative)	251	251	251	251	251	251
	(b) Sub Centres	„	2400	3275	2400	2500	2500	2600
4. Training of auxiliary Nurses—Mid—wives								
	Institutes	Nos. (Cumulative)	22	25	19	19	19	22
	(a) Annual Intake	Nos.	113	574	228	353	353	500
	(b) Annual Outturn	Nos.	126	496	246	376	376	523
5. Family Welfare Programme								
No. of Voluntary Sterilisations done--								
	(a) Tubectomy	'000	757		900	} 2157	2107	2407
	(b) Vasectomy	'000	953		1007			
	(c) No. of IUD insertions	'000	317		352	412	449	524
	(d) Conventional Contraceptives							
	(i) Free supply	'000 pcs.	..		205	405	410	630
6. Sewerage and Water Supply								
A. Urban Water Supply								
Towns : (Other than Mun. Corporations)								
	(i) Towns covered	Nos.	154	186	158	166	166	172
	(ii) Population covered	Lakhs.	68.56	71.96	69.05	69.97	69.97	70.43
B Urban Sanitation								
1 Sewerage Scheme								
	(i) Towns covered.	Nos.	20	35	..	24	24	26
	(ii) Population covered	Lakhs.	32.82	42.82	..	33.99	33.99	34.29

STATEMENT--III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Latrines conversion programme.								
(i)	Latrines converted	Nos.	68346	93346	72010	76010	76010	81010
(ii)	Population covered.	Lakhs.	4.19	5.69	4.41	6.81	6.81	9.81
C. Rural Water Supply								
1. Rural Water Supply Programme								
(a) Piped Water Supply								
(i)	Villages covered	Nos.	1656	4940	2006	2506	2606	3206
(ii)	Population covered	Lakhs.	20.54	77.74	25.12	31.12	31.12	38.12
(b) Hand pump/Tubewells								
(i)	Villages covered.	Nos.	978	2378	1159	1309	1309	1559
(ii)	Population covered	Lakhs.	3.88	9.48	4.61	5.21	5.21	6.21
(c) Open Dug (Simple) Wells								
(i)	Villages covered	Nos.	282	2282	533	883	883	1333
(ii)	Population covered	Lakhs.	0.78	8.78	1.49	2.89	2.89	4.89
	Total Villages covered	Nos.	2916	9600	3698	4798	4798	6098
7. Housing								
A. Rural Housing.								
(1)	Low Income Group Housing Schemes	No. of Tenaments	98	2848	223	598	598	1598
(2)	Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation	..	..	32000	..	3050	3050	9050
(3)	Rural housesite scheme (MNP)	No. of Plots	374729	466000	401570	420220	420220	
(4)	Rural housesites cum.construction scheme	No. of dwellings.	56013	337263	79079	154079	154079	207412
B. Urban Housing								
(1)	Integrated subsidised Housing Scheme	..	25876	..	26188	26212	26212	26302
(2)	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme.	..	10790	..	17247	24808	24808	33308
(3)	Low Income Group Housing Schemes.	..	12507	..	14325	21037	21037	28485
(4)	Slum Clearance Scheme.	..	12536	..	12536	12536	12536	13020
8. Urban Development								
(1) Environmental Improvement of Slum (MNP) :								
(i)	Persons benefitted	Nos. (Net)	18534	140000	22673	100000	100000	20000
(ii)	Preparation of Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes	A-Town (Net)	..	25	5	5	3	5
		B—Scheme (Net)	..	25	5	5	5	5
9. Labour and Labour Welfare								
(1) Craftsman Training Scheme								
(i)	Institutions	No.	20	23	20	22	22	24
(ii)	Seats	No.	6416	10000	6904	8040	8040	8518

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Welfare of Backward Classes								
1. Pre-matric education incentives								
(i)	Scholarships/Stipends ..	No. of students	244000	840000	199000	205000	205000	228000
(ii)	Other incentives like boarding, grants, books/stationery and uniforms etc.	„ (Net)	80000	375000	52000	66000	66000	70000
(iii)	Ashram schools.	Nos. (Cumulative)	177	108	190	218	204	258
2. Economic Aid								
(i)	For Agricultural	No. of persons. (Cumulative)	480	4200	1068	1668	1668	1818
(ii)	For Animal Husbandry	„ (Net)	950	26000	4129	2600	2600	330
(iii)	For Cottage Industry	„ (Net)	2275	45200	20128	21100	21100	2180

STATEMENT — IV

M. N. P. Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Five Year Plan (1978-83) Outlay	1978-79 Actuals	1979-80 Outlay	1980-81 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rural Electrification	250.00 +	250.00 +	..	..
2. Rural Road	10500.00	1395.74	1400.00	1716.32
3. Elementary Education	2630.00	715.86	266.00	348.00
4. Adult Education	400.00	55.27	85.00	85.00
5. Rural Health	825.00	105.79	126.18	127.00
6. Rural Water Supply	4500.00	746.40	900.00	900.00
7. Rural Housing	1200.00	176.47	328.00	410.00
8. Environmental Improvement of Slums	210.00	13.69	30.00	40.00
9. Nutrition	626.00	133.07	100.00	115.00
Total..	21141.00	3592.29	3235.18	3741.32

+The norm of Minimum Needs Programme is to cover 50% villages by the end of 1982-83. However, this norm is already achieved in 1978-79. The programme is continued in subsequent years to achieve 83 percent coverage by the end of 1982-83 for which provision is made outside the Minimum Needs Programme.

STATEMENT—IV
Targets and Physical Achievement—M.N.P.

Head of Development	Unit	Five Year Plan (1978-83)		1978-79 Achieve- ment.	1979-80		1980-81
		1977-78 Base year level	1982-83 Terminal year target		Target.	Anticipated achieve- ment	Target.
		3	4		5	6	7	8
1. Rural Electrification							
Villages electrified.	No.	8121	15232*	9457	10857	10857	12357
2. Rural Roads							
(a) Length	Kms.	22119	30119	22730	23830	23830	25005 (1175)
(b) Total No. of villages in the State	No.	..	..	18275	..	..	..
(c) Villages connected :							
(i) Having population of 1500 and above	No.	2038	3664	2146	2496	2496	2846
			(1626)	(108)	(350)	(350)	(350)
(ii) Having population between 1000-1500.	No.	1188	2042	1168	1318	1318	1518
			(924)	(50)	(150)	(150)	(200)
3. Elementary Education							
(a) Classes I-IV (age group 6-11) Enrolment.	000's	3971	4543	4087	4231	4202	4316
(b) Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14) Enrolment	000's	1051	1635	1247	1329	1444	1507
4. Adult Education							
(a) Number of participants (15-35 years)	No. in lakhs	2.15	50.00	5.16	11.94	11.94	21.94
				(3.01)	(6.78)	(6.78)	(10.00)
(b) No. of Centres							
(i) Central	No.	..	..	2800	4200	4200	4200
(ii) State	No.	..	..	800	1200	1200	1200
5. Rural Health							
(a) P.H.Cs.	No.	251	251	251	251	251	251
(b) Sub-Centres.	No.	2400	3275	2400	2500	2500	2600
			(875)		(100)	(100)	(100)
(c) Rural Hospitals.	No.	16	26	20	24	24	26
			(10)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(2)
6. Rural Water supply							
(a) No. of problem villages.	No.	..	9600	..	..	..	..
(b) Villages covered.	No.	2916	9600	3698	4798	4798	6098
			(6684)	(782)	(1100)	(1100)	(1300)
(c) Population in all problem villages	000's	..	9600	..	..	..	..
(d) Population covered in villages at (b)	000's	2520	9600	3122	3922	3922	4922
			(7080)	(602)	(800)	(800)	(1000)
(e) No. of villages covered by							
(i) Piped water supply.	No.	1656	4940	2006	2606	2606	3206
			(3284)	(350)	(600)	(600)	(600)
(ii) Wells	No.	282	2282	533	883	883	1333
			(2000)	(251)	(350)	(350)	(450)
(iii) Hand pumps	No.	978	2378	1159	1309	1309	1559
			(1400)	(181)	(150)	(150)	(250)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Rural Housing							
(a) Rural House sites.	No.	374729	466000 (91271)	401570 (26841)	420220 (18650)	420220 (18650)	
(b) Rural House sites cum-hut construction.	No.	56013	337263 (281250)	79079 (23066)	154079 (75000)	154079 (75000)	207412 (53333)
8. Environmental Improvement of Slums							
Beneficiaries.	No.	18534	140000	22673	32673 (10000)	32673 (10000)	52673 (20000)
9. Nutrition							
(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme.	No. in lakhs	5.40	10.00 (4.60)	6.93 (1.53)	7.70 (0.77)	7.70 (0.77)	8.20 (0.50)
(b) Beneficiaries under Mid-day-Meals programme.	No. in lakhs	2.40	5.85 (3.45)	3.80 (1.40)	4.28 (0.48)	4.28 (0.48)	4.78 (0.50)

(Figures in bracket indicate "Net" target/achievement).

The norm of the Minimum Needs Programmes is to cover 50% villages by the end of 1982-83. However, this norm is already achieved in 1978-79. The programme is continued in subsequent years to achieve 83 percent coverage by the end of 1982-83 for which provision is made outside the Minimum Needs Programmes.

STATEMENT—V

Summary

Outlays for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Continued on sharing basis)

(Rs. in lakhs)			(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1980—81 Total Outlay (Centre+ State)	Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	1980—81 Total Outlay (Centre+ State)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Crop Husbandry	174.97	12	Industries and Minerals	153.00
2	Land Reforms	50.00	13	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	4.25
3	Drought Prone Area Programme	772.00	14	Road Development	74.70
4	Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Development Agencies	180.00	15	General Education	34.45
5	Integrated Rural Development	700.00	16	Medical and Public Health	1282.72
6	Minor Irrigation	32.40	17	Urban Development	100.00
7	Soil and Water Conservation	36.50	18	Welfare of Backward Classes	224.74
8	Command Area Development	45.70	19	Social Welfare	5.40
9	Animal Husbandry	53.34			
10	Fisheries	65.00		TOTAL	4012.70
11	Forests	23.53			

STATEMENT—V

Outlays for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Continued on sharing basis)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1980—81 Total Outlay (Centre + State)	Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1980—81 Total Outlay (Centre + State)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Crop Husbandry			5. Integrated Rural Development		
1	Production of hybrid cotton seeds	15.80	1	Intensive development of blocks	700.00
2	Farmers in eradication of pest and diseases on crop in endemic areas by agro-chemical operation	32.00		Total	700.00
3	Control of white grubs	4.00	6. Minor Irrigation		
4	Intensive oilseeds development programme (Ground nut)	40.00	1	Strengthening of the existing organisation for survey and investigation of surface and ground water	32.40
5	Intensive cotton district programme	63.53		Total	32.40
6	Development of pulses	9.00	7. Soil and Water Conservation		
7	Pilot sample survey for determining the cost of production of important fruits and spices and studying their market practices	1.75	1	Soil conservation works in river valley project	36.50
8	Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops	5.62		Total	36.50
9	Improvement of crop statistics	3.27	8. Command Area Development		
	Total	174.97	1	Agriculture Support Programme for Kadana Project	4.80
2. Land Reforms			2	Establishment of Area Development Authority in Mahi-Kadana Project	13.00
1	Assistance to the allottees of surplus land.	50.00	3	Agriculture support programme for Shetrunji Project	3.80
3. Drought Prone Area Programme			4	Establishment of Area Development Authorities for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana command area and strengthening the same	5.90
1	D. P. A. P.	615.00	5	Agriculture support programme for Panam Project	18.20
2	Desert Development Programme	142.00		Total	45.70
3	Special Minor Irrigation subsidy to SF/MFs.	15.00	9. Animal Husbandry		
	Total	772.00	1	Assisting to SF/MF/AL for poultry, sheep and piggery production programme	37.66
4. Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer's Agencies			2	Assistance to small farmers for cross bred heifers	10.60
	Total	180.00			

(Rs. in lakhs)			(Rs. in lakhs).		
1	2	3	1	2	3
3 Rinder pest eradication			6 Reorientation of Medical Education		
	(a) Establishment of check post	1.24			20.00
	(b) Rinder pest surveillance programme	0.60	7 National Malaria Eradication Programme and Community Health workers Scheme		
4 Foot and mouth disease control programme					1133.58
		3.24	Total		
					1282.72
Total			17 Urban Development		
		53.34	1 Integrated development of small and medium towns		
10 Fisheries			Total		
	1 Minor fishing ports (including Porbander port)	55.00			100.00
	2 Fish farmer's development agency	10.00	Total		
					100.00
		65.00	18 Welfare of Backward Classes		
11 Forests			(A) Welfare of Scheduled Castes		
	1 Crocodile breeding	0.57	1 Pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations		
	2 Soil conservation in Dentiwada river valley project	15.00			2.00
	3 Providing alternative home for Asiatic lions Baroda forest	7.96	2 Development and maintenance of book banks for medical and engineering students		
					0.50
		23.53	3 Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for construction of hostels for girls		
Total					4.00
			4 Construction of Government hostels for girls studying in colleges		
12 Industries and Minerals					3.00
	1 District industries centres	90.00	5 Coaching, guidance and pre-examination training centre for competitive examinations		
	2 Rural industrial project and rural artisan's project	63.00			1.00
			6 Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation		
		153.00			200.00
13 Ports, Light houses and Shipping			7 Intensive drive for eradication of untouchability		
	1 Inland water transport-Landing facilities at river banks, Landing facilities at Matwad, Chandod, Rander and Mangleshwar	4.25			4.00
			Total-(1A)		
		4.25			214.50
14 Road Development			(B) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes :		
	1 Roads of Economic importance	74.70	8 Development and maintenance of books for medical and engineering students		
					0.24
		74.70	9 Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for construction of hostels for college girl students		
Total					4.00
			10 Construction of Government hostels for scheduled tribe girl students studying in colleges		
15 General Education					4.00
	1 Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking states	6.00	11 Tribal research training institute		
	2 Expansion of N. C. C. and introduction of N.S.S.	28.45			2.00
			Total-(B)		
		34.45			10.24
Total			Total-(A+B)		
					224.74
16 Medical and Public Health			19 Social Welfare		
	1 Filariasis Control Programme	6.00	1 Welfare of destitute children		
	2 Leprosy Control Programme	16.00			3.00
	3 Multipurpose Worker's Scheme	31.48	2 Training centre for rehabilitation of women in distress		
	4 National T. B. Control Programme	34.62			1.20
	5 Visual impairment and control of blindness	41.04	3 Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped persons		
					1.00
Total			4 Integrated education of Physically handicapped children		
					0.20
			Total		
					5.40
Total			GRAND TOTAL		
					401.70

Outlays proposed by the Departments for the Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1980-81
1	2	3
1	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	118.00
2	Roads of Inter-State Importance	132.95
3	Education Schemes	79.96
4	Adult Education (including administrative structure)	101.81
5	Assistance to Post Graduate Departments (ISM)	2.00
6	Establishment of ISM Pharmacies	2.00
7	Family Welfare Programme	1080.12
8	Accelerated Rural Water Supply	600.00
9	Post-matric Scholarships	(50.00)
10	Integrated Child Development Services	40.57
Total		2207.41

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 Date.....